

THE
MERCHANTS
Map of Commerce:
WHEREIN THE
UNIVERSAL MANNER and MATTER
OF
TRADE

Is Compendiously Handled.

THE
STANDARD and Current COINS
of Sundry PRINCES observed.

The Real and Imaginary COINS of ACCOUNTS
and EXCHANGES exprest.

The Natural and Artificial COMMODITIES of all Countreys
for Transportation declared.

The *Weights* and Measures of all Eminent *Cities* and *Towns*
of Traffick, collected and reduced one into another; and all to the
Meridian of Commerce practised in the Famous City of LONDON.

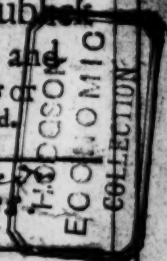
By LEWES ROBERTS, *Merchant*.

Necessary for all such as shall be imployed in the Publick
Affairs of PRINCES in Foreign Parts, for all Gentlemen and
others that Travel abroad for Delight or Pleasure, and for all *Merchants* or
their *Factors* that Exercise the *Art* of Merchandizing in any part of the habitable World.

The Third Edition Corrected and much Enlarged.

LONDON,

Printed for R. Horn, at the South entrance of the Royal Exchange; And are to be sold
by J. Wright, at the Crown on Ludgate-Hill; R. Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's
Church-Yard; and T. Sawbridge, at the Three Flower-deuces in Little-Britain, MDCLXXVII.





To the Right Worshipful and Worthily Eminent

MERCHANTS,

Sir *Morris Abbot*, K^t.
Alderman of the City of
London, and Governor of the
Company of *English Merchants*,
Trading into the *East-Indies*.

Henry Garraway, Esquire,
Alderman of the said City of
London, and Governor of the
Company of *English Merchants*
Trading the *Levant Sea*.

YOur excellent skill, (*much honoured SIRS*) in all the particular parts of *Merchandizing*, and your skilful excellency in the *Universal Commerce* of the World, not only demonstrated by continual experiments; but also practised by sundry demonstrations, (especially under your Government, in those so *worthy* and *Honourable Societies*, of which you are at this present the happy *Governours*) prompted me, that you were not only the fittest Patrons of this *Model*, but the best *Judges* of the Work *it self*; and therefore if I were not induced by any other motive, nor yet moved by any other inducement; yet this alone might both move and induce me, not only to present you with this *Dedication*, but also crave from your *Worships* a friendly and favourable *Protection*.

But the further consideration of my particular *Obligation*, and the dayly experience of both your *loves*, challenged this justly from me, as the acknowledgment of my *respect* and *service*: for before I had the favour of your acquaintance, I was made acquainted with your favours; and in *Constantinople* before you knew me, I had the honour of your *employments*; and after my return thence, I found the approbation of my former endeavours extended *it self*, not only to my admittance (as a Member) into those *Societies* you govern; but since into places of *Trust* and *Repute* in both of them.

A 2

Your

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Your *experience* and *judgment* then in the contents of this *Tract* considered, and my never-dying *Gratitude* for these your noble *courtesies* remembred : please to *Patronize* these my *Labours* , and in a fair construction accept of this my *New-Years acknowledgment* : So shall both of you reap the *Honour* due to your own *Worths*, and I the *respect* due to a grateful *Factor*, which with all *faithful expressions* I shall ever covet to *preserve* ; that I may as well *futurely* as *formerly* be honoured by your good *opinion*, and intitle my self still your *thankful* and *affectionate friend*, to serve you,

January 6.
1638.

LEWES ROBERTS.



TO THE
THRICE WORTHY AND WORSIPFUL

William Harvey, Dr of Physick. } *John Harvey, Esquire.*
Daniel Harvey, Merchant. } *Eliab Harvey, Merchant.*
Michael Harvey, Merchant. } *Matthew Harvey, Merchant.*

BRETHREN:

And *JOHN HARVEY*, Merchant, only Son to
Mr. *Thomas Harvey*, Merchant deceased.

THe Draught of this MAP of COMMERCE
(Right Worthy Sir and Sirs) was above
twenty years last past roughly traced out and de-
lineated for the furtherance and help of mine own
employment beyond the Seas, at the charges and expence of
that worthy Merchant, your loving Brother, and my decea-
sed Master *Thomas Harvey*; since whose death, you were
pleased for some years to second what he had thus given a be-
ginning unto, and by a continuation of that my then employ-
ment, and an acceptation of my then endeavours and service
in many parts of the World, inabled and gave me means to
proceed with that Model I had to this end thus begun: But
time and my Mercantile Affairs not permitting me at that
time to collect all those fit materials in those places, as were
useful and necessary to perfect this Fabrick, I have since my
return from my former employment, been so much assisted by
your help, and so much helped by your assistance, that I have
brought it after many many years toil (notwithstanding my
many other publick and private affairs) to that perfection
you now see it. Such then therefore as it is, in regard of

The Epistle Dedicatory.

the respect I owe to the memory and worth of that my deceased Patron, and of the grateful acknowledgment I owe to your particular and joint-courtesies :

Be pleased to accept of this my thankfulness, and let the Work (as a Child first bred under your Roof, and since nourished and educated abroad for many years at his and your charges) find from you all not only a favourable Patronage and courteous Protection, but also a friendly acceptance. So shall the Author have just cause to honor your love, and still persevere to love your honour, which he prayeth may not only yearly but hourly be multiplied and increased unto you,

Resting yours most affectionate,

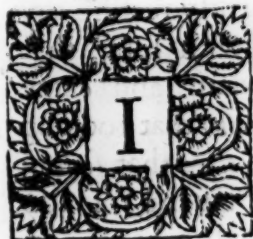
to serve You,

L O D. R O B E R T S.

To

To his much Respected Friends;

The MERCHANTS of ENGLAND in general,
and to the Courteous Reader, whom it may concern.



Was not ignorant, (*Right worthy Friends*) when first I undertook this *task*, and busied my self to compass this *Work*, how difficult it would prove to be in it *self*; what slender furtherances I had to accomplish the *same*; and how weak my own abilities were to give it perfection: yet notwithstanding all these obstacles, when I had duly considered the general want *thereof*, and the common benefit and commodity that would redound *thereby*, especially to those of my own profession (if it might be fully, or in some measure truly perfected) I resolved (considering the silence of those of better indowments) to take *the same* in hand, and cheerfully and willingly laid both my hand to the *Work*, and my shoulder to the burthen, collecting and gathering with laborious industry, and industrious labour, all those principal points and heads, as might either conduce to the accomplishment of *the building*, or any way further my intended *fabrick*: So that by my continual toil, and search after fit and apt materials, I hoped that at length a good issue would crown my endeavours, and finish this my intended undertaken *task*.

But after long and tedious inquisition, I found that the further I sailed in this *Ocean*, the vaster were my desires, and the fewer were my furtherances to my wished *Port*; so that perceiving the *Work* thus to increase upon me, beyond my expectation and first purpose, I was constrained (with the wind-scanted *Sea-man*) to cast about again, and limit my self to a narrower scantling; for that to do it at large, and as the matter punctually required, was far beyond the reach of my knowledge; yet because I could not do as I would, I resolved to do as I could, and thereupon begun again to involve these my first scattered Collections into a lesser mould, and reduce my first thoughts and observations into such a second limit and order, as might best besit my experience, and the compass to which now I had confined it; conceiving that as my intentions (joyned to my labour and pains herein) tended only to the good of others, and principally of *Merchants* and their Factors, that reside or negotiate in foreign parts, so they will in requital be induced to have a good opinion *thereof*, as a reward to me, for the benefit that shall redound to them by *the same*, excusing those errors which peradventure the better experienced may by tryal find
in

The Epistle to the Reader.

in the perusal of this *Work*, and the defects which my ignorance hath inforced me to let pass, which by reason of the diversity and rarity of the matter the same is most subject unto, and the rather because I have been constrained oftentimes in this *Desert* to travel without a certain *guide*, and not seldom to Navigate by anothers *Compass*, having not in any Language or Countrey met with any *Author*, that could either totally conduct me, or truly rectifie my steps when I went astray; yet I must confess I met with some that shot at the mark I aimed at; but it was at random, and came not home to my proposed blank; and I found *some* that took up stuff upon trust, and a *second* followed him, and a *third* that *second*; and here (not able otherwise to contradict nor amend) I also became a follower of theirs: some again I observed to have borrowed from others, of which number I may accompt the Collections of *Claud Bojer Lionois*, of *Gio. Mariana a Florentine*, of *Jacob Cartolano*, a *Venetian*, of *Gio. Baptiste Zuchetta a Genovois*, of *Mr. Malines* and *Mr. Hunt* our own Countreymen, and some others, who again gave addition to what they had in this nature gathered; but all these (though by their indeavours meriting due commendation) yet satisfied not thoroughly my curiosity, nor the earnest desire I had to bring this *Work* to a more absolute perfection: therefore in this case I was furthered by some friends, whose *Star* led me when I was benighted, and whose *Candle* lightned me, when otherwise I should have stumbled; by which means, and my own Twelve years Collections, during my abode and imployment in many parts of the World, I have at last by due sounding of the *Channel*, safely sailed over the *Ocean* afore-mentioned, and brought my *Bark* to an Anchor in her desired *Harbour*; and I hope so well observed the Depths, Shoals, Rocks and Sands thereof, that he that Navigates after me, and by this my *Map*, shall be secured from all dangers, and thereby bring his accompts to that wished *Port*, that may prove both to his own Profit and Commodity.

Now *Gentlemen*, having thus then understood with what Industry and Care the materials of this *Edifice* hath been collected, what pains hath been used to bring it to this conclusion and perfection, and having truly weighed the benefit arising thereby; all these I conceive are effectual inducements to challenge a fair acceptance from you; yet notwithstanding all these real arguments I cannot deny, but the *Work it self* may not only suffer in the opinion of the censorious, but be also subject to the verdict of the judicious, both in the *Form*, *Manner*, *Method* and *Title* thereof, which I shall easily be brought to acknowledge, though as easily I might alledge, that had not my younger years been drawn by adverse fortune

The Epistle to the Reader.

fortune or cross fate, from the study of *Arts* to the study of *Marts*; I might peradventure have delineated this *Map* with more curious colours, illustrated it with more diversity of pleasing objects, and adorned it with some more delightful variety; but proceeding thus from the Pen of a *Merchant*, from whom such excellencies cannot be expected, it may the rather find a favourable construction from the ingenious of my profession, and from the learned of what Art soever, to whose judgment and candid censure, I shall willingly submit both my self and these my *Labours*; and for those whose tender appetite cannot relish it in that nature as it is, and who are ignorant of my pains *herein*, it will not be judged to be a point of ill manners in me to tell them, that this *Method*, *Form*, and *Title* was prescribed me by the necessity and consequence of the *Work* in hand, and by the *Enthusiasme* of my own fancy, which I conceived in some sort I was bound a little to please, partly to ease the burthen I endured in the *building*, and principally to add some delight and pleasure to the toil I underwent in rearing the *same*.

Now as touching the *Structure* it *self*, many motives have induced me to lay the foundation *thereof* upon the knowledge of *Geographie*, and upon the use of *Maps* and *Sea-Cards* in general, so delightful, profitable and necessary to the *Merchant*, that it cannot be by him that would be accompted such a *one*, neither neglected nor omitted. The principal parts thereof I have touched, so far only as conduced to the enlightening of the *matter* in hand, and to the general understanding of the ensuing *Tract*: from hence (for method sake) I was inforced to a cursory *survey* of the four principal parts and divisions of the *World*, according to modern Authors; from this I descend to the *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, and particular *Provinces* of each of them; and thence to the *eminent* and most noted *Cities*, and *Towns* of Traffick therein, whose situation I have superficially run over, and in some sort, observed the most remarkable *passages* as have presented themselves within the compass of my *reading*; and for matter of *Trade*, I have in the first place observed the *natural* and *artificial* *Commodities* therein found; then the *Coins* there in use and *currnet*, with the *value* and *denomination* thereof, and the *species* wherein *Merchants* do there frame and regulate their *accompts* by, also the *Weights* and *Measures* of those places, together with their *Exchanges*, and how these are found to be calculated amongst the *Italians*, who are accounted the most expert *Bankers* and *Exchangers*, with all other fit instruments and materials, as at this day is found practised in the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, in all the parts of the habitable *World*.

And in conclusion, I have added a Table of the *Longitude*
and

The Epistle to the Reader.

and *Latitude* of all these *eminent* places of *Traffick*, not only thereby to satisfy the curious, but the better to guide the inquirer to any such *City* or *Town* sought for : In the rest, I have (following the example of many *Merchants*) shewed the *worst* first, and the *best* last : I mean declared the particulars of the *Trade* of *America*, as the least and worst known to us ; then of *Africa* and *Asia*, and last of all *Europe*, as the *best*, and best known to us, and according to my *Title* included and concluded all, within the *Famous City of London*, where we abide, which ever with all gratefulness as the place of my Education in the *Art of Merchandizing*, I am obliged to honour.

And to conclude, in all this *Work* my ambition still hath prompted me to an endeavour of pleasing all *Merchants* in generel, and (if I may not be thought to judge too favourably of this *Child* of my own brain) I may be induced to believe I shall hereby please not only the most, but also the most ingenuous. I am confident, were my *Labours* truly scand, my *indeavours* might challenge that thanks I expect ; and he that knows both my publick and private imployments, may well answer for me, and excuse the defects or omissions, that may by further tryal peradventure be found herein ; and if in the future I find this acceptable, I may yet be encouraged to publish some other *Works*, which in this kind I have hewen out to your profit and *Commodity* : till when, and ever I remain,

A well-wisher of your prosperities ;

Lewes Roberts.

To his honoured Friend and Kinsman, Mr. Lewes
Roberts, Merchant.

How ere our ruder Countrey-men despise
The Mysteries of *Trade* and *Merchandise*;
With whom 'tis counted Learning but to know
The price of *Runts*, how *Sheep* and *Cattel* go:
Such as (for *Coin*) do only understand
That which with them doth pass from hand to hand:
And as for *Weights* and *Measures*, find no ground
For any other than the *Tard* and *Pound*:
So as thy *Book*, to these that judgement lack,
Seems of less use then an old *Almanack*:
How ere (I say) their ignorance incline
To make *wast paper* of this *work* of thine;
Yet please t' admit one from thy native Clime,
And of thy Blood too, to speak truth in Rime.
A *verse* protects not falshood, and a Lye
Is not excus'd by being good *Poetry*;
That's but to sin more wittily, and be
Guilty of a more quaint impiety:
Such praise You'd scorn, and (though the *vice* of *Time*
Make Sin in *prose*, but *Courtesie* in *rime*)
Your better thoughts would ne'r with patience brook
That any damn himself to praise your *Book*.
Ple then bring no fain'd *Elogies* t' invite
The thrifty *Buyers* colder Appetite;
Or (like a begging *Prologuist*) forespeak
A fair applaude, for fear the *Author* break:
No thy *Composures* far transcend that fate,
And scorn alike the *Vulgars* love and hate.
They that (like Thee) refus'd no pain or toyl
With forreign *Trade* t'enrich their *Native soil*,
And (like discreet *Camelions*) can comply
With each mans *humour* for *Commodity*:
That have read *Kingdoms* over, and can tell
What Men, for Letters put together, spell;
And understand too even the most perplex
And hidden meaning of that darker *Text*:
These and these only are allow'd to bee
The equal *Judges* of thy *Book* and *Thee*.
And sure Thy *merit* cannot want *it's* meed;
For *doing well's* rewarded in the deed.

M. E.

To my honoured Friend and Cousin, Mr. Lodowick Roberts
Merchant, upon his *Book*.

Steel'd was his Courage, and undaunted Mind
Who first spread *Sails* to catch the nimble *wind*:

Culling

Culling the stately *Pines* from lofty *Woods*,
To cut a passage through the raging *Floods* :
The hazard of this Enterprize did make
Thee this labourious *Task* to undertake ;
To make that way familiar, which before
Was full of doubt, that where fear kept the door
Security might enter, and men now
Through *Neptunes* field safely might drive their *Plough*,
Our *English Merchants* justly may stile thee,
Not only *Typhis*, but their *Mercury* :
For, how each Countrey doth to others prize
The value of its *Native Merchandize* ;
What profit such COMMERCE to us may bring,
Their Rites, and how the Image of our KING
In *foreign Climates* is preferred before
Exotick *Princes*, stamp'd in the same *Oare*,
Thou in this little *Volume* dost contrive ;
That *Merchants* seeing them (through perspective)
Discharge their *Factors* ; for thy *Book* alone
Seems a sole *Factor* for our *Nation*.

Cambria rejoyce : hereafter thou maist write,
I bore the *Man*, who lent the *World* this light

F. H.

To my loving and much honoured Cousin, Mr. Lewes Roberts, Merchant,
upon his *Merchants Map of Commerce*.

MY praise is bootless, and to discommend
Is fitter for a Slanderer then Friend ;
For my small judgment in this *Art of Gain*
Makes both my *verdict* and my *Censure* vain :
Yet I've perus'd thy *Book*, and there have seen
A *Work* of wonder ; and though have not been
Far from my *Native home* ; yet now I find
The *Worlds* worth clos'd within thy knowing *Mind* ;
I see the *Riches* of each Countreys *soyl*
By this thy *Art* brought home, without our toyl ;
I find the *Rarities* of each Place and Town
Brought to our view with ease, and thou hast drawn
All foreign *Coins* to *Ours*, and *ours* to *theirs* ;
Their *Weights* and *Measures* too, to us appears
All but one thing ; thy most industrious hand
By this thy skill, ha's crowned thus, this Land
With strange *Outlandish wealth*, which shall commend
Thy *worth* to after Times ; and I, thy friend
And *Kinsman*, glory shall that this thy Fame
Hath thus rais'd up a *Work* t' outlive thy *Name*.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
Llanvair in Anglesey.

Ad ingeniosum exactissimi hujus Operis Authorem, Dominum
Ludovicum Roberts, Mercatorem Londinensem.

Multa tuo (fateor) debentur carmina Libro,
Qui dedit ingenii tibi monumenta tui.
Siste pedem, nec vade foras Mercator ad Indos:
Huc ades, his paucis discere multa potes.
Spargitur his foliis nummus peregrinus, & Aurum,
Argentum, Æs, variis sculpta moneta modis.
Aspice rem, legem, placida brevitate docentur,
Artificis, patriæ gloria, fama, decus.
Vade, Liber, plausuque volent (Lodovico) labores:
Prima dabunt meritis premia digna tuis.

Ad Lectorem.

Quisquis eris (Lector) Libri ne supprime laudem,
Ingennum dices si legis Artis opus.
Qui floccipendes, tentes componere tale,
Da sibi quod tibi vis, Lector, Amator eris.

Gulielmus Rogers.

To the eminently deserving Author, Mr. Lewes Roberts:

TWere needless sure to fix a Poem here
To draw the taken Reader in by th' Ear,
'Tis cheap to praise the Author, we commend
No worth i'th' Work by that, but love to th' Friend;
And (by an open way of Flattery) make
The Work approved for the Author's sake:
So (though we loath) the thick-lipt Nurse we kiss
For the Babe's sake, that by her nourish'd is.
Thy Genius, that first stamp'd a worth on This,
Above its Reader or its Praisers is.
And we may make a doubt, whether best takes,
The Coin thou speak'st of, or the Coin thou mak'st;
And live indebted, that thou hast brought hither
To us the Trade of all the World together:
And (as i'th' Worlds MAP spacious Kingdoms lie
Deciphered by small Atomes to our eye)
So the great Worth in every Page by Thee
Express'd, is richer then a Monarchy.
Live, live to Fame, and may its Truth to you
Make me a Poet and a Prophet too.

Tho. Beedome.

Ad

Ad clarissimum virum D. Lodovicum Roberts, Civem Londinensem,
linguarum modernarum artisque Mercatoriae scientissimum, Chartam
Mercatoriam edentem.

Quid dignum Lodovice tibi, quid pectore promam,
Quo possim merito solvere digna tuo?
Carmina quid canerem, dulces imitantia Musas?
Carmina sunt Libris inferiora tuis.
Laudibus eveherem? tua pura modestia pellit:
Nota loquor. Laudes respues ipse tuas.
Desistam melius. Reliquos tu pande labores.
Laus Chartæ Mercis nulla fas esse potest.

Henry Garthwait.

To his worthy Friend, and loving Fellow-Servant, the *AUTHOR*.

TIS an old custom that this Age hath got,
To praise their *Friends* in *Print*; I'll praise thee, not
Because I am thy *Friend*, only I'll tell
The *World* the *Work* which thou hast done so well,
Speaks both thy *worth* and *praise*; it cannot mis,
Those that are not thy *friends*, must needs praise *this*;
This thy *COMMERCE*, *Child* of thine *Industry*,
Joyning both *Poles* in near affinity;
Nurse of thy *Countreys Honor*, and by which
Only, all *Kingdoms* of the *World* grow rich:
And (by the *Current* of a *mutual Trade*)
Thou shew'st how *happy* all the *Earth* is made.
Let others praise Thee; yet in the degree
Of *Virtue*, live belov'd by *W. B.*

Ad charissimum Fratrem Dm. Lodovicum Roberts, Civem Londinensem.

Quas Phœbus Merces terris adperfit Eois,
Et quas occiduis adspicit ipse locis:
Quicquid produxit Zephyrus, tu quicquid & Eurus,
Antiquas quicquid & novus Orbis habet,
Colligis in fascem: numismata millia centum;
Mille tibi merces; Cambia sicca parent.
Perge beare tuos felici prole cerebri,
Utraque vix tanta India jactat opes.

TASSS.

To my ever loving Friend Mr. Lewes Roberts, Merchant, upon his
Map of Commerce.

CAll up the Ancient *Bards*, and let them praise
This *Britain's* skill not known in former days,
For then *Astras* fled and left the Land,
But now's return'd with *Ballance* in her hand,

And

And teacheth out of *Robert's* new found Treasure.
To know the World throughout by Weight and Measure.
First then let's weigh the Man, weigh his good will,
Then weigh our Words, so shall we speak none ill.

Charles Fetiplace.

To his Friend Mr. Lewes Roberts, Merchant.

Some *Merchants* travail without rest,
From North to South, from East to West,
To gain their wealth, which home they bring
To fill their Chests; or with full wing
Profusely spend it here in pleasure,
With health, time, credit, and their treasure.
But thou, Experience having taught,
That what is buried comes to naught,
Here largely shews by course of Trade,
The *Merchants* MAP, COMMERCE to aid;
And so by spending Gathers more
Than they that bawly hide their store.

Ralph Hanson.

*To his much Honoured Friend Mr. Lewes Roberts, Merchant, upon
his Map of Commerce.*

1.

When that the Portal of this goodly frame
Was first presented to my greedy eyes,
(Before I saw the Master-Builder's name)
Me thought it was a promising Frontispiece:
And then desires did kindle in my breast,
To enter further, and to view the rest.

2.

But looking longer on that beauteous Porch,
I spied insculpt'd on the out-side building,
The Author's name, that like a burning Torch
Did set on flame my pristine ardent longing:
By that the Builder of the work I knew;
How could I then but thirst for further view?

3.

I crav'd admittance, 'twas a needless suit;
(The Arts (they say) are called liberal;)
As soon as entered I was stricken mute,
And made my moan to th' Muses several:
They promis'd aid, but yet when I had done,
They said 'twas lighting Tapers to the Sun.

4.

Lo here I met with many sacred Arts,
Which keep their Courts and usual residence;
At *Ox* and *Camber* those two famous Marts,
Partaking most of their munificence.

These frankly sent this Architect a piece
To beautifie his curious Edifice.

5.

Me thought I saw them sadly to lament
The adverse fortune of so brave a Wight
That was not to their learned mansions sent,
Ne'r could his Stars have wrought him worser spire:
But yet to conquer their malignities,
Th' enrich his *Thesis* with their Dignities.

6.

Here did I see with strange variety
The great *Coloss* of the Terrestrial Globe,
Brought by the Art of rare Geographie,
Within the compass of a Paper-Robe;
So rich the form and so compendious,
As struck amazement in my wondering Muse.

7.

I further look'd and saw with admiration
Th' exact compofure of two matchless Lights,
They serve not only for the contemplation
Of men Mercantile, but of Gentile Spirits;
The one describes the paths of *Merchandise*,
The other shews Exchanges mysteries.

8.

I've read of *Drake* and *Martin Forbesber*,
Whose many faces all the Poles did see,
With others famed for the Globes surrounder,
Their worths have swell'd the Worlds great History;
I honour much those Heroes memory,
As much I loath the stain of flattery.

9.

But my opinion freely I'll expresse,
And think that none will judge it Heresie;
That of the World in this MAP of COMMERCE,
This age shall find more rare discovery:
For here that Massie Ball and all its *Traffick*
At once is seen, as through a perfect Optick.

10.

Go on (brave wit) and let the World possess
Some further fruit of thy well-tempredd Brains:
Though Criticks snarl, it matters not a rush,
Honour and thanks attend thy matchless pains.
The unborn Babe that shall a Merchant be,
Shall honour in this Work thy memory.

J. H.

To the no less Ingenious than really Industrious Gentleman Mr. Lewes
Roberts, Merchant, and one of the Committees for the East-India Company:

Upon his Book intituled, The Merchants Map of Commerce; with
an Animadversion to the Reader, and Allusion to the time of the first Impression,
being the beginning of this present Year, MDCXXXVIII.

H Ad I (by frequent Traffick on the Burse)
Been vers'd i'th' Notes of Mercantile Discourse,
In proper Accents here I might set forth
Some fair Expression of Thy pregnant Worth;
Or rais'd a Trophie to Thy virtuous Name
Of equal Par to Thy Deserving Fame:
But (having only touch'd Apollo's Lyre,
Grant me yet room amongst this numerous Quire;
And (as I am) accept of what I bring,
A Poise mean for such an Orient Ring,
A Ring for every Merchant meet to wear,
Though vast in Compass as the Orbique Sphere:
Thy Book I mean, the MAP OF fair COMMERCE,
That takes Circumference o're the Universe.

Where first (as to the life) I find display'd
Due Method, and material form of TRADE:

The STANDARDS value secondly, injoyns
Of Princes to observe their current COINS:

The third, COINS real, and imaginary,
Accompts, Exchanges, and wherein they vary:

Fourthly, COMMODITIES for Transportation,
The various sorts of every several Nation:

Fifthly, of TOWNS and CITIES eminent,
Their Weights and Measures to the full extent:

Lastly, reducing all to One, (by This)
LONDON'S Commerce, our fair Metropolis.

Rare Merchant of the Muses! may I call
Thee Merchant? or Great Factor General?
This Proof-Piece of thy Service for the rest
May well oblige them to thy dear behest;
For of Thy equal sure no age can boast,
That bring'st Us Traffick home from every Coast;
Rat'st the Commodities, the Coins, the Measures,
And sum'st (in fine) a very Mass of Treasures.
Go on, and prosper in Thy fair Designs;
May these elaborate and experient Lines
Add to those honour'd Pair of City-Sages,
That shall receive them to their Patronages.

Mean while, (and to transmit my free Applause
Reader, to Thee (without collateral cause)
Of th' AUTHOR'S Worth, not hereby to prefer
This Merchants Map, (as do's the Stationer,
For his own private profit) but for Thine,
To whom our Author does his Work resign,
This I infer, It has no President
For Theory; and to make equivalent

Thy

Thy *practick Part*, the *Author* here bequeaths
A *Volume* not more continent of *Leaves*
Than *various fruitful Matter*, which his toil
Has brought Thee home from every *foreign Soil*;
And (as deep spell'd in *Geographick Arts*)
Ran smooth divilion o're the *World* in parts;
Searching the bowels of each *Kingdom's State*,
And not alone of *Traffick* there relate:
But *Customs, Habits, Strength, and Government*,
Deckt in so new *Historick Ornament*;
That here thou may'st with ease and pleasure see
The *Rate and State* of every *MONARCHY*.

Nor need'st thou yet demand for whom is made
This fair *Commercial MAP*, this *Map of Trade*?
To *All* 'tis needful; specially for *Those*
That most for *Travail* shall themselves dispose;
Or those who would imploy or them or theirs
Ith' *publick way* of *Princes great Affairs*;
Or any, who for *private Recreation*
Make (by conceits) continual *Transmigration*:
In fine, (and chief) for *All that exercise*
Ith' spacious *World* the *Art of Merchandise*.

Since now, for *general Good* (as't may appear)
This *Harvest* comes ith' *entrance* of the *Year*,
(As to so Many *useful*;) Many be
The *future Blessings* shall be shour'd on Thee:
Yea, *All* (in part) Thy *Labours* to requite)
Bless that *New-Year* brought this *new Work* to light.

MATHEW RHODES.

In praise of my Friend the Author, and his Book.

To the READER.

IF thou would'st be a *States-man*, and survey
Kingdoms for information; here's a way
Made plain and easie; fitter far for thee
Than great *Ortelius* his *Geography*.

If thou would'st be a *Gentleman*, in more
Than Title only; this *MAP* yields thee store
Of Observations, fit for Ornament,
Or Use, or to give curious ears content.

If thou would'st be a *Merchant*, buy this Book,
For 'tis a prize worth Gold; and do not look
Daily for such disbursements; no, 'tis rare,
And should be cast up with thy richest Ware.

READER, if thou be any, or all three,
(For these may meet and make a harmony)
Then praise this Author for his useful pains,
Whole aim is Publick Good, not Private Gains.

Iz. Wa.

Samuel

Samuel Williamot, to his ever honoured Brother in Law the Author.

THis learned *Issue* of thy teeming Brain
Calls me not *Uncle*; yet let me obtain
The *Nurses* usual freedom, to embrace it,
And shew it my best *love*, though 'twill not grace it,
For though new born, it speaks as if it were
The Son of *Mercury*, or *Ulysses* Heir.
Thy worth to praise were fitter *Homer's* Quill
Than my rude *Verse*; yet here accept my will.

S. Williamot.

To my ever loving Friend Mr. Lewes Roberts, Merchant, upon his
Map of Commerce.

THough many know much, yet we seldom find
Spirits so free, and profitably kind,
T' impart what or the industry, or sweat
Of a whole *Life-time* could observe, or get;
Like cunning *Statists* enviously prone
To keep all *Secrets* of their *Art* unknown,
Out of a fear that some (less witted) may
(Meeting their *Rules*) become as wise as they:
But Friend, thy *Candor's* such, I dare acquit
Thee of that malice, by thy labour'd *Writ*;
And must commend thy *judgment* too, in this,
That fix'd thy *Fame* on such a *Pyramis*,
As (but the *World*) 't had mist a *Basis*, great
And vast enough, whereon to plant its seat:
And (if my word may pass) this *Glory's Thine*,
Men sail by all *Maps*, but most thrive by *Thine*.

W. Lewis.

To his dear Brother in Law Mr. Lewes Roberts, Merchant, on his
Map of Commerce.

SHould I write in thy *praise*, it would be thought
Friends will commend, although the *Work* be naught;
No, I will leave it to each *Readers* mind,
To judge the *Work* as he the *Worth* shall find:
And if they say this *MAP* is not done well,
Bid him that blames it, bring its parallel.

R. Hill.

To my most dear Father Mr. Lewes Roberts, Merchant:

A Father's *Love* may well excuse
The weakness of my *Infant Muse*,
Yet 'mongst the rest that praise thy *Pen*
As last, admit me say, — *Amen.*

Gabriel Roberts.

Gabriel Roberts

As I said, admit me to —
Yet, I thought that I had
The weakness of my Father's
Father's love may well be

To my dear Father, Mr. James Roberts, Member.

A. M.

In the first place, it would be to
To judge that, as the words are
And I think it is a good thing
No doubt, it is a good thing
And I think it is a good thing

Mr. Roberts

To my dear Father, Mr. James Roberts, Member.

A. M.

THE MERCHANTS MAP OF COMMERCE.

CHAP. I.

The Description of Countries conducible to the Description of Cities and Towns of Traffick.



BEFORE I descend to the particular parts of *this Treatise*, and before I describe the Situations of these *Towns and Cities of Traffick*, which here I intend to handle, I must of necessity for Method-sake, first by a cursory draught describe the *Countries, Kingdoms and Provinces*, wherein the same are found to be situated and placed; and to do the same orderly, and as the Subject requireth, it is fit I should survey the means whereby the same is or may be performed, which according to the opinion of the Learned, is noted only to be done by the knowledge of *Geography*; which in it self is esteemed to be a knowledge so needful and

The Description of Countries, conducing to the Description of Cities and Towns of Traffick.

requisite for a *Merchant, Factor*, or any other *active person* whose occasions may draw him to see or abide in *foreign parts*, that it may not be neglected nor omitted. Neither is it held only necessary to such as manage private affairs by Merchandizing, as *Merchants or Factors*, who are led thereto by the *Motive profit*; but also to such persons as are more Eminent, and such as are of *greater quality*, whose motives are the publick affairs of *Princes*, as *Ambassadors*; or pleasure and delight, by Travelling, as *Gentlemen*, whose motive may be properly termed *curiosity of mind and search of novelty*; which last by observing the *Fashions and Manners of divers Nations*, and the *Government and Policies of those Kingdoms*, do not only very much benefit themselves, but better their understandings thereby, making their knowledge more capable of either publick or private employment, when they return to their *native homes*.

The like I conceive the ingenious *Merchant or Factor* may (if he please) do, for being in his younger years employed abroad in *merchandizing*, he may by well husbanding his *merchandise* employment and time, joyn a future benefit of mind, to a present profit of estate; and by a provident judgment, and a judicious Providence, so manage his idle hours, and vacant time, that he fit his capacity, not only wisely to undertake and discreetly to undergo, but also skilfully to perform the greatest employments that are incident to the service of a *State or Kingdom*; neither is it a rare or extraordinary thing to find those that have had their education thus, to have proved not only good *Common-wealths-men*, but also excellent *States-men*: our own *Country* hath afforded some examples in all ages, but in other *Countries* many more are daily found, for it must be acknowledged, that from *this School* those ripe and mature judgments have sprung up, that in many *Countries* abroad, have given sufficient testimony to the *World* of their excellent abilities this way: and that the Art of *Merchandizing*, together with the frequenting of *foreign Countries*, at the first to that end, hath afterward rather furthered, than any way backwarded their abilities to undertake, and judiciously to perform the same.

The ancient policies and present flourishing continuance of the *State of Venice*, the politick and rich Estates of the *Netherlands*, the opulent and eminent quality of the *Duke of Tuscany*, the wealthy well-governed *Hans-Towns* in *Germany*, (and many more which I could nominate,) make good this Assertion, for in all these, *Merchandizing* is found to be the School from whence they gather their first Principles, and indeed the chief Foundation upon which their *Fabrick of Political Government* is raised: the *Scale* by which their *Councils* are framed, and the *Pillars* by which the same is seen to be supported and maintained,

How excellent is it then for a *Merchant* (that hath another proper and peculiar end of his travels,) so to employ his time and spend his hours, as that he may at pleasure, without cost or charges, reap that benefit to himself which others purposely come to learn and painfully labour for, with great expence of time and money; and yet for all this, are peradventure destitute of those helps and furtherances, which *Merchants and Factors* by reason of their abode

or vocation do continually enjoy, and who return as ignorantly home (perchance) as they went out; or happily furnished with some such *curfury speculations*, as reach not into the depth of such *policies* of Government, as the real intent of their travel doth truly require; whereas the *Merchant* that comes thither, not purposely to that end, but to benefit himself as a *Merchant*, may gather and lay up those his Observations obtained as Pastimes, and collected as Recreations, which will further and furnish him afterward, either by discourse for pleasure, or by necessity for profit and commodity, when he shall please to publish his secret treasure and put the same in practice.

Geography delightful, profitable, and necessary to the Merchant.

Geography (by what hath been said,) being then granted to be both a profit and a pleasure to all, and specially to the *Merchant*, it must necessarily be granted to be useful also: for though we living in this *Island* acknowledge none for *Merchants* but *such* as adventure their Estates at *Sea*, and are by this means accounted for *real Merchants*; yet those that are versed in *this Profession*, and seen in *this Art*, know also that there be *Merchants* likewise that have their residence in *Continents*, where neither *Seas* are known, nor yet *Navigable Rivers* found, yet for all this, supply with Land-Carriages of *Horses*, *Mules* and *Camels*, by industry and labour, what Nature and *our Habitation* doth freely afford unto us, by the commodity of the incompassed *Seas* in *shipping*; and these are observed and found to travel by Land in Companies and *Caravans* with their Merchandize from one *Country* to another, (as we do by *Sea* in *Ships* and *Fleets*) paying their Duties, *Customs*, and *Tolls* upon the entry, and confines of every several *Princes Dominions*.

The commodity of this knowledge to Merchants.

How then shall this *Land-travelling Merchant* know whose Kingdom he is in? what *Prince* commands, or who is *Lord* of that ground he treads upon, but by a speculation herein? Whereby shall he know what way he hath rid and travelled, where neither Miles nor Leagues are accounted, or in use, but by *this*? How shall he know which way his course lies, where neither paths nor high-ways are found to direct him, nor guide to inform him; or how far he hath yet to go in that *Princes Dominion*, but by *this*? How shall he know what *Rivers* run in his way, what *Straits* or *Mountains* he hath to pass over, but by *this*? Nay hereby he is instructed whether those streams be great or small; and whether passable by Boat, Bridge or Foord; and by *this* also what *Plains*, *Woods* and *Hills*, with their extent, fertility, and confinement, the better to provide for his accommodation, and the necessities of his Journey; as also what *Cities* and *Towns* of Traffick stand in his Road; the limits and bounds of *Kingdoms*, the disposition of the *Inhabitants*, the alteration of the *Climates*, the *Laws* of those several *Regions*, the *Commodities* that those *Countries* do afford for *Merchandizing*; the plenty and scarcity thereof; and lastly, how they are supplied with foreign Wares and Merchandizes, either by *Lands*, *Seas*, or *navigable Rivers*; and all these (besides many other needful lessons) may be hence learned and observed, which laid up in memory both in the course of his life and traffick, may in after-times much profit and advantage him. The benefit reaped thereby being thus briefly expressed, the thing it self challengeth in the next place to be handled; which according to my skill and insight, I shall succinctly touch so far as is needful to my present purpose.

Geography demonstrated.

Geography in brief then, is an *Art* that doth demonstrate by rules in a flat, level or *Plano*, the whole *Sea* and *Earth*, and the division thereof, setting down by a certain method, the limits and extents of *Countries*, *Provinces* and *Dominions* of *Princes*; the situation of *Cities*, *Towns*, *Hills*, *Rivers*, *Woods*, &c. The bounds of *Seas*, *Capes*, *Islands*, &c. All which is performed and expressed by apt lines, numbers and parts of the *Heavens*: and lastly, it giveth rules to know the distances of the said places, either in leagues or miles from one *Country*, *City* or place to another; all which being also necessary to be known by the *Merchant*, I will in few words declare the same.

Maps and Cards.

First then to make the same more evident, the ground of this *Art* is ordinarily demonstrated and best expressed in *Maps* and *Cards*, which do comprize both the *Earth* and *Waters*, of which making one entire body, the *Cosmographers* do environ with five *Circles*; the first is the *Equinoctial*, then the two *Tropicks*, and lastly the two *Polar Circles*; thereby dividing the whole, which now we call the *World*, into five *Zones*, two whereof are found to be cold, two temperate, and one extreme hot; all which in these our days are found to be habitable, contrary to the opinion of some ancient *Cosmographers*: of which *Circles* and their particular parts, divisions, demonstrations and descriptions, it will not be improper I should briefly handle, as an entrance into *this work*, and for the better understanding of what is to follow hereafter.

The use of Maps and Cards in general. Meridian.

Every *Map* or *Card* then for the most part is commonly traced with two sorts of lines or circles, that is, *Meridians* and *Parallels*; the *Meridians* are either Right or Circular lines, passing through both the *Poles* of the *World*, and are imagined to be drawn right up and down from the head to the foot of the *Map*, and called *Meridians*, because that when the *Sun* cometh to touch any of those lines, it is mid-day to those that dwell under the same.

And

And *Parallels* are either *right* or *circular lines*, imagined to be equally distant one from another, which do cross the aforesaid *Meridians* with *right Angles*; and in the very midst of these *Universal Maps* and *Cards*, are most commonly drawn, from head to foot a *right line*, which signifieth not only the first *Meridian*, but also the *Axletree* of the *World*; the upper end of which *line* is call'd the *Pole-Artick*, or the *North-Pole*, and the nether end is called the *Pole-Antartick*, or the *South-Pole*, and this *line* is crossed in the very midst betwixt the two *Poles*, with another great *circle*, or rather *right line* called the *Equinoctial*; because, that when the *Sun* cometh to touch this *line* or *circle*; the day and night is equal throughout the whole *World*, the one half of which *line* towards the right hand, sheweth the *East* part, and the other half towards the left hand, sheweth the *West* part of the *World*; so as those two *lines*, the first *Meridian* and the *Equinoctial*, do point out the four *Quarters* of the *World*; *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*, from whence the four principal winds do blow, between which winds are set down in all general *Maps*, and generally in all *Sea-Cards*, the other division of the winds, which as not much pertinent to my present purpose, I willingly omit.

Further, It is to be noted that both the *Equinoctial* and the *Meridian Circles* or *Lines* are divided each of them into 360 degrees; so as every quarter of them containeth 90 degrees: and in the *Equinoctial* are set down the degrees of Longitude, which is the length of the *World*, round about from *West* to *East*, and from *East* by *West* home again. The first degree whereof beginneth where the first aforesaid *Meridian* crosseth the *Equinoctial*, in the very midst of all *Universal Maps* in general, and so proceedeth Eastward unto the number of 180 degrees; which is as far as you can go Eastward: for from thence by reason of the roundness of the *Earth*, you must needs turn back again Westward, until you come to the 360 degrees, which is the last degree of Longitude, and endeth where the first degree beginneth.

Moreover, In the said first *Meridian* are set down the degrees of Latitude, that is, breadth of the *World*, both in Northern and Southern, for from the *Equinoctial* to the *North Pole*, are contained in the aforesaid *Meridian* 90 degrees, and that is called the *North Latitude*; and from the *Equinoctial* to the *South Pole* are contained in the said *Meridian*, other 90 degrees, which is called the *South Latitude*; and in most *Maps* the *Equinoctial Line* is divided and crossed with 18 *Meridians*, on each side of the first *Meridian*, dividing the *Equinoctial* into 36 several distances; every distance containing 10 degrees, and every degree containeth 60 Italian miles of length.

Again, Betwixt the *Equinoctial* and each of the *Poles* are drawn certain *Circles* or *Lines*, which as I said before, are called *Parallels*, of which most commonly it is found that four are pointed with red Ink, signifying, the four lesser *Circles*; the highest towards the *North Pole*, is called the *Circle-Artick*, which is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distant from the *Pole*; and the lowest towards the *South Pole* is call'd the *Circle-Antartick*, which is also distant $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the *Pole*; and as touching the other two red *Circles*, the one lying betwixt the *Circle-Artick* and the *Equinoctial*, it is called the *Tropick of Cancer*; and the other lying betwixt the *Equinoctial* and the *Circle Antartick*, that is called the *Tropick of Capricorn*, and each of these two *Tropicks* is distant from the *Equinoctial* 23 degrees, $28\frac{1}{2}$ which is the greatest declination of the *Sun*; for betwixt these two *Tropicks* the *Sun* continually maketh his course, and returneth, mounting never higher than the *Tropick of Cancer*, nor descending never lower than the *Tropick of Capricorn*: for which cause some do set down in their *Maps* betwixt the said two *Tropicks* an overthwart line, signifying the *Ecliptick line*, under which the *Sun* continually walketh.

Furthermore, By help of the said four *Circles*, the *Earth*, (as I said before) is divided into five *Zones*, one hot, two temperate, and two cold: The hot is contained betwixt the two *Tropicks*, in the midst of which the *Equinoctial line* is placed; of the two temperate *Zones*, the one lieth betwixt the *Tropick of Cancer*, and the *Circle Artick*, and the other betwixt the *Tropick of Capricorn* and the *Circle Antartick*; and of the cold *Zones*; the one lieth betwixt the *North Pole* and the *Circle Artick*, and the other betwixt the *South Pole* and the *Circle Antartick*.

Moreover, Besides the four special *Parallels*, there be also divers other *Parallels* drawn on each of the *Equinoctial*, both *Northward*, and *Southward*, which crossing in certain points, the first *Meridian* marked with degrees, do shew the true Latitude of every place, and under what *Clime* or *Parallel* it is: and also how many hours the longest day of any place under every *Parallel* is, beginning to account the same, either from the *Equinoctial* upward, towards the *North Pole*, along the first *Meridian*, marked with degrees of Northern Latitude, or else from the first *Equinoctial* downwards towards the *South Pole*, marked with degrees of Southern Latitude.

Also this *World* in all common *Maps* and *Cards* is divided into four parts, *Europe*, *Africk*, *Asia* and *America*, the bounds whereof will not be amiss here to be observed, and how many miles of the *World* each particular division containeth, as well in Longitude as in Latitude, according to the opinion of *Mercator*, whom I willingly follow for my director in this point.

Europe.

Long. 2166
miles.
Lat. 2220
miles.

Europe then is bounded on the North with the North Ocean Sea, and on the South with the Mediterranean Sea; on the East with the Flood Tanais, and on the West with the West Ocean: and Europe in measuring with a right line from the farthest part of Ireland on the West unto the Flood Tanais, on the East, both places having 52 degrees of Latitude, hath in Longitude 2166 miles, and in measuring with a right line, from the farthest part of Morea on the South, whose Latitude is 35 degrees unto the North Sea side, having 72 degrees of Latitude, hath in Longitude 2220 miles, or thereabouts.

Africa.

Long. 4425
miles.
Latit. 4020
miles.

Africa is bounded on the North with the Straight Sea Gibraltar, and with the Mediterranean Sea; and on the South with a Sea which divideth Africa from the South Land, not yet to us fully known; and on the East with the Red Sea, and on the West with the great Atlantick Ocean: and in the measuring of Africa with a right line, from Gambia on the West, unto the Cape de Gardafu on the East, both places having 10 degrees of North Latitude, hath in Longitude 4425 miles, and in measuring with a right line from the 50. degree of the Equinoctial unto the Mediterranean Sea, it hath in North Latitude 32 degrees, which multiplied by 60, maketh 1920 miles, and in South Latitude measuring with a right line from the 50. degree of the Equinoctial unto the Cape of bona Esperansa, it hath 35 degrees, which also multiplied by 60 makes 2100 miles, which maketh the whole Latitude of Africa to be 4020 miles, or thereabouts.

Asia.

Long. 4284
Latit. 4500.

Asia is bounded on the North, with the North Ocean Sea, and on the South, partly with the Red Sea, and partly with other Seas and Gulphs adjoining thereto; on the East, with the East Indian Ocean, and the Straight Sea of Anian; and on the West with the Flood Tanais and Fens of Meotis, with the Cimmerian and Thracian Bosphorus, the Euxine and Mediterranean Sea, and part of the Arabian Gulph: and Asia then in measuring with a right line from the mouth of the Flood Tanais, to the Promontory Tamos, both places having 50 degrees of Latitude; hath in Longitude 4284 miles, and in measuring with a right line from the 150. degree of the Equinoctial, unto the Promontory Tabin; it hath in North Latitude 75 degrees, which being multiplied by 60 maketh 4500 miles.

America.

Long. 4264.
Latit. 3210.

America is bounded on the North with the North Ocean Sea, and on the South with the Magellanick Sea; on the East with the Atlantick Ocean; on the West with the West Indian Ocean, and the Straights of Anian, and in measuring with a right line from the Straights of Anian to the farthest part of Estotiland upon the 64. degree of Latitude, hath in Longitude 164 degrees, which maketh 4264 miles, and in measuring with a right line from the 270. degree of the Equinoctial unto the North Sea: it hath in North Latitude 76 degrees, which makes 4560 miles, and in measuring with a right line from the 305. degree of the Equinoctial unto the Magellanick Sea; it hath in South Latitude 53 degrees, which makes at 60 miles the degree, 3210 miles.

Latitude how accounted.

Thus far shall suffice to have spoken in general of the Lines, Circles and Divisions of the Universal Maps, and Cards found to be made by our Modern Cosmographers. That which cometh in the next place to be handled, as the more material and useful part, belonging to my present work, is the knowledge and situation of every Kingdom, Region, City, Mountain, Flood and Lake found in this circumference: also the knowledge of the Seas, together with the Islands, Ports, Capes, Points and Bays which do belong to every one of the aforesaid parts and divisions of the World, and that are found therein comprised, which principally is manifested and learned by the Longitude and Latitude thereof in it self, which teacheth these particulars: First, The very situation of the place; Secondly, The very distance from one place or City to another; Thirdly, How one place lieth from another; And lastly, With what wind you may sail from one Point, Cape or City maritime to another: in which four things the chief use of Maps are found principally to consist. First then, The degrees of Latitude or the elevation of the Pole (being both one thing) is accounted from the Equinoctial to either Pole which is 90 degrees, and the degree of Longitude accounted upon the said Equinoctial from the Ister of Cape Verde towards the East, and so round about the Earth till you come to the number of 360 degrees: where it is to be noted, that the Provinces and Towns situated under one and the same degree of Latitude, have at the same time like hours of the day; but those that are situated under divers degrees of Longitude do differ in number of hours; and that is the cause that when it is in one Town noon-tide, it is in another Town distant thence 30 degrees towards the East two a clock in the afternoon, and so consequently for every 15 degrees distance, it is then found to differ one hour in time.

Days and nights differ according to the Latitude.

Also those that dwell under one and the self same degree of Latitude have equal quantity of days and nights; but yet so as they which dwell on the South side of the Equinoctial have the shortest day, when we have the longest, and have their Winter when we have Summer: and those that are under divers degrees of Latitude, have inequality of days and nights; for the higher that any place is situated towards any of the Poles, the more hours the longest day of the year in that place hath; and those that dwell under the Equinoctial have always their days and nights of like quantity: but I understand here by the day, the space between Sun-rising and Sun-setting;

setting; so that to those that have 30 degrees of Latitude, the longest day is almost 14 hours, and the nigher the Pole, the longer, inasmuch as those that dwell under the Pole, and whose Zenith is the Pole, their year is but a day and a night, that is to say, they have six months day, and six months night.

It is also to be noted, that the Meridians are found to have many necessary uses in the general and common Maps, for thereby is learned that it is noon-tide or mid-day sooner in one place than in another, by observing that Meridian that is most towards the East, which the Sun toucheth always sooner than that Meridian which is more towards the West.

By the Meridians is also known how the Eclipse of the Moon appeareth sooner to one place than to another, and sheweth what variety of time; for they whose Meridian is toward the West, do see the Eclipse of the Moon sooner than they whose Meridian is more towards the East; whereas indeed the Eclipse of the Moon is seen to all places (where it can be seen) at one very instant of like greatness, and yet seemeth to be seen later or sooner by reason of the diversity of the time of the day, in places standing one East or West from another; and if the distance betwixt those two Meridians do contain 15 degrees of the Equinoctial, then the Eclipse appeareth to be sooner to the one than to the other by one whole hour, according to my former assertion, for every 15 degrees maketh an hour, and therefore observe how many 15 degrees you find betwixt the two Meridians, so many hours are to be accounted; and if fewer degrees be found, then the time of the Eclipse is to be shortned accordingly, attributing four minutes of an hour to one degree, &c.

Meridians and their use.

Eclipse of the Moon when seen.

As for the Eclipse of the Sun, it is seen neither generally nor fully at one self-same time, nor yet of the same greatness in all places: indeed it appears sooner to the Western Countries than to the Eastern; but the diversity of the time of appearance doth depend not only on the number of Meridians betwixt the two places, but also of the swift or slow motion of the Moon, which coming betwixt us and the Sun taketh the sight of the Sun from us.

The Latitude and Longitude of Cities and places may be found out by the Meridians also; but here it is observable, that the degrees of Latitude are in all places of like bigness, as making ever 60 miles, but the degrees of Longitude proceeding from the Equinoctial towards any of the two Poles, are unequal, and every one shorter than the other, and containing four miles; so that if two Ships were under the Equinoctial 150 degrees distant each from other, and being to sail towards the North Pole, upon the same course when they come to the 60. degree of Latitude, their distance shall be but 75 leagues, and the farther they go towards the Pole, the less distance they shall be one from the other, inasmuch as when they are right under the Pole it self, they shall both meet: but this point more particularly concerns Navigation, which so far forth as it is requisite to the knowledge of a Merchant, I have handled in my Book of the Factors Aviso, which together with a Collection of the Sea-laws, I intend (God willing) hereafter to publish.

Latitude and Longitude found out by the Meridians.

Now forasmuch as the use of these Latitudes and Longitudes is most necessary and needful in this Art, it is proper I should set down the ways whereby not only these Latitudes and Longitudes, but also the distances of all Cities and places by all universal Maps and Sea-Cards that are perfectly drawn and delineated, is learned and found out.

First then, To find out the Longitude of any place, do thus: Extend a thread so as it pass through the Pole and through the place whose Longitude you seek in any Map or Card, even to the very Equinoctial and somewhat beyond, holding the thread strait, and then the number of degrees written upon the Equinoctial or Parallel will shew the Longitude.

To find out the Longitude of a place.

Again, By the Meridians likewise are known what Longitude any place in the Map hath: as thus; Set the one foot of a pair of Compasses in the place it self, and the other in some Meridian, that is next unto it, whether on the right hand, or on the left, it matters not; from thence draw down your Compass, following still that Meridian until you come to the Equinoctial line, and there mark upon what degree of the Equinoctial that foot of the Compass which you did first put in the place doth rest; then count how many degrees that is distant from the first Meridian, and that is the true Longitude of the place; and note, that that Longitude serveth to all the places that be under that Meridian, though they be never so far distant one from another North and South.

Now for the Latitude of that place or any other, do thus: Set the one foot of your Compasses in the very Pole, extending the other to the Place or City whose Latitude you seek, and keeping your Compass at that wideness, bring the movable foot to the first Meridian whereon the degrees of Latitude are marked, and there staying it, the number of the degrees counting from the Equinoctial upwards towards the Pole, will shew the Latitude of the place sought; and note, that the like Latitude have all they that dwell under that Parallel, how far soever they dwell asunder East and West, and by knowing the Latitude of any place, you may quickly also find in some Maps under what Clime or Parallel such a place is situated, and of how many hours the longest day is there.

To find out the Latitude of a place.

Now

Now to know how one *place* beareth from another, and with what wind your *Ship* is to be directed from one *Maritime Port* to another, is needless here to be handled, as not pertinent to my *task*; but for what distance is betwixt two several *places*, many *Cosmographers* have found, by several ways taught the same; one only, the most common in use, I will pitch upon, as the most facile and easie.

To find out the distance of two places or Cities.

To find out then the distance betwixt any two *places*, do thus: Set the one foot of your *Compass* on the one *place*, and the other foot on the other *place*, and apply that wideness to the *Equinoctial*, and look how many *degrees* of the *Equinoctial* that wideness comprehendeth, and allowing 60 *Italian miles* to every *degree*, you shall have the distance by a right line of those two *places* demanded.

But if the said two *places* have both either *North* or *South* Latitude, then *subtract* the lesser Latitude out of the greater, so shall you find the difference, which difference; if you multiply by 60, the *product* will be the number of *miles*; and if to the whole *degrees* of difference there be annexed any *minutes*, then you must add to the *product* for every *minute* a *mile*.

But if one of the two *places* have *North* Latitude, and the other *South* Latitude, then you shall find their difference by *Addition* only, and not by *Subtraction*.

The distances of two places having different Longitudes, and East and West Latitude.

Now if you would find the distance of two *places*, differing only in Longitude, both *places* having either *East* or *West* Latitude; then *subtract* the lesser out of the greater, so shall you have the true difference, which difference you must multiply by the number of *miles* belonging to their Latitude, which commonly is found on the *North-West* side of the *Maps*, or by the *Table* of *miles* answerable, of one *degree* of every Latitude, and the *product* thereof will be the number of *miles*; whereby the one *place* is distant from the other; but if one *place* have *East* Longitude, and the other *West* Longitude, then you must find the difference as well by *Addition* as by *Subtraction*.

To conclude this point, I conceive it not much material to my *purpose* further to insist hereupon; for the *diligent* and *ingenious* will easily hereby comprehend the benefit that may redound to him by a general inspection in this *Art*, referring what is here by me willingly omitted to his own private search and study, and to such *Authors* as have learnedly written of this Subject more at large; and therefore from the universal knowledge of *Maps* that pointeth out the General Divisions of the World, I will come to the Particulars comprised therein, and view the *Subdivisions* thereof, as *Potency*, *Might* and *Sovereignty* have prescribed rules thereunto.

This *World* then, consisting as I noted before of four Principal Parts, and every part consisting of several *Empires*, *Kingdoms* and *Provinces* in which many *Commodities* both natural and artificial are found fit for *Commerce*, and *Traffick*, and also wherein are noted to be divers eminent *Cities* and *Towns* of great concurrence, of *Shipping*, *Merchants* and *Trade*; which *Trade* is maintained and driven by the said *Commodities* and *Wares*, and by the natural inclination of *Mankind* to enrich themselves by *Invention*, and *Time*, hath devised the *Art* of *Merchandizing*, and by the means of *Weights*, *Measures*, *Coins*, *Exchanges* and *Account-keeping*, have drawn the same to certain Heads and Principals, which in this MAP OF COMMERCE I shall endeavour to demonstrate: But before I fall to Particulars, it is requisite I should first say somewhat of the same in general.

CHAP. II.

Of the Art of Merchandizing, and the General Parts thereof.

Merchandizing accounted an Art.

MERCHANDIZING (truly considered in it self, and rightly practised) may well be said to be an *Art* or *Science* invented by *ingenious Mankind*, for the publick good, commodity and welfare of all *Common-wealths*; for thereby some *places* and *Kingdoms* are supplied and furnished with those necessary things, whereof Nature her self hath proved deficient in, and which in some other *places* or *Kingdoms* hath abounded, tending either to the need, ornament, or commodity of humane life, and is performed by exporting the superfluities, that are found in the one, to furnish the defects and wants that are found in the other: and the *Arts-men* that are seen thus to practise and exercise the same, and which do thus Transport these things from one *place* to another, are generally known to us and commonly termed by the name of *Merchants*, and the things themselves wherewith they *Negotiate* and *Traffick* are termed *Merchandizes* or *Commodities*.

Merchandizing what.

Merchandizing then of it self, in effect, is nothing else but a *Communtation*, *Bargaining*, *Contracting* or *Exchanging* of one man with another, and by giving by one, so much of one thing or *Commodity*, to have of the other, so much and the like value, of some one other differing *Commodity* else; and the things themselves subject to this *Communtation*, or *Exchanging*, are principally

principally observed in all places to be two; first *Wares* or *Goods*, and secondly *Moneys* or *Coin*; which two are usually observed to be contracted and bargained for, in three several distinct manners:

The first is *Goods for Goods*, and this is termed *Bartering*. The second is *Goods for Money*, and this is termed *Bargaining*; and the third is *Money for Money*, and this is properly amongst *Merchants*, (in these days) termed *Exchanging*: from whence it proceedeth, and may be concluded, that all *mercantile* affairs and *commercelike* Negotiations may be distinguished into three kinds of sorts, that is, into *Bartering*, commonly called *Trucking*; *Bargaining*, commonly called *buying* and *selling*; and into *returning* of *Moneys* from one place to another by *Bills*, commonly called *Exchanging*.

The first of these was taught to *Mankind* by necessity, who to provide himself of things that were needful, gave in *lien* and in *truck* thereof and for the same, the things whereof he had store and plenty: The second kind was found out and invented to facilitate the first; and the third and last to facilitate the second.

In the times of old amongst us, and yet in these days in many places of *America*, *Asia* and *Bartering*. *Africa*; the first manner of *Bartering* was and is yet in use and practised, where though *Gold* and *Silver* and *Brass* was not known nor accounted as a stamped *Coin*, yet it was then both here, and is still there held in greater estimation than was any other commodity or metal; the which *Homer* inferreth in his relation of the *Trojan War*, where he mentioneth that *Achilles* his *Golden Armour* was valued in *barter* at one hundred *Oxen*, and that the *Brass Armour* of *Diomedes* was valued in *barter* but at nine: But *Man* in process of time, finding it too too difficult a thing, and too too troublesome a business, to carry about him, all things thus *barter'd* and *truck'd* from one place to another, chose out one singular thing, which as a common standard or measure, should countervail and be in Value as all other things, and which should be received and accounted of in *payment*, *satisfaction*, and *equivalency* to all others; and the things thus chosen and estimated, was *Gold*, *Silver* and *Brass*, the most excellent of Metals, which being then and since, by the Authority of Princes, divided into great and small pieces, and into several and distinct parts and denominations, was stamped and coined with several characters, to denote thereby the true weight and value of the same; the which was first done by *Servius* in *Rome* of *Brass*, whereon was imprinted the Image of *Sheep* and *Oxen*, betokening the wealth and riches of those days, as *Moneys* do now with us; and because that ten of those pieces was then called a *Denier*, therefore it is that universally all such *Moneys* are still called by the Latines *Denarii*: this being then the original of *Moneys*, which afterward came to be coined both of *Silver*, and *Gold*; as I shall more at large have occasion to demonstrate in the Chapter of *Moneys*, in this following Treatise.

This first sort of *Merchandizing* or Commerce then, as I said before, termed *Bartering* or *Bargaining*. *Trucking*, of one Commodity for another, begat consequently by the means of *Moneys* the second manner of *Negotiation*, which is *buying* and *selling*, or *bargaining*; for all *Merchants* that would transport Commodities from one Country or place to another, to effect the same, needed either other Commodities, wherewith to *barter*, and so to procure them, or *Money*, and so to buy them; and therefore to facilitate *Merchandizing*, and to take away the incommmodity and danger of the carriage of *Moneys*, about a man, or from place to place, a mean was invented to have the same in what Country a man pleased, without trouble or danger of the transport, carriages or rigor thereof; and this was found to be best performed by *Exchange*, which is the third sort of *Commutation*; the which is noted to be no other than the giving of so much *Moneys* in one place to one, who should cause it to be again repaid in another place by another for him; as for example, *Edward* hath here in *London* one thousand pounds, and desireth to remit the same, or have it in the hands of *Joseph*, who resideth in *Venice*; and *Lodowick* hath one thousand pounds in *Venice*, in the custody and hands of *Thomas*, which he would get, receive, and recover out and have them here: it happeneth that *Edward* meeteth with *Lodowick*, to whom he delivereth and payeth the said one thousand pounds; and thereupon *Lodowick* writeth to *Thomas*, that he pay the said thousand pounds to *Joseph*, and thus each party comes to be both satisfied and accommodated; by which it may be discerned, that in all *Exchanger*, there is concluded two payments, two places, and four distinct persons; as he who payeth in the one place, and he who receiveth in the other; and he who receiveth in the one place, and he who payeth in the other; and from hence it consequently followeth, that no man can remit, except there be another to draw; nor no man can in the second place receive, except there be another authorized to pay.

In this manner then came in use the original of *Exchanges*, purposely invented to accommodate Trade and Commerce, the which at first was practised without either benefit or loss, or any other consideration; and to render again the self-same sum and parcel as was received: but in process of time it came to be considered, that the giver or deliverer of the Money came both to lose a certain space in time ere the same was repaid, and did also run a certain risk in the payment

The materials of Merchandizing, are Commodities and Moneys. Commutations distinguished into three manners or kinds.

Exchanging.

Exchanges drawn into a profitable Art, and the reasons thereof.

payment thereof, which the receiver or drawer enjoyed, and profited by; and therefore it was held reasonable that the deliverer should have some fruit and benefit, in requital and satisfaction thereof, which afterward occasioned that the second payment came to be somewhat greater than the former; and that in consideration thereof there should be restored, more than was received: The endeavour of this gain then hath converted *Exchanges* since into an *Art* or *Mystery*; from whence it proceedeth, that many are found at this day to remit and deliver *Moneys*, to the intent, to have the same returned with benefit, and not for a need or necessity to have it more in one place than in another; and many again are found to be *takers* and *drawers*, not with intent to *withdraw* or recover their *Money*, from another person, or place; but to serve themselves and their occasions with that of others, for a certain time, paying and allowing for the same, that consideration and interest as is agreed upon, and covenanted between them; which really and in effect is nothing else but a certain kind of *permitted Usury*, and therefore by some accounted as a thing unlawful, though by many, and by the common and received practice of the World, it is upheld and maintained with many solid reasons and substantial arguments; besides which, it is considerable, and peradventure it may well be granted, that if it were not that there is by this *Art* and *Mystery*, a gain and profit made thereof, very few *Exchanges*, would present; because that *draughts* and *remittances* would in this nature but seldom happen, that would or might any way be available to Traffick and Commerce, and less benefit would consequently redound to the publick and universal Commerce of Kingdoms; and therefore though the intention of particular *Exchanges*, be not always found good herein, yet the general good effect which it produceth, and that proceedeth therefrom, is in it self and in the true use and custom thereof both approved and laudable.

Things considerable in Bartering.

Now in the first sort of *Commutation*, which I term *Bartering*, many things do happen considerable and necessary in the *Art* of *Merchandizing*; the first is the *knowledge* as well in the *Commodity*, thus to be delivered, as in the *Commodity* so to be received: next a *knowledge* in respect of the *value* and present request and estimation of both; then in respect of the *quality*, whether it be lasting and durable, or impairing and perishable; and lastly in respect of the *property*, whether it be of it self natural and growing, or Artificial, and made by the hand and industry of man; and lastly in respect of the *quantity*, whether plentiful and in abundance, or scarce and in few hands.

Things considerable in Bargaining.

In the second sort of *Commutation*, which I term *Bargaining*, or buying and selling, are likewise besides the above mentioned, these particulars to be well known and considered; first a *knowledge* how the *Commodity* is either bought or sold, as either by *weight*, as are ponderous *Commodities*; or as by *Concave* or long *measures*, as are *Commodities* of length, or *Commodities* *solid* or *liquid*; the *knowledge* of which *weights* and *measures*, is in like manner perfectly to be known, and really to be understood; and then the fineness, goodness and current valuation of the *Money* of the place, is also to be known, and perfectly and rightly to be found out and distinguished, that the bargain may appear to be made the more justly, equally, and conscionably between both parties; and for the needful circumstances observed in *bargaining*, these four things are considerable, as having necessary dependances upon.

Principally four.

First, A *Merchant* must know what to *bargain* for, and under this the *knowledge* of the *Commodity* it self is comprehended. Secondly, How to *bargain*, and under this the *knowledge* of the *weights* and *measures* in the general is comprised. Thirdly, When to *bargain*, and under this the fit and proper seasons of *bargaining* are generally included. Fourthly, With whom to *bargain*, and under this point is comprehended, the person and party interested, that requires the accomplishment or credit in the *bargain*.

Things considerable in Exchanging.

Now in the third sort of *Commutation*, which is here termed *Exchanging*, the things necessary to be known and considerable by the said *Art* of *Merchandizing* are these: First, A *knowledge* of the fineness, goodness and current value of the *Princes Coin*, both where the party *Remitter* abideth, and whither the said *Moneys* are remitted; then a *knowledge* of the current rate of the *Exchanging* of the *Par* or *Value* for *Value*, both according to the *Standard* of the *Country*, and according to the valuation of the *current Coin* there passable; then of the *Usance* of the *Place*; and lastly and principally, to avoid all prejudice and loss, a *knowledge* is to be had of the party who is the *Drawer* and *Receiver* of the same; and in default made of current satisfaction and payment accordingly, *knowledge* is to be had of the due and true manner and form of making of all *legal intimations*, *protests*, and other such needful instruments, circumstances and observations as are requisite thereto, according to the strict and solemn rules required in a *Bill of Exchange*, which in its due place I shall more at large declare.

Now forasmuch as many of these afore-mentioned points may as well be included within the *mystery* of some subordinate Tradesmen, as comprehended within the bounds of the *Art* of *Merchandizing*; I shall not need to insist farther thereupon, only here insert some other

other principal parts and points more aptly comprised within the particular limits of *this Science*, which in brief I will only nominate, as fitly serving for an Induction to this present MAP OF COMMERCE, and as being the proper Instruments, wherewith also this *Art of Merchandizing* is practised.

I have noted before, that *Merchandizing* principally consisteth of *Adventures* made abroad into several *Regions*, and that for the most part *Merchants* are found to traffick and negotiate into divers parts and Countries of the *World* by the help and benefit of the Seas and Navigation, and have to that end their *Factors*, Servants and Agents resident in *foreign* parts to perform those their *Merchandise* Occasions, and that *Ships* and Vessels of all burthens are daily seen to be by them so employed and set on work through all the parts of the habitable *World*; therefore the next point needful their knowledge, and comprised in the *Art of Merchandizing*, I may intitle under the name of *Shipping*; which properly consisteth of sundry portins may be fitly distinguished within the duties of four several distinct persons.

The first Person is represented in the building of a *Ship*, wherein the whole materials are to be considered; next the *Art* of the framing, forming, and making thereof, is to be observed, the due rules of length, breadth, depth, stowage, offence, defence and commodiousness in general is to be noted, with all other circumstances thereunto appertaining: and this I hold to be the proper duty of the *Shipwright*, and the knowledge consequently not improper to the *Merchant*, and fitly comprehended within the *Art of Merchandizing*.

The second is represented in the setting forth of this *Ship*, wherein her tackle, apparel, victual and munition, and all her needful and dependent furniture is to be considered, her provision and store is to be observed: and this I hold to be the proper duty of the *Owners* and letters out of *Ships* to freight, and the knowledge most proper for the *Merchant*, and comprehended also in the *Art of Merchandizing*.

The third is represented in the sailing of this *Ship*, wherein the *Art of Navigation* is generally to be considered, with all circumstances thereunto of right appertaining, which I hold to be the duty of the *Master* and *Pilot*; and how far this knowledge may be necessary to the *Merchant*, I have mentioned in a Book intituled, *The Factor's Aviso*, which I may, if occasion serve, publish to the use and benefit of *Merchants* and *Factors* that frequent the Seas, and take pleasure therein.

The last is represented in the employment of this *Ship*, wherein is considerable these six things. First, The lading of the Goods aboard, by which this *Ship* comes to be employed, which must be done in fair and dry weather, and at fit seasons: Secondly, The stowage thereof aboard, which must be done without prejudice or hurt of one Commodity to another, by building of Bulk-heads, and providing of Desnege, and the like, whereon the said Goods must bear or lie upon: Thirdly, In truly marking the said Goods, that it may evidently appear who is the right Owner and Proprietor thereof: Fourthly, In really paying and truly discharging all Customs, Duties and Charges thereupon, that neither the *Ship* nor Goods may be subject to loss, confiscation or prejudice thereby: Fifthly, In making assurance thereon, that the Employer preventing losses may not endanger his whole Adventure: And Sixthly and lastly, In a general knowledge of all the Sea-Laws comprised either in the Roll of Oleron or Consolato of Barcelona, that all Controversies between the *Merchant* and *Mariner* may be avoided; that he may thereby the better right himself, and do also that which is right to all others; and this I hold to be the proper duty of the *Merchant* and his *Factor*.

In order to this I may here nominate such other things as are needful to his knowledge, and which have a necessary dependence upon the *Art of Merchandizing*, as next to know all manner of specialties proper to his Place and Calling. And first the manner, force, and virtue of a *Bill of Exchange*, the terms, and proper method thereof, with all manner of Observations required thereto by the solemn, and strict rules of the proceedings commonly used therein.

Secondly, The making of all *Intimations*, and *Protests*, in all cases whatsoever incident to this *Art*.

Thirdly, The manner and making of all *Charter-parties* for the freightment of *Ships*; wherein all conditions and their circumstances must be truly and at large set down and declared, as the time when the covenanted *Ship* is to depart, the *Ports* where *She* is to unlade, the days agreed upon for her unlading, the sum agreed upon for freight, and all other the particular conditions accorded upon, the better to avoid all inconveniences and contentions in Law that may happen thereupon.

Fourthly, The manner of making of *Bills of Lading*, wherein the Goods laden, and the condition thereof is to be truly set down: also the *Ship* wherein the same is put, and the *Master* or *Pilot's* name, and who taketh the charge thereof; the place of unlading the said Goods, and lastly, the freight to be paid for the same, when delivered according to conditions specified.

First duty to build, belonging to the Shipwright.

Second duty to furnish and set out, belonging to the Owners.

Third duty to sail the Ship, belonging to the Pilot or Master.

Fourth duty of employing this Ship, belonging to the Merchant.

A Merchant is to know the form of a Bill of Exchange.

Secondly, Of all manner of Protests and Intimations. Thirdly, Of Charter-parties.

Fourthly, Of

Fifthly, of Policies of Assurances.

Fifthly, The manner of making of Policies of Assurances; wherein the Goods assured are to be nominated; the Ship upon which the same is laden, and the Master thereof declared, the Dangers and Adventure assured to be specified, the places whence and whither bound noted, the Rate or Premio agreed upon observed; and lastly, the Persons or Parties Assurers subscribed, &c.

Sixthly, of Bills of Debt, and Obligatory.

Sixthly, The manner of making of all manner of Specialties and Bills of Debt, either as they are simply in use amongst us in England, or obligatory, as also to know the force and strength thereof in Law, both here and beyond the Seas, with Transportations thereof, as is used in many foreign Countries; wherein is to be set down the name and profession of the party debtor, the sum owing thereby, to whom the same is due, and the time when the same is payable, and the place where, and in Bills obligatory, the penalty for non-payment accordingly.

Seventhly, of an Acquittance.

Seventhly, When the same is discharged, the form and manner of an Acquittance and general release in full discharge for the payment thereof.

Eighthly, of a Letter Attorney.

Eighthly, The manner of drawing a Letter of Attorney or Procuration, with the strength thereof both here and beyond the Seas: wherein is to be mentioned the power and authority given, the party that giveth the same, and the party who receiveth it, and the scope, end and determination thereof; and lastly, to conclude these necessary appurtenances and dependences upon the Art of Merchandizing, there must be added a right and perfect Skill in Account-keeping, that thereby all his daily Affairs, his Adventures, Shipping, Sales, Buyings, Payments and Receipts, &c. may orderly and truly be manifested, which is so far forth to be learned and known, that his Estate, Gains and Losses, and all passages that are else needful happening in the course of his Negotiations, Merchandizing or Commerce may appear, and which may thereby be either yearly, or oftner reduced into a balance, to his own contentment, and to the commodity of his Estate and daily Traffick.

Ninthly, in Account-keeping.

And as a Hand-maid or Usher to this Art of Accounting, he must, to finish and make up these helps and furtherances, have the assistance of the Art of Numbering or Arithmetick, in which whosoever is ignorant may not challenge to himself the Title of a Merchant, nor be said to have any Judgment in the Art of Merchandizing, nor hardly deserve the attribute of a rational man.

Tenthly, of Arithmetick.

These are now the principal parts of the Art of Merchandizing, and the Basis whereupon the same is observed to have its foundation, as it is seen practised and exercised by all Merchants in general in these our days throughout the habitable World, the most part whereof I have more particularly handled in the following succinct Chapters, and some others I have willingly omitted, as being such as are so inherent to the Art it self, that every knowing Merchant must not be ignorant therein, having in all other respects endeavoured to make this MAP OF COMMERCE so perfect, absolute and compleat, that it may stand the Merchant (especially the Learner) in stead, both at home and abroad beyond the Seas, and serve him as a guide and Tutor to direct and instruct him in all the parts of the Art of Merchandizing.

And having thus run over the ground of this Art it self in the general, I will in the next place begin with the Cities and Towns, where at this day it is found, that for the most part this Art of Merchandizing is seen to be practised and used.

CHAP. III.

Of Cities and Towns of Trade in general, mentioned in this MAP OF COMMERCE.

Cities and Towns eminent in Trade, only mentioned in this Map.

MY purpose is not here to shew the Antiquity of Cities and Towns, according to their first original, nor the manners and custom used in their first foundation; neither yet speak of the divers kinds thereof, as at this day they are in themselves observed to be: But my intention is in this following Map of Trade, (having briefly shewed the common division of the four parts of the World,) to nominate and quote out the chief and principal thereof, as they are known to be to Merchants, and as they are found the most eminent and absolute in the Trade of Merchandizing; and therewith distinguish the diversities that are observed to be therein.

Six parts required in a compleat City.

An absolute and compleat City or Town, as some learned have set down and expressed, cannot subsist of it self without six principal parts and helps, for the supportation thereof; and without which no City or Town can properly be said to be, or to have a being: First, It must have Victuals to feed and nourish it; and this is the proper task and duty of the Husbandman and Shepherd. Secondly, It must have Arms and Armour to defend it, and offend its Enemies; and this is the proper task and duty of the Souldier. Thirdly, It must have Wealth

Wealth and Riches, as sinews for *its* employment, in private and publick affairs; and this is the proper task and duty of the *rich and eminent Inhabitants* of this City. *Fourthly*, It must have Justice for Criminal and Civil Causes, to punish the bad, and reward the good; and this is the proper task and duty of *Counsellors and Senators of State*. *Fifthly*, It must have Religion and the Worship of *G O D*: duly and reverently performed in it; and this is the proper task and duty of the *Priesthood*: And *Sixthly*, To make it a compleat, able and absolute City, it must have Trade and Arts, practised therein, and this is the proper task and duty of the *Merchant and Artificer* that inhabit it. Now though many Cities are seen sometimes defective in some of these parts, and are not so well furnished as this rule and the exactness of a compleat City requireth; yet it is daily manifested to the judicious and learned in *Policies of State*, and Government of *Common-wealths*, that *Merchants*, and such as exercise the Trade of *Merchandizing* in Cities, do supply by their endeavours and abilities by *Traffick*, most of those other parts and helps here before specified; and which are or may be found deficient and wanting therein. For setting aside the Worship and Service of God, which is only fit and proper to *Divines and Church-men*, the person and purse of the *Merchant* supplies in a fair measure, all the other parts before-mentioned; for first, the *Merchants* Navigation and *Traffick*, is seen to supply the City with *Corn, Grain, Cloth, &c.* and all manner of *Pro-*vision, both for back and belly, delight and ornament, tending either to pleasure or need; and this way he performs the part of the *Husbandman* and *Shepherd*; His *Traffick* is seen to supply the City with *Arms, Armour*, and all manner of *Ammunition*, either offensive or defensive; and thus far he performs the part of a *Souldier*: His *Traffick* likewise is seen to bring Riches into the common Purse by *Customs, Imposts*, and such *Duties*; and thereby may be said to perform the part of the *wealthy and most eminent thereof*. He is seen by his wisdom, travel, and experience abroad, to be able oftentimes to sit at the *Stern* of the *Cities Government*, punishing the vicious, rewarding the vertuous; and herein he performs the part of a *Senator and Counsellor*: neither yet is he wanting in many other particulars, to perform the duty of a good *Patriot and Citizen*, (not comprized within any of these aforesaid limits;) for his *Traffick* is seen to improve the *Countries Commodities*, to set the *Poor and needy* on work, to invent new *Fabricks, Stuffs*, and the like; to plant *foreign Colonies*, to settle *Peace and Amity* amongst *Princes*, to build *warlike Ships*, to train up *Seamen*; and to make the City and place of his abode famous and eminent by sundry other means, which I could exemplifie if need were in this place, and which at present I willingly omit.

Now then if the *Merchant* and the *Art of Merchandizing* be so excellent, and consequently necessary in a *City*, and bringeth with it so many benefits and commodities: how happy then is that *City*, where many notable and well govern'd *Merchants* are found to reside, and where their care of their own profit is so necessarily interwoven with the care of the *Common-wealths*, and its good, that to *themselves* and to their *Country*, their labours and adventures do bring in thus mutually, not only a commodity, but also an honour: but to the matter; All *Cities and Towns* are not found in themselves proper for *Commerce and Traffick*, nor yet all of them fit residences for *Merchants*; therefore it is seen by experience, that *Trade* hath settled it self principally in two sorts of *Cities and Towns*; and in such first the *Inhabitants* by *Inclination*, and then *Foreigners and Strangers* by *Conversation*, are observed and noted to have planted themselves and established a *Trade* therein.

Traffick then residing and abiding principally in two several sorts of *Cities and Towns*, by daily observation are found to be such as these; the first is the *Maritime*, and these are they that have their situation on the *Sea-shore or Coast*, or upon navigable *Rivers and Streams*; and the second are they that have their situation within some *Continent*, and may be called *Land-Towns and Cities*, distant both from *Sea and River*. And though that in both these, *Trade and Commerce* is observable to be settled and driven; yet the manner and common form of this *Trade* is found to differ much, as being both of them proper to two several sorts of *Traffick and Negotiation*.

The *Trade* observed then to be driven in *Sea-Towns or Cities*, seated on *Navigable Rivers*, is noted to subsist principally by *Navigation*, and by the easie Transportation of *Merchandise* by that commodiousness, from one place to another; which is indeed the most proper and customary way, whereby *Traffick* is in these days seen to be maintained and preserved; for in many places thus situated, it is noted that eminent *Merchants* do reside, who by reason of this Neighbourhood of the *Sea*, and consequently of *Navigation*, do hold a correspondence and *Trade* from one fit place to another, over all the known parts of the habitable *World*, importing the *Commodities* of all other *Countries*, and Exporting the native *Commodities* of the place it self; and of this sort is *Marsilia, Amsterdam, Genoa, Venetia, Sevil, Lisbon, London*, and many others, &c. But the *Trade* observed to be driven in *Inland Towns and Cities*, subsists by carriage of *Commodities* by *Land*, which in some places is done by *Carts*, in some by *Camels, Caravans, Mules, Horses*, &c. as is at this day seen practised in

The Merchants
purse and
person supplies
many defects
in a City of
Trade.

What Cities
are found fit
for Trade and
Commerce:

Two sorts of
Cities of Traf-
fick.

Sea-Towns of
Trade what:

Land-Towns
of Trade what:
many

many great *Cities* of the World ; as at *Aleppo* in *Turkey*, at *Spahan* in *Persia*, at *Agra* in the *Moguls* Country, and such other, who enjoy neither the benefit of Rivers, nor yet the commodity of the Sea it self by many *miles* distance ; yet therein are oftentimes found residing many *Merchants* of great eminency, and an ample *Trade* is discerned therein, as may be seen in this following *Traff.* And sometimes to add some furtherance to this their want, some of these have a Sea-Port or Haven, as the nearest whereto *Ships* from other parts do come in, and do there both land and relade as occasion requireth ; in which nature is *Alexandria* to *Aleppo*, *Combrone* to *Spahan*, and *Sindy* to *Agra*.

Towns of Trade in Manual Arts and Fabricks.

Besides which, I might here add a *third* sort of *Cities*, where yet *Trade* is noted to be settled, differing from both the former, and which cannot be comprised within either of the limits ; and these are such as subsist by some excellent or curious *Manual Arts* or *Fabricks*, as is *Norimberg*, and others in *Germany*, *Rouen* in *Normandy*, *Florence* in *Italy*, and *Norwich* in *England*, and some others ; whose *Trade* subsists by the benefit of Nature, producing of it self, special or needful Commodities for *Traffick*, as doth *Bordeaux* by *Gascoin* Wines, *Zant* by *Corrants*, *Smyrna* by *Cottons*, *Gilan* in *Persia* by raw *Silk*, *Ivisa* by *Salt*, and the like : and where these are joyned by situation proper for *Traffick* to the former, they are found to be far more absolute, eminent and complete, as shall be discerned also in this following *Traff.*

Cities of Trade mentioned in the Map of Commerce.

These are then the *Cities* and *Towns* which generally in this *Map* I handle, relating as near as my observation and reading will permit me, the Commodities that the place doth naturally afford for *Merchandize*, and the Commodities the same is noted properly to *vent* ; together with the time when the same is either sent out or brought in, the quantity, how much ; with all other such circumstances as are thereunto belonging.

Five places in a City depending upon Trade.

Moreover it is to be noted, that in all *Cities* and *Towns* of *Traffick*, there are always found five particular places, that only have a being and dependency upon the *Trade* thereof.

The Bourse or Exchange.

The first place is it where *Merchants* and *Tradesmen* do assemble and meet at certain hours, and limited times of the day, to confer and treat together, concerning *Merchandizing*, *Shipping*, *Buying* or *Selling*, and the like ; as is seen to be the *Royal Exchange* of *L O N D O N*, the *Bourse* in *Antwerp*, the *Piazzes* in *Veneia*, and the like in other places.

The Custom-house.

The second place is it where the *Princes Customs*, and Duties upon all Wares, either Imported or Exported by way of *Merchandize* is seen to be paid and collected, where Officers are appointed to attend the same ; and where all Writs, as *Cockets*, *Bills of Entry*, *Certificates*, and the like are granted, both to load and land Goods, either going out or coming in, and these are called by several names, as in most places *Custom-houses*, *Dattio*, *Commercios*, and the like.

Magazines for Commodities.

The third place is it where *Merchants* do keep their Goods and Wares in, where *Weighers*, *Porters*, *Car-men* and *Labourers* do hourly attend to be set on work ; where *Brokers* and *Contracters* are daily employed in making of *Bargains*, shewing of *Wares*, transporting of *Bills of Debt*, and such like, as is seen in the *Besiktions* and *Basars* in *Turkey*, *Alfondocus* in *Barbary*, *Pack-houses* in the *Netherlands* ; and as was accustomed to be done in the *Stillard* in *London*.

Kings-Beam.

The next place is it where the *Publick Beam* is set up, by the Authority of the *Magistrate*, to weigh all ponderous Commodities bought or sold, to decide Differences and Controversies arising by *Weights* and *Weighing*, and where a *sworn Weigher*, with *Labourers* at all hours attendeth upon *Merchants* occasions, and who by his place is to keep a *Register* of all Commodities weighed, to serve if need shall so require ; and in this nature is the *Weight-house* called *The Kings-Beam* in *London*, the *Domme* at *Amsterdam*, the *Vicon* in *Rouen*, the *Romano* in *Marsilia*, and such like in other places of *Trade*.

Met-house.

The next and last place is it where the *Publick Measures*, both of length, of dry, and of liquid Commodities, in every *City* are kept and set up by the Authority of the *Magistrate*, to measure all measurable Commodities bought or sold ; to decide all Differences and Controversies arising thereabouts ; and where a *sworn Mesurer* is to give attendance with other necessary helpers at all hours to dispatch *Merchants* occasions, of which he is to keep a *Register* to serve in time of need, as was seen of old to be the *Standard of Cheap* in *London*, and as is found the like in other places.

And thus much shall serve to have said of *Cities* and *Towns* in general, of *Trade*, and of the principal places found therein, which have a dependence thereupon ; which few *Cities* in the World, of *Traffick* do want, or are found to be defective in.

CHAP. IV.

Of Customs, Impositions, and other Duties in general, paid by Merchants upon Commodities in all Cities of Trade.

TR A D E in it self, hath ever been found to be, not only beneficial to the City and Country where the same is exercised and preserved; but also to the Princes and Sovereigns who command the same; and though the commodities and benefits that it brings with it, be many and great, yet the principal are such as accruing to the Princes Coffers, come to them by the payments of certain Customs, Imposts and Duties, that are by them imposed upon all Commodities and Wares, which by the way of Merchandize are either Imported out, or Exported into their Dominions, and for the better raising and collecting of which, there is seated as is before remembered, by the said Princes and their Authority in every such City and Town (where any Trade and concourse of Merchants is found to be) certain publick Houses, as Offices by the name of Custom-houses, where these Duties are collected, and where the Traders and Merchants do accordingly pay and satisfy the same. Customs payable to Princes.
Custom-houses.

The duty then of Custom, though in all Countries it be generally paid, yet it is not always found to be paid alike in all places, for it is sometimes found to be more and sometimes less; and oft-times in some Countries it is paid according to the will of the Prince who imposeth the same, as being partly a Prerogative inherent to their Scepters, and partly as they are absolute Commanders in those Cities, Ports and Havens where this Traffick is so exercised, and is found to be payable, as I said before, upon all manner of Commodities used by way of Merchandize, either Imported or Exported out or into their Dominions, Countries and Cities. Customs not always alike in all places.
Custom due upon all Commodities.

This Duty then thus called Custom, is conceived by some to have its first original from a safeguard given by those Princes at Sea, to their Subjects and Merchants from all Rovers, Pirates and Enemies, and a Protection for free trading from all such dangers from one Port or City of Trade to another: but we see that in these days the payment of the Duty is still continued, and is daily paid by all Merchants; but the first institution and ground thereof (if so it was) is by many Princes either totally omitted, or at least-wise forgotten, and therefore it may now be more properly called a Custom than heretofore, and the places where the same is paid and collected, called thence Custom-houses. The original of Customs.

The Merchant then that intendeth to Negotiate and Traffick into any City or Kingdom (seeing there is a necessity in the payment and discharge thereof) ought first diligently and carefully learn and observe the sum and quantity payable upon all Commodities whatsoever; and then truly and honestly satisfy the same according to the Ordinances and proceedings used respectively in those Countries, partly to avoid the danger of the loss of the Commodity (the non-payment being in many places the forfeiture) and partly the better thereby to make his Calculation either to buy or sell to profit, and that before he make Entry of any Goods in the said Custom-houses or Office (thus appointed for the collecting of this duty) he take notice what the true and right custom in it self is; to further which knowledge, it is often seen that a settled Rate by Book, or particular Tariffe, either in Print or Writing, may easily in every such City of Trade be had and obtained: But if (as it is sometimes seen) in some places that the same cannot be had, then the Trader must learn in this case from others what the Duty and Custom of the place is; wherein much care and circumspection is to be used; for the fraud and polling deceit, that is practised in sundry Custom-houses by many Officers where no such Books are publick, is excessive, when either they collect the same to the immediate use of the Prince, or when they collect the same to their own use, being let out to farm by contract and yearly Rent unto them by his Authority; many Merchants being deceived by their devices and slights, many under-Officers and new Offices being daily hatched up and maintained by the chief Customers and Farmers, not only to the detriment of Merchants and of all Trade in particular, but also to the prejudice of the Sovereign, and all Traffick and Commerce in the general. The Merchant must learn what the Customs are, and duly pay them.
Book of Rates.

These Customs then, as I said before, are noted not to be paid in all Countries alike, for they are found to differ in divers regards; the principal whereof I have observed to be these: Custom differs in many respects.

First, They are found to differ in regard of Places and Kingdoms, as a far greater Custom is paid in Spain, and generally throughout the King of Spains Dominions, than in France, Italy, Turky, and in some other places. In regard of place.

Secondly, Some difference is also found in regard of times, as in privileged Towns, enjoying free Fairs, Marts and Markets, as is seen observed by custom and long use in Rouen, Beaucaire, Franckford, Medina, and other places where the Customs are then, and at that time little or else nothing, or far less than at all other times of the year besides. In regard of times.

Thirdly,

In regard of
Cities.

Thirdly, Somewhat again in respect of *Cities*, enjoying a more peculiar *privilege* and continued *freedom* in Trade in sundry *Kingdoms*; where little or no *Custom* is paid upon any *Commodity* whatsoever, either during a year after the Importing of the Goods, or for certain limited time or months, as it is seen in *Legorn*, *Marfilia*, and in many other *free Cities* and *Hanse-Towns*, &c.

In regard of
Commodities.

Fourthly, Somewhat again in regard of *Commodities*, as is seen in *England*, and many other places elsewhere, where some *Commodities* are higher rated in the *Custom* than other some; some paying after the rate of 5 per cent. some 10, some 15, and some 20 per cent. and some yet more, and some less.

In regard of
Weight.

Fifthly, Somewhat again in respect of the *Weight*, as is seen in *Rouen* by the *Vicent*, in *Lions* by the *Kings-Beam*, in *Stockholm* by the *Merchants weight*; and so in other places where there is used a large weight in favour of the *Merchants* to pay their *Custom* by, and another lesser to buy and sell withal.

Strictness for
not paying of
Customs.

All these things and many others, as necessary to this *Commerce*, must be truly learned; for ignorance herein is not pardonable, and is ever a prejudice to him that is found to exercise *Trade*; for the rigor and strictness practised in sundry *Countries* herein against *Merchants* is extream, whereas these *Customs* are not duly and truly to the utmost satisfied and paid.

In *Russia*, *Den-*
mark, *Sweden*.

As the first in *Russia*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, the Law is, That if a *Merchant* do not declare all his Goods in the *Custom-house* which he either Importeth or Exporteth, but concealeth some part thereof; all the rest of that *Commodity* being of the same kind, are forfeited to the *Prince* without favour or redemption.

In *Spains* Do-
minions.

In *Spain*, and generally throughout all the *King of Spains Dominions*, the *Commodities* concealed are only forfeited, unless they be prohibited, or as they term it, *Contrabanda* Goods, and then all is lost.

In *England*,
Scotland and
Ireland.

In *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* the like; for there the Goods concealed are only forfeited; but yet they may be had again upon Composition, for the *Officer* that maketh the seizure hath power by a *License* sued forth to compound for the one half, which is his part: and if no intention to defraud the *King* appear in the fact, the *Barons* of the *Exchequer* will deal favourably with the *Merchant* for the other half, which is the *Kings*; and if a *Merchant* cannot for want of a *Factory* make a direct or perfect *Entry*, he may declare his Goods in the *Custom-house*, at sight; and taking up the same, it may be either weighed or measured, opened and perused by an *Officer*, and then afterward the *Custom* may be satisfied accordingly without further danger.

And if the *Merchant* would again ship out those Goods, so brought in by him, he may do it by Certificate free of *Custom* for 12 months, and have the *Impost* thereof returned to him again provided the property hath not been during that time altered.

There is also by way of *Tares* granted to the *Merchant* in the *Custom-house* 5 per cent. upon all *Commodities*, either weighed or measured, and allowances upon *Wines* and *Oyls* for leakage, and upon *Clothes*, *Kerfies*, and such like, one in ten for *wrappers*, with many other limited Observations, which are found published in his Majesties Declaration, before the printed Book of *Rates* for *Customs* in *England*, &c.

In *Germany*,
France, *Italy*,
Netherlands.

In *France*, *Germany*, and many places of *Italy*, and in the *Low-Countries*, the Goods concealed are only forfeited; but the same may be afterwards compounded for, wherein the circumstances will in some places be considered, and the manner how the Error grew, and whether it appear to be done with a set purpose or not.

In *Constantino-*
ple, *Smyrna*.

In *Constantinople*, *Smyrna*, and many places of *Turkie*, the Goods concealed are not at all forfeited, but are to pay double the imposed *Custom* if taken, and then to be again restored.

I have noted, that the *Rates* of the *Customs* are found to alter in sundry *Countries*, as in *Spain* and *Portugal* is paid upon divers Goods, 10 per cent. upon some 20 and 25 per cent. In *Turkie* is paid by the *English* only 3 per cent. but by all other *Christian Nations* 5 per cent. and the same is not there paid nor satisfied in *Moneys*, as in other *Countries*, but in *Species* and in kind, except compounded for before-hand, and so by a value reduced into *Moneys*: so also it is in some *Countries* more, and in some less, sometimes settled upon the hundred in value, and sometimes upon the piece; and in *China* and some places of *India* it is noted, that in favour of this Duty the Vessel and Ship is measured in length, and breadth, and depth; and so by a certain rule and sum the *Custom* is levied accordingly, upon all sorts of Goods aboard her without distinction alike in bulk.

Impositions
upon Goods.

Besides this Duty of *Custom* paid in most *Cities* by *Merchants*, as I have shewed, there is another Duty like to this, which is called by the name of *Imposition*, because the same is imposed upon some certain and particular *Commodities*, and not in general (as *Customs* are) upon all; the which also is not alike rated upon all *Wares*: for though they be found now to be much of

the

the same nature as *Customs* are, yet originally *they* are conceived to be nothing but *Custom* strained beyond a fair proportion, and are *imposed* oftentimes more for the enriching of some private *Courtier* than for the profit or benefit of the Sovereign, and which in *themselves* are found to be very heavy, *excessive* and *burdensome* upon some particular *Commodities*; and therefore, as there is a necessity in the payment *thereof*; so is there likewise a necessity that the *same* be truly learned and known, and also the *Commodity* upon which the *same* is so *imposed*; lest otherwise the *Trader* make a short reckoning in his accounts, and find this *Impost* to deceive him of his expected and hoped for gain.

To conclude, Neither are these Duties thus to be only learned, and duly satisfied according to the *Customs* and usage of every *City* and *Country*, but also all such appurtenances, as belong thereunto, in the passing of all Goods in the said Offices and *Custom-houses*, as in *Bills of Entries*, *Cockets*, *Certificates*, passing of *Bonds*, and all *Fees* thereunto appertaining and thereupon depending, as to *Waiters*, *Searchers*, *Clerks*, *Visitors*, and such like, be also known and satisfied, the better to avoid the dangers and inconveniences that may happen by the default thereof to the Goods whereupon the same is liable.

Fees to Officers to be paid and known.

These *Customs* then and *Impositions* thus varying by time, places and circumstances, and imposed, altered and changed oftentimes at the will of the *Prince*, are not by the industry of any one hand to be punctually known in all places; therefore it sufficeth me to have given here these general Rules and Observations, conducing both to the knowledge and the necessity of the discharge and payment *thereof*, for the better Reiglement of *Commerce* in this particular; therefore I may be held excusable, if I be found in this point to be defective in this *MAP*, and so concluding herewith, proceed to the next point, which is of the *Monies* and *Coins* of sundry *Kingdoms*, used in the *Traffick* of *Merchandizing*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Monies and Coins of sundry Countries, used in general in the Traffick of Merchandize.

AMONGST all the diversity of *Metals* which *GOD* the Creator hath shut up in the closet and concavity of the *Earth*, none is accounted more singular and excellent than *Silver* and *Gold*, of which the Communication and Commerce of *Mankind*, have framed and invented the use of *Money* and *Coin*, which *Money* and *Coin*, may be properly termed to be the *Universal Measure* of all things in the *World*; and though that thus naturally and originally they be but *Metals*, and so to be in themselves accounted, yet in value and estimation, *Moneys* and *Coins* made thereof are to us (as all things) for they are to us, (converted once to this use) as *Meat*, *Cloth*, *House*, *Horse*, and generally what other thing soever *Man* hath else need of; and thereby it is evident and manifested that all things are obedient and in subjection to *Moneys*; and that by this device, a mean was found out and invented, whereby one thing should be to *Merchants* as all, and therefore men thrust forward by natural inclination and worldly judgement, chose to this end and use at first, the thing that was found most durable, proper, and maniable, which they only observed best to be *Metal*; and amongst all *Metals* gave *Silver* and *Gold* the preheminence in the invention of *Moneys*, which of their own nature was thus observed to be most durable, and incorruptible, and of which we find as well in these our times, as in times past, most *Princes* of the *World*, to make their current *Coins* of, between man and man in *Trade* of *Merchandize*. I deny not but in the innocency of those golden times of old, when neither *Silver* nor *Gold* was put to this use, there was yet a *Traffick* found, and a *Commerce* practis'd amongst *Mankind*, which may be imagined did not then extend it self to buying and selling in that same nature, as now it is in use since the invention of *Moneys*, but only to a *Trucking*, *Exchanging*, and *Bartering*, and that only for things necessary to back and belly, to feed and clothe, and so to preserve life; but these times worn out by a more acute age, and men laying to themselves a foundation of *sovereignty* and *greatness*, the stronger still depriving the weaker, and riches thereby becoming desirable, this *Mystery* crept up, and was admitted; and therefore from these two *Minerals* was found out a *Body*, which once authorized by power of the *Magistrate*, had a predominancy over all earthly things, and by which was squared out and level'd (as by an indifferent measure) all things appertaining to *Mankind*, the abundance *thereof* brought with it the abundance of honour, attendants, necessities, and superfluities, so that he that had most in his possession, was accounted of, as being the most eminent and greatest personage in the eye, rule, and esteem of the *World*.

But to come to the present Times, though in general throughout all *Europe*, it is now found that *Coins* and *Moneys*, of *Silver* and *Gold* (as is afore observed) is only in use, and that all *Commerce* and *Traffick* is principally drawn and maintained thereby; yet is it noted in this *Map*, that all Nations have not yet submitted their judgement to the Prerogative of these two *Minerals*,

Silver and Gold the most excellent of Metals.

Coins made of Silver and Gold.

Bartering and Exchanging before the use of Gold and Silver.

Several sorts
of Moneys in
use in several
Countries.
Moneys of Lea-
ther in S. Do-
minico, &c.

Minerals, but retain still in use some other things serving in their stead and place; for first in the *Islands* of *Porto Riccio*, *Saint Dominico*, and in many places of *America*, they have in use small pieces of *Leather*, current for *Coins* amongst them, not that they want *Silver* and *Gold*, for they enjoy it in greatest abundance, but want the use and invention thereof; as of late days it is found to be established there by the *Spaniards*, as with us in *Europe*. Neither was this only the custom of these parts alone; for it is observable, that in *Peru*, and elsewhere, where the greatest plenty of *Silver* and *Gold* was found out and digged, it was never put to this use by the Inhabitants themselves.

Diverse yet in this kind, to this day, is the custom of *Coins* and *Moneys* that are used and goeth current throughout the World; for beside the aforesaid use whereto these *Metals* have been put, as to be thus employed, the common *Standard* to rule all *Trade* and *Commerce*, and the *Estates* as well of the *Prince* as *Subject* in *Europe* and many other parts of the *World*: those Nations that have been defective in this point, and that have not valued these *Metals* as the *Europeans* do, have yet found out some particular thing or matter, whereto they have by a National and unanimous consent, (as it were) attributed this power to have a main stroke in their *Negotiation* and *Traffick*, and wherein their wealth is found principally to consist.

Moneys of
shells in Tom-
buto.

In sundry parts of *Africa*, they use for their small *Coins* a kind of *shells* as current amongst them, though their greatest payments be made either in *Sand* of *Gold*, which they term *Tiburin*, or an *Ingot*. The same is the use this day also in the *Kingdom* of *Tombuto*, and other adjoining Countries.

Of Iron in
Massa.

In other places of that *Continent*, they use *Iron* for their *Coin*, their smallest pieces being an ounce weight; and this is seen practised in *Massa*, and other *Kingdoms* allò thereabout.

Of Lumaches
in Congo.

In the *Kingdom* of *Congo* is taken up along the *Sea-shore*, great store of *Shell-fishes*, differing from the former used in *Tombuto*, called *Lumaches*, which they distinguish male and female, the *shell* whereof is there accounted a *Coin*, and wherewith they use to buy both *Silver* and *Gold*, but with *Silver* or *Gold* either in *Mass* or *Coin*, can they not buy any other thing needful whatsoever.

Of Glass-
Beads in Me-
linda.

In *Melinda*, they have little *Balls* of *Glass*, in manner of our *red Beads*, which come to them from *Cambaia*, and other places, and these are their *Coins* and *Moneys*; and with them *Gold* is neither found to be of account nor esteem.

Of Salt and
Paper in Ca-
thay.

In some places of *Cathay*, their *Money* is a kind of *Paper* stamped, and in some other *Salt* baked into small *Cakes*, for the excellent use and scarcity thereof, passeth current as *Coins* amongst them.

Of Ganza in
Pegu.

In *Pegu* their *Money* is called *Ganza*, and is made of *Copper* and *Lead*, which every man may at his pleasure both *coin* and *stamp* that is able; for *Gold* and *Silver* is accounted as a *Merchandize* amongst them.

Of Almonds in
Bengala.
Of skulls of
dead men in
Sumatra.
Of Pepper and
Cocos in India.

In *Bengala* their small *Money* is a fruit resembling the *Almond*, which passeth current from man to man in *Traffick*. And in the *Island* *Sumatra*, it hath been observed, that the skulls of their slain *Enemies* was accounted their greatest treasure, with which they buy and barter; and he is the richest man that hath the greatest number thereof in his house. And lastly, in many places of *India* they use *Pepper* and *Cocos-nuts* in lieu of *Money*; and the same passeth current for *Coin* in many places of *India*: and to conclude, it may be observed throughout this MAP of COMMERCE, that though *Silver* and *Gold* is not the *Metal* generally in use for the coining and stamping of *Money* throughout all the *World*; yet these other things specified, carry with them in matter of *Commerce* in these places the like efficacy and power.

Moneys called
by three sever-
al names.
Moneta.

To proceed then, *Budelius*, *Varro*, and sundry Authors writing upon the original of *Moneys*, and upon the excellency of this predominant point of *Traffick*; affirm, that all *Coins* in the general have been nominated by their several and distinct names. 1. *Moneta*, 2. *Nummus*, 3. *Pecunia*; the reasons given thereof are these: First, *Moneta* is said to have taken that name, and is derived à *Monendo*, which is to admonish and warn the people of the name of the *Prince*, vel *Nummi nota*, and of such a sign or mark impressed thereupon, thereby alluding to the saying of *CHRIST*, *Matth. 22*. Where the *Pharisees* brought him a penny, he thereupon demanding: *whose image and superscription that was?* and they answered *Cesar's*; then said he unto them, *Give therefore to Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and unto GOD the things that are GOD'S*.

Nummus.

Secondly, *Nummus* is said to take its name, as some will have it, à *Numerando* vel *Nomine*, of the name of the *Prince* stamped upon it, as a *Ducate* is said from *Ducatus*, or as some say, from *Numa Pompilius* the *Roman King*, who is said to be the first that 1900 years past, commanded *Moneys* to be made, whereof ever since after his name every piece of *Money* is called *Nummus*; or again, as some hold, it is derived from *Nomos*, which signifieth a Law, and

implieth

implieth as much as such a *Prince*, or such a *Common-wealth* hath ordained *Money*, from whom it hath taken a certain price and value.

Thirdly, *Pecunia* is derived a *Pecude*, of *Cattle*, *Sheep*, and *Oxen*; wherein was said to consist the wealth of the Ancients, and whereon the figure thereof was stamped, and is construed to be all manner of living Creatures, wanting the form of *Man*: and some hold that the name of *Money* signifieth, not only *Money* numbred or told, but also all things that are contained in the World; as well moveable as immoveable, liquid as solid; and in general, all things whatsoever men have upon Earth.

From these three names and kinds grew first amongst the *Romans* a particular distinction, and nomination of the quality of the *species*, as they were *current* in worth and esteem amongst them: for they had then in use certain *Moneys* of *Copper*, as well as the others of *Silver* and *Gold*: and because every piece of the *Silver* was in value ten pieces of the *Copper*, it was called *Denarius*; and because every piece of *Gold* was worth ten pieces of *Silver*, the same was also called *Denarius*; and thus for distinction sake, other Nations in their *Coins* in after-ages followed their example; and our *English Moneys* came to have the appellation of *Sterling*, and to be distinguished into *pounds*, *shillings*, and *pence*, as some say from the *Easterlins* that were in times past the Masters of our *Mint*, and the Refiners of our *Coins*, which yet holdeth this name, and by which the same is known throughout all *Europe*. But to conclude this Chapter, however *Coins* and *Moneys* came to have their original and names, and however the same came to be distinguished, and of what *Metal* soever the same is in these days found to be made of and framed; yet when once the same is allowed by the publick Authority of the Prince and Sovereign Magistrate, it is held a capital Crime in all Countries, either to deface, mend, alter, or any ways to debase the same; and therefore most justly (the circumstances considered) do the *Coins* of Princes *current* in all their Countries challenge a principal part and interest in the Universal Commerce of the World.

Pecunia.

Denarii.

Easterlin Money of England.

Coins debased or altered is a capital crime.

D

A Table

A Table shewing the Fineness (compared with the Tower-Standard); the value as Bullion, and the Intrinsic value of several Coins of Foreign Nations, both Silver and Gold; as they were Essayed in the Tower of London, June 1651.

The Fineness compared with the Tower-Standard.		The Names of the Coins of Silver.	The weight by the Pound Troy.	The Value as Bullion.	The Value Intrinsic.
	oz. dw.		oz. dw. gr.	s. d.	s. d.
Worse	0 10	Holland Rix Dollars ———	0 18 15	4 5½	4 7½
Worse	2 3	Lions Dollar ———	0 17 18½	3 7	3 8½
Better	0 4½	Ducate of Flanders ———	1 0 22	5 4	5 6
Worse	7½	Rix Dollar of the Emper. —	0 18 15	4 6	4 7½
Standard.		Mexico Ryals of Eight ———	0 17 12	4 4½	4 6½
Better	0 1	Sevil Ryals of Eight ———	0 17 12	4 4½	4 6½
	0 1	Old Cardecus ———	0 6 3½	1 6½	1 7
	0 0½	French Lewes of sixty Soll —	0 17 11	4 4½	4 6½
	0 1	Old Milre of Portugal ———	0 14 4	3 6½	3 8
	0 1½	St. Mark of Venice ———	0 10 4	2 7½	2 8½
	4 6	Double Stiver ———	0 1 0	0 1½	0 1½
	0 12	Cross Dollar ———	0 18 0	4 3	4 4½
	2 0	Zealand Dollar ———	0 13 0	2 8	2 9
	0 1	Single Milre of Portugal —	0 7 4	1 9½	1 10½
	1 0	Old Phil. Dollar ———	1 2 0	5 0	5 2
Worse	0 1	Portugal Testoon ———	0 5 0	1 2½	1 3½
	0 12½	Far. Dollar 1623. ———	0 18 6	1 3½	4 5½
	0 10½	Prince Orange Dollar 1623. —	0 18 6	4 4½	4 6
	0 9½	Leopold Dollar of 1624. —	0 18 2	4 4	4 5½
	0 10	Rodolph. Dollar of 1607 —	0 18 7	4 4½	4 6½
	0 4	Max. Emp. Dollar 1616 —	0 18 2	4 5½	4 7
	0 13	Danish Dollar 1620 ———	0 13 0	3 0½	3 1½
	0 0½	Half a new French Crown —	0 8 18	2 2½	2 3½
	0 0½	A new quart Card. ———	0 4 9	1 1½	1 1½
	0 0½	The ¼ of a new Card. ———	0 1 11	0 4	0 4½

The Fineness compared with the Tower-Standard.		The Names of the Coins of Gold.	The Weight by Troy.	The Value as Bullion.	The Value Intrinsic.
	Car. gr.		dw. gr.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Worse	0 0½	French Lewes ———	8 14	1 8 7½	1 9 2
Worse	0 0½	Holland Rider ———	6 10½	1 1 6½	1 1 11
Better	1 2	Hungary Ducket ———	2 6	0 8 0½	0 8 2½
	0 0½	Pistolet of Spain ———	4 8	0 14 5½	0 14 8
	2 0	Flemish Alber ———	3 8	0 10 11	0 11 1½
	3 1	Flemish half Alber ———	1 20		
	0 0½	Double Sow of Flanders —	7 3½	1 3 10½	1 4 3½
Worse	0 1½	Italian Pistolet ———	4 6	0 13 11½	0 14 2½
	4 2½	The Gilder of ———	2 3	0 5 7	0 5 8
	3 1½	Gild Matth. Emperor ———	2 3	0 6 0	0 6 1½
	3 2½	Gild of Norimburg ———	2 3	0 5 11½	0 6 0½
	0 0½	Milre of Portu ———	7 12	1 5 0½	1 5 6
Better	1 3½	Venice Chequeen ———	2 5	0 8 0½	0 8 2

A Table

A Table of the Gold and Silver weights of several Nations, taken from their Standards, and compared with the Denarius or Pound Troy English, consisting of 5760 Grains.

Such parts, or grains, of the English Standard for Gold, and Silver (or of the Troy weight) as the *Denarius Consularis* containeth 62, according to the weight of the best Coins, or according to the weight of the *Congius of Vespasian* 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

The ancient and modern Roman ounce containeth 438 grains,

The ancient and modern Roman pound, consisting of twelve ounces, containeth 5256 grains.

The Troy pound, or English Standard of Gold and Silver, consisting of twelve ounces, containeth 5760 grains.

The Troy or English ounce (to which five shillings two pence of our Money in these times are equal, containeth 480 gr.

The Paris pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 16 ounces 7560 gr.

The Paris ounce 472 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The Spanish Pound or Standard for Gold and Silver of 16 ounces, taken by me at Gibraltar, 7090 gr.

Another weighed by me at Gibraltar, 7085 gr.

The Spanish Pound in *Vitalpondus* is (I know not by what error) but 7035 gr.

The Spanish ounce at Gibraltar, the Pound consisting of 7090 grains English 443 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The Venetian Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver, of twelve ounces 5528 gr.

The Venetian ounce 460 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The Neapolitan Pound or Standard for Gold and Silver of twelve ounces 4950 gr.

The Neapolitan ounce 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The Pound or Standard for Gold and Silver of twelve ounces at Florence, Pisa, and Legorn, 5286 gr.

The ounce at Florence, Pisa, and Legorn, 440 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The Pound or Standard at Siena for Gold and Silver of twelve ounces 5178 gr.

The ounce at Siena 431 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The ounce at Genoa for Gold and Silver 405 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The Turkish Oketh or Oke, at Constantinople, consisting of four hundred silver drams, 19128 grains.

The Silver Dram generally used in the Great Turkey Dominions, as also in Persia, and in the Moguls Countrys, if I be not mis-informed, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The Turkish Sultani, or Egyptian Xeriff, being a Gold-coyn, with which the Barbary and Venetian Chequeen, and Norimberg Ducat, within a grain more or less, agree 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The Ratel, or Rotulo, for Gold and Silver of 144 drams at Cairo, 6886 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

The Ratel, or Rotulo, for Silk of 720 drams at Damascus, (with which I suppose they there formerly weighed their Gold and Silver; because most Countreys use the same weights for Silks, Gold, and Silver) 34430 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The Standard for Gold, An. 1577. was 23 Carots, 3 grains and $\frac{1}{2}$ of fine Gold, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Silver or Copper.

12 oz. of Gold of the said fineness is valued at 36 l.

1 oz. of the same 3 l.

1 Ker. of the same 1 l. 10.

1 Ker. grain 7 s. 6.

1 Penny weight 3 s.

1 Small grain 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob.

1 Carot upon the ounce is in value 2 s. 6 d.

1 Carot is in value 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob.

1 Small grain 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ ob.

12 oz. of Angels of Gold hath in them half a Carot grain of Allay, which is 30 small, and 5730 small grains of fine Gold, which maketh together 5760 grains, being 24 Carots or 12 oz. Troy,

The Standard of Crown Gold is 22 Carots of fine Gold, and 2 Carots of Allay, which 24 Carots or 11 oz. fine Gold, and 102 of Allay makes the Pound Troy, by which reckoning

12 oz. of Crown Gold is in money 33 l.

1 oz. of the said Gold is 2 l. 15 s.

1 Carot of the said Gold is 1 l. 7 s. 6.

It is to be noted, That all Gold is in value by the Ounce according as it is in fineness, that is to say,

	l.	s.	d.
fine Gold is in value	3	0	0
23 Ker. fine	2	17	6
22 Ker.	2	15	0
21 Ker.	2	12	6
20 Ker.	2	10	0

And so losing its value 2 s. 6. d. per ounce, as it wants a Carot in fineness in 24. or Pound Troy.

King James by Proclamation, dated at Westminster, 16 Nov. 2d year of his Reign, appointed several Coins of Gold and Silver of one Standard, with their weights according to the Account of the Mintmen of both Nations, which is exprest in this following Table. Note, That the Pound Troy is greater than the Pound Scotch by 4 penny weight and 9 gr.

	English weight.					Scotch weight.				
	Penny wt. 20.	Grains 24.	Miter 20.	Droit 24.	Punt 20.	Denis.	Grains 24.	Primes 24.	Seconds 24.	Fourth 24.
Pieces of Gold.	20	6 10	16 18 10			7 21	7 1 19	0		
	10	3 5	8 9 5			3 22	15 12 21			
	5	1 14	14 4 12 12			1 23	7 8 10			
	4	1 6 19	8 10			1 13	20 16 8			
	2 6 0	19 7 2 6 6				0 23	15 4			
Pieces of Silver.	5	19 8 10 8				23 15	21 5 0 13			
	2 6 9	16 5 4				11 19	22 14 12 6			
	12 3	20 18 1 10				4 17	13 20 1 0			
	6 1 22	9 0 15				2 8	18 22 0 12			
	2 0 15	9 16 5				0 18	22 7 8 4			
	1 0 7	14 20 2 12				0 9	11 3 16 2			
	1 0 3	17 10 1 6				0 4	17 13 20 1			

To know the goodness of Gold or Silver upon the Touch-stone, by comparing it unto certain Wires or Needles of Gold and Silver of several allays, which is approved by Pliny, Book 33. Chap. 18. before the way of Trial by Essay by Fire; for that there are many Casualties in the practice of making Essays by Fire; and the other by the Touch is visible to the Eye.

Those Needles or Wires to be made of four sorts: First, They may be made of Gold and silver; Second, Of Gold and Copper; Third, Of Gold, Silver, and Copper; And fourth, Of Silver and Copper: The three first sorts are only for the Trial of Gold, and the last for Silver.

Let there be 24 Needles or Wires made of the several mixture or allays following:

The	{	1	}	of	{	24	}	Carot of fine Gold, and	{	1	}	Carot of Silver.
		2				23				2		
		3				22				3		
		4				21				4		
		5				20						

And so still 1 Carot worst, till ye have but one Carot of fine Gold, and 23 of Silver, all marked of what fineness each Needle or Wire is of. Also there may be made the like of the other two mixtures, viz. of Gold and Copper, likewise of Gold, Silver, and Copper.

For the making those Wires or Needles for Tryal of Silver, let the Mixture or Alloy be as followeth :

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right\}$ of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11 \\ 10 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$ fine Silver, and $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right\}$ ounces of Copper.

And so till you have 1 ounce of Silver, and 11 ounces of Copper; all marked of what fineness it is.

The use of these several Needles is, if you desire to know the goodness or fineness of any Ingot, or piece of Gold or Silver, touch the said Ingot or piece upon your Touch-stone, and by it touch such of your Needles as shall be most like the touch of your Ingot, which will better appear being wetted with your tongue, and that of your Needle the Gold or Silver Ingot or Piece is best like unto, of that fineness it will be found to be.

Sheweth the Fineness or Goodness of divers several Coins of Gold and Silver, and the Rates of certain foreign Pieces of Gold and Silver (not current) as the ounce is worth in the Kings Mints here in England.

	Old Moneys.	Carots.	gr.
Double Ducates the Essay		23	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Reysers Rials		23	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Crusador Short-Cross		22	3
Crusador Long-Cross		22	$1\frac{1}{4}$
French Crown		22	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Half Suffrants or old Crown		21	3
Pistolets of Spain		21	3
Milres		22	
Philippus Crowns		17	3
Flemish Angel the better sort		22	
Flemish Angel the worse		18	
Old Portuguese		23	3
The old Spureal		23	$3\frac{1}{2}$
The old Noble		23	$3\frac{1}{2}$
The old Angel		23	$3\frac{1}{4}$
The George Noble		23	3
The Salure		23	3
The Angel with the Gun-hole		22	
The great old Sovereign weight, 18 d w.		23	
The old Crown of Hen. 8th.		21	
The old Sovereign of Hen. 8th.		22	
The great Sovereign of Hen. 8th.		20	
The half Sovereign of Hen. 8th.		20	
The Edw. Sovereign		21	
The Eliz. Sovereign and Crown		22	
The French Noble			
The Unicorn of Scotland			
The Philippus Real		23	2
The old French Crown		22	2
The Flanders Rider		23	$2\frac{1}{2}$
The Guilders Rider			
The Callen Gulden			
The Flanders Noble		23	2
The Golden Lion		23	
The Ducat of Castile		23	$2\frac{1}{2}$
The old Andrews Gulden		18	3
The Philippus Gulden		15	3
The Ducate of Valence		23	$2\frac{1}{4}$
The Hungary Ducates of several sorts		23	$2\frac{1}{2}$
The Ducates of Rome, Bullen, and Millain		23	2
The Barbary Gold		23	2
The double Pistolet with the Picture of a King crowned on the one side, and Arms on the other side, dated 1578.		21	3

The

	Carots.	gr.
The 2 double Pistolets, with the Picture of a King Crowned on the one side, and Arms on the other	21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The double Pistolet with an Image like an Apostle on the one side, and Arms on the other, dated 1566.	23	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The double Pistolet with a Spread-Eagle Crown'd, and Arms in a Scutcheon, with 2 Letters S. R.	23	3

The Fineness or Goodness of certain Coins of Silver.

	oz.	p w.
A Dollar with 4 Hages and 4 Peeps over, and 4 Crowns over the Peeps, and an Emperor on the other side, dated 1577.	8	18
A Dollar with 3 Horns in a Scutcheon, and two Crests, and a Horseman on the other side	9	19
A Dollar with a Ramping Lion and a Spread-Eagle on the other side	9	18
A Dollar with a Lion, a Scutcheon in his foot, and a Spread Eagle on the other side	9	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Dollar with a Mans Body to the Waite, and on the other side Arms, and 2 Crosses	9	14
A Dollar with the Picture of the Duke of Saxony, and a Head of both sides, and over the Head 2 Swords across	10	17
A small piece of Money with Scripture, and the other side a Mans Head	10	10
A Dollar with a Cross and a Crown, dated 1569.	10	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Dollar of Maximilian, with a Spread-Eagle and the Picture of the Emperour, dated 1569	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Dollar with a Cross and a Crown, dated 1569.	10	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Dollar with three Scutcheons and Arms, with the Picture of our Lady on the other side	10	18
A Dollar with three Scutcheons, and Arms in them, and a Cross with Arms on the other side	10	18
A Dollar with three Scutcheons and Arms, and a Spread-Eagle on the other side, dated 1549.	10	18
A Dollar with a Spread-Eagle and a Crown over his Head, and the Picture of a Man on the other side, 1573.	10	15
A Dollar with an Arms and Picture of a Man, dated 1549.	10	14
A Dollar with 3 Scutcheons and Arms in them, and a Spread-Eagle with a Talbot's head, dated 1549.	11	2
A Dollar with three Crowns and a Spread-Eagle, a Philippus Dollar of the baser sort	6	16
A Dollar with three Crowns and a Spread-Eagle	10	14
A Dollar with a Ramping Lion on the one side, and a Lion in a Scutcheon and half a Man on the other side	8	18
A Dollar with a Hart, and the Arms in a Scutcheon	10	12
A Dollar with a Wild Man holding a Candle in his hand, and a ragged Staff on the other side, 1571	10	14
A Dollar of the same and like Supercription	10	13
A Dollar with the Image of the Duke of Saxony and his Arms	10	15
A Dollar of the same with like Supercription	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Dollar with a Lion in the Scutcheon, and half a man over the Lion, and a Ramping Lion on the other side	9	

Spanish Money.

A Spanish piece of Money with a sheaf of Arrows	11	2
Another piece with a Cross and a Lion	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Another piece with a Castle	11	2
Another piece with Pillars and a Castle	11	3
A small piece of Money of Earl of Swarborrow	11	4
A Spanish Ryal	10	
Another Spanish Ryal	9	

Other Foreign Coins.

A French Testoon with 3 Flower-de-luces, and 2 H. with Crowns over them, and the Kings Picture	10	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Another Testoon with a Flower-de-luce and the Kings Picture.	10	2

Another

	oz.	p w.
Another Testoon with a Crofs and an <i>H.</i> in the midft of the Crofs, and a Face on the other side	10	1
A French piece of Money, being called a Half Crown, with a Picture of a King, and on the the other side an Arms with 2 Lions, 6 Flower-de-Luces in a Scutcheon crowned, and 2 <i>E.</i> on either side the Arms, dated 1582.	10	1
Also new French Moneys with 3 Flower-de-luces in the Scutcheon, and a Crofs with Flower-de-luces on the end	10	18
A French Soul	3	5
A piece of Portugal Money, being a Crusade on the one side, and the Arms of Portugal on the other	11	1
Plate made in Lyons in France marked with a Lions head	11	4
A piece of Russia money	11	2
A Multeogo of Venice	11	8
A Marfello of Venice	11	8
A Bagatin of Venice	11	8
A piece of Russia money	11	12
A piece of Bollonia money	9	16
A piece of French money called a Florin	11	2
A peny of France	4	11
A Slaper of France	10	16
A Snaphen of Gelderland	7	15
Another Snaphen of Gelderland	8	
Other money of Gelderland	4	18
Other money of Gelderland	3	4
A Snaphen of Cleve	7	
A Snaphen of Deventer	8	
A Snaphen of Campen	8	
A Slaper of Millain	11	11
A Slaper of Ravenna	11	10
A Slaper of Ferrara	11	
A Slaper of Sien	10	2
A Slaper of Monferrat	7	5
A Cornebot of Monferrat	6	6
Another Slaper of Monferrat	11	8
A Slaper of Bourn	11	6
A Slaper of Portugal	11	
A Slaper of Foboria	11	
A Slaper of Baden	11	
A Slaper of Wirtemberg	10	16
A Slaper of Lorain	10	
A Slaper of Savoy	7	12
A Slaper of Piedmont	5	6
A Slaper of Salufen	6	10
Another Slaper of Piedmont		
A Cornbot of Salufen	7	4
A Slaper of third Alanfon	6	6
Targe of Piedmont	6	10
Stick of Salen	6	6

Of Old English Money and Edward Pence, of 20 to the Ounce.

Civitas London	11	2
Civitas Chester	10	17
Civitas Kingston	10	18
Villa St. Edmondsbury	10	12
Civitas Barwick	10	18
Civitas L. Bors	11	17
Civitas L. Bors	11	
Civitas Canterbury	10	18
Canterbury Civitas	11	1
Henry 3d. a Peny	11	2
Henry 3d. a Peny	11	2

	oz.	p.	wt.
A Groat of King Edw. 3d.	10	19	$\frac{1}{4}$
A Groat of King Edw. 4th.	10	19	$\frac{1}{4}$
A Groat of Hen. 8th.	10	18	$\frac{1}{4}$
An old Henry Groat with a long Face and long Hair	10	19	$\frac{1}{4}$
A Gun-hole Groat, Henry 8th.	9		
The first Gun-stone Groat of Hen. 8th.	8		
The second Gunstone Groat of Hen. 8th.	6		
A Six-pence of King Edw. 6th.	10	19	$\frac{1}{2}$
A Six-pence of P. and Mary	10	18	
A Groat of Hen. 8th.	11	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
The first Harp-Groat of Hen. 8th.	4		
The second Harp-Groat	10		
Another Harp-Groat	6	19	
An Irish Harp-Groat	10		
Another Irish Harp-Groat	5	19	
A Scottish Groat	9	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Another Scottish Groat	9	16	
A Penny of Genoa	10	3	
Carolus of Burgundy	10		
Money of Anglesey	6		
A Penny of Cambric	11		
A Groat of Poland	9		

Of the Carot Weight used only for Pretious Stones and Pearls.

This is a Weight brought from the *Venetians*, and derived from the *Indians* or *Moors*, called *Mangear* or *Fanan*, which is a weight not much differing from this called a *Carot-weight*, whereof 150 Carots in weight do make one ounce *Troy*; this Carot weight is divided into 64 Carots, 32 Carots, 16 Carots, 8 Carots, 4 Carots, 2 Carots, 1 Carot, $\frac{1}{2}$ Carot, $\frac{1}{4}$ Carot, $\frac{1}{8}$ Carot.

The Weights used in *India* for buying and selling Pretious Stones and Pearls by, is called *Mangelay* or *Mangear*, (about 5 grains in weight) and weigheth two Tarrs $\frac{1}{2}$, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ parts of 1 Carot, being 4 grains and 4 Tarrs weighs a *Fanan*, which is also a weight somewhat above 2 of our Carots; for 11 Fanans and $\frac{1}{2}$ is one Mitigal, and 6 Mitigals and $\frac{1}{2}$ do make 1 Ounce. A *Fanan* also is a kind of Money, which is in value 1 Ryal of *Spain*.

Now followeth the Rule in Proportion, how to value the true Rate of a Diamond, or any other Stone valuable, as Merchants of skill do use to value them one from the other: the Diamond being as chief of all Pretious Stones, is sold by weight from Merchant to Merchant, called by the English, German, and Venetian, a Carot weight, as before is rehearsed.

The Diamond hath a very certain thickness, whereby it is certainly wrought out and polished upon the Mill; for it must not be too thick, nor too thin; for then it will not bear his Tent, but must have his just proportion of thickness to bear his Tent, or else to be set on Velvet, as a thin Stone; the proportion is, that the two squares on the sides must make the breadth of the upper-part of the Stone, and the under-part of the Stone be no broader than that three of the breadths thereof will make the breadth of the upper part, and in depth according to the same proportion, and the squares called *Bizils* must stand close with the edge of the Ring or Collet, wherein it is set, being of the whole depth, and somewhat longer than square, and yet no more than that it may bequerted, which is the length and breadth thereof. Also it must be without any faults both in corners or sides, and every one of the four corners sharp and clean cut, without any naytness, and of a good water-crystalline, and shining clear, not yellow or brown, blewish or blackish, but clear and clean in all perfection. Then we may say, a Diamond thus perfect weighing one Carot, is worth 50 Ducates, but now much altered from that value to double the same, as a Diamond of that perfection before spoken of, weighing 1 Carot, is worth 30, 35, or 40 *lib. Sterling*; but a Diamond not so perfect (though a good Stone) clean, and wanting a corner, is in estimation less worth by 10 Ducats, or according to Arbitrament of the Buyer. Note also, that some Diamonds are not worth passing 34, 35, or 36 Dollars a Carot, which are likewise bought by the Merchant, as the humour leads him. But when you will value a Diamond, you must look effectually of what water and fashion it is, as the best proportion is either the square Table or pointed, then if it hath all his depth (called in Art, *Full-ground*) which is soon seen in a Stone unset, and easily discerned in one set in

in a Ring or Jewel; for being a full-ground Stone, it standeth upon his Tent, as you shall easily perceive by the reflection of the Collet the Stone stands in; otherwise being a half-ground Stone, or a thin Stone, it standeth upon Velvet, which is easily perceived by any that is well versed in the setting or selling of Diamonds; then if it be foul, or want corners, or any hair or other fault in it, the damage and hurt that it bringeth to the value of the Stone is bated in the price of the first Carot (if it be a Stone of a greater weight) and so shall you not be so soon deceived as otherwise. You must first understand, that the value and price of a perfect Diamond, or any other Pretious Stone, is first valued from a Carot weight being 4 Grains, as aforesaid, the which is the ground-work for the Merchant or Jeweller to value a Diamond by, to know the price thereof.

Then the half Carot weight is in value the price of the fourth part of a Carot; as for Example, If the Carot be worth 40 Ducates, then the fourth part is 10 Ducates, which is the price of a Diamond of half a Carot; so a grain is reckoned worth a fourth part of half a Carot, which is 2 Ducates and a half, after the rate of 40 Ducates the Carot, as aforesaid; and so you may value a Diamond or other Stone at any price whatsoever the Carot shall be rated at, weighing never so much.

So that if you have a Diamond that weigheth more than a Carot, as a Carot and half, or a Carot and 1 Grain; then take this for a general Rule, that you must bring the weight of your Carot and half Carot all into half Carots; and so in like manner, if it be a Carot and a Grain, you must bring both into Grains; As for Example, If you have a Table Diamond in all Perfection, as is aforesaid, weighing one Carot, be worth 40 Ducates (or any other sum you will value a perfect Diamond at) then shall a Diamond of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Carots be worth at that rate, as followeth: As suppose it be two 2 Carots, multiply that by 2, it makes 4, which multiply by 40 Ducates (the value we here take for a Diamond of 1 Carot) and it produceth 160 Ducates, being the value of a perfect Diamond of 2 Carots; so may you value all Diamonds of any weight if it be 100 Carots or more, by multiplying the weight by so much more, and multiply that product by the value of your Carot. Secondly, If you have a Table Diamond of 2 Carots and half, then bring the Carots and half Carots into half Carots, which is 5 half Carots, then multiply that 5 by 5 make 25 half Carots, which multiply by 10 Ducates, the fourth part of 40 Ducates, the price of a Carot amounteth to 250 Ducates, which is the true value of a Diamond weighing 2 Carots and half. Thirdly, If you have a Table Diamond of 7 Grains, which is 1 Carot and 3 Grains, then bring the Carot and Grains into Grains, and multiply it one by the other, saying 7 times 7 is 49 Grains, which is to be multiplied by the fourth part of the half Carot being reduced, and half, and the product is the value of the said Diamond of 7 Grains, which is 127 Ducates. Again, suppose you value a Diamond at 30 l. Sterling (as one of that weight of former goodness is now worth in London) and according to that rate a Diamond is worth 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling; which Rule is now followed by those that Trade in them, although you cannot buy a Table Diamond of 1 gr. under 2 l. 10 s. or 3 l. Sterling, which is after the rate of 40 or 48 pound a Diamond of one Carot.

Again, I would know the value of a perfect Table Diamond of 10 Carots, according to the rate of 30 l. a Diamond of 1 Carot: Do thus, Multiply the weight of your Diamond by it self, which is 10 by 10, and it produceth 100, which multiply by 30 l. the price of a Diamond of 1 Carot, the product is 3000 l. the price of a Diamond of 10 Carots.

Again, I desire to know the price of a Table Diamond weighing 10 Carots and 1 Grain, bring all into Grains, and they make 41, which multiply by it self makes 1681. This multiplied by the value of 1 grain, which is 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. and the product will be 3151 l. 17 s. 6 d.

The value of a Diamond of any weight from 1 Grain to 8 Carots, according to the value of a Diamond of 1 grain to be worth 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. may be seen in this following Table.

The Value of Thick Table Diamonds according to their Weight.

		l.	s.	d.
A Diamond weighing	1 } Grains	2	17	6
	2 } Grains	7	10	
	3 } Grains	16	17	6
	1 Carot	30		
	5 } Grains	46	17	6
	6 } Grains	65	16	
	7 } Grains	91	9	
	2 Carots	120		
	9 } Grains	149	19	
	10 } Grains	187	10	
	11 } Grains	226	9	
	3 Carots	270		

E

A Dia-

		l.	s.	d.
13	Grains	316	17	
14		367	10	
15		421	17	
4	Carots	480		
17		558	10	
18		599		
19	Grains	676	17	
5		750		
21		826	17	6
22	Grains	899	4	
23		991	17	6
6		1080		
25	Grains	1171	17	6
26		1229	8	4
27		1363	14	6
7	Carots	1470		
29		1576	17	6
30		1687	6	4
31	Grains	1751	17	6
8		1920		
8				

The Value of thin Table Diamonds, being a Thin Stone (in shew of 2 Grains) and weighing 1 gr.

		l.	s.
1	Grains	2	10
2		10	
3		22	
1	Carot	40	
5		62	10
6		90	
7	Grains	122	7
2		160	
9		202	10
10	Grains	250	
11		302	10
3		360	
13	Grains	422	10
14		490	
15		562	10
4	Carots	640	
17		722	10
18		810	
19	Grains	902	16
5		1000	
5			

The like may be said of any Diamond of any other fashion, as Triangular, Nails, Roses, Roots and the like; which are of less value than the Table Diamond weight for weight, in regard their beauty is not proportionable to their weight; so that a Diamond of Perfection of that fashion weighing one Carot is not esteemed worth above 46 Ducats.

The Value of Brut Diamonds, or Nails, Rocks and Flat-Stone, as they are sold at Goa in India by their weight; and likewise the value of the like Diamond sold here in London by the Carot. The Indian Weight is called a Mangear, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Carot, and the Fanan is about 6 d. Sterling.

Indian value.	Fanans	English value.	Ducats				
8	<div> <div>30</div> <div>40</div> <div>60</div> <div>80</div> <div>100</div> </div> <div> <div>Flat</div> <div>Nail & Rock</div> <div>Flat</div> <div>Flat</div> <div>Nail</div> </div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>2</div> <div>2 1/2</div> <div>3</div> </div> <div> <div>Diamonds</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>2 1/2</div> <div>14</div> <div>16</div> <div>15</div> <div>21</div> </div> <div> <div>in a Carot is</div> <div>in value</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>				
6				<div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>Diamonds</div> <div>weighing</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>2</div> <div>2 1/2</div> <div>3</div> </div> <div> <div>Diamonds</div> <div>weighing</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>		
4						<div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>Mangear is</div> <div>in value</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>2</div> <div>2 1/2</div> <div>3</div> </div> <div> <div>Diamonds</div> <div>weighing</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
2							
1	<div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>Mangear is</div> <div>in value</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>2</div> <div>2 1/2</div> <div>3</div> </div> <div> <div>Diamonds</div> <div>weighing</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>					

Indian

	Indian value.	Fanans.	English value.	Ducates.
	$1\frac{1}{4}$	165 Rock	3	9
	$1\frac{1}{2}$	180 Naif	4	18
	$1\frac{3}{4}$	220 Naif	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$
	2	320 Flat	4	12
	$2\frac{1}{4}$	360 Rock	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	$2\frac{1}{2}$	380 Naif	5	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Diamonds weighing	$2\frac{3}{4}$	420 Rock	5	9
	3	450 Naif & Rock	6	10
	$3\frac{1}{2}$	480 Naif	7	15
	4	550 Flat	8	$9\frac{1}{4}$
	5	750 Rock	9	5
	8	800 Naif	12	14
	7	1200		
	8	1400		

So the Indians increafe in price, as the Stone weight.

There are also two sorts of Diamonds called Boards, the one white, the other black; out of the white are gathered (by those that deal in Boards) all sorts of small Diamonds under 12 in a carot.

A Parcel of Brutt Diamonds bought of a Portugal.

	l.	s.	d.
1 Brutt Diamonds	9	7	
3 Brutt Diamonds	15	1	
1 Brutt Stones	2	1	
2 Brutt Stones	4	1	
Brutt Diamonds	1	1	

13 Diamonds weighing Carots 32 7

Note That all great Stones under 5 in 1 Carot are cut by the Carot, and all small Stones above 5 in a Carot are cut by the piece.

Of the Ruby called the Carbuncle.

This Stone is found in Zeilam in the Indies, and in great esteem among the people of that Island. The way they use to try if they be right, is by putting them into the fire for the space of certain hours, and if they come out of the fire burning as a coal, those are they which are esteemed amongst them; they are esteemed according to the height of Colour; the more perfect red, the better they distinguish the goodness by Carots in colour; as 24 Carots in colour is the highest perfection, and so several degrees of goodness downward from 24 Carots to 18, 16, 14, 12, to 10 Carots in colour.

The Value of the Carbuncle, as they are bought at Calicut in India.

A Carbuncle of so high a colour, and tried in the fire, weighing 1 Carot, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ Fanan is worth in Calicut 30 Fanans.

	Fanans.	Fanans.
1 of 2	65	7
1 of 3	150	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1 of $3\frac{1}{2}$	200	8
1 of 4	300	$8\frac{1}{2}$
1 of $4\frac{1}{2}$	350	10
1 of 5	400	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1 of $5\frac{1}{2}$	450	12
1 of 6	500	14
1 of $6\frac{1}{2}$	560	16

And so they proceed to increasing in price as they do in weight.

Of the Ruby.

It is found in a River of *Pegu* in *India*, the best is esteemed of a perfect red, but not endure the fire, but loseth his colour therein, being thereby distinguished from the *Cacle*. There are divers kinds of Rubies, as the Carbuncle, the Ballas, the Spinal, the Gurnet, the Rubas, but the Oriental Ruby is esteemed the best next the Carbuncle. A Ruby that is red Table-wise and without fault, and is to fit with a Diamond of the same weight of 16, 20, or 24 Carots in colour (as is spoken of the Carbuncle) such a Ruby is worth in the *dies*, weighing a *Fanan* 100 Ducates; but there be few Rubies be perfect of that greatness, usual way of computing the value of a Ruby is the same as it is with a Diamond: First, consider the number of Carots in colour, and then in weight, and the price doth augment proportionable to the Diamond; or if you shall value of a Ruby of 1 Carot weight to 70 Ducates, and would know the value of one weighing 2 Carots of like Carots in colour, multiply by 2 makes 4, which multiply by the value of one Carot being 70 Ducates, produceth the desire, as in this following Table.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
A Ruby in shew to accompany a Diamond of	1	Grains is worth	2 10
	2		10
	3		22 10
	1	Carots is worth	40
	2		160
	3		360
	4		640

A Ruby of 20 Carots in colour, and weight 11 Carots and $\frac{1}{2}$, was sold for 350 *l.* and sold again for 640 *l.* Sterling in *London*.

Another Ruby of most excellent beauty of 24 Carots in colour, and weighed Carot 3 Grains $\frac{1}{2}$, was sold in *London* for 60 *l.* and sold again for 120 *l.*

The Proportionable Value of Rubies bought and sold by the Indians.

			<i>Fanans</i>
Rubies weighing	1	Fanans, which is 2 Carots, is worth	10
	1		20
	1		40
	$\frac{1}{4}$		30
	$\frac{1}{2}$		50
	$\frac{1}{2}$		55
	$\frac{1}{2}$		100
	$\frac{1}{2}$		150
	2		200
	$2\frac{1}{2}$		300
	3		400
	$3\frac{1}{2}$		550
	4		630

The Saphyre is a Stone found in the Island of *Zeilam*, *Calicut*, *Canoner*, *Basiner*, and *Pegu*, is of four sorts; the best is an Azure Sky-colour, and valued as it excelleth in colour, and of a most perfect blew; it excelleth all other Stones in hardness (the Diamond excepted.)

The Value of the best Oriental Saphyres as they are sold in the Islands of *Zeilam*, is after this Rate and Proportion.

			<i>Fanans</i>
A Saphire weighing	1	Carots is worth	2
	1		5
	1		10
	1		15
	1		18
	1		55
	10		180
	15		200
	16		250
	17		

A Saphyre weighing 1 Mitegal, which is 11 *Fanans* and $\frac{1}{2}$, that is about 23 Carots, is worth after the rate aforesaid, 350.

The

Small Pearl are sold by the Ivora at Ormus and Goa.

The $\left. \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} \right\}$ Ivoras for $\left. \begin{matrix} 34 \\ 180 \\ 80 \\ 18 \\ 8 \end{matrix} \right\}$ Marividis is worth 6 d. Sterling.

Seed-Pearl that are small and cannot be holed, are for the Apothecaries; the ounce is worth about 20 Marividis.

The Value of any Oriental Pearl of any bigness from 1 Grain to 30 Carots of excellent beauty and perfection for colour and shape, as they are usually bought and sold with us, according to the proportion of weight, and of like perfection.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
1 } Grains	0	0	7 ob.	49 } Grains	75	0	7 ob.
2 } Grains	0	2	6	50 } Grains	77	5	10
3 } Grains	0	5	7 ob.	51 } Grains	81	5	7
1 Carot	0	10	0	13 Carots	84	10	0
5 } Grains	0	15	2 ob.	53 } Grains	87	15	7 ob.
6 } Grains	1	6	8	54 } Grains	91	12	6
7 } Grains	1	10	7 ob.	55 } Grains	94	10	7 ob.
2 Carots	2	0	0	14 Carots	98	0	0
9 } Grains	2	18	6	57 } Grains	101	10	7
10 } Grains	3	2	6	58 } Grains	104	10	0
11 } Grains	3	15	7 ob.	59 } Grains	108	5	7
3 Carots	4	10	0	15 Carots	112	0	0
13 } Grains	5	5	7 ob.	61 } Grains	116	5	7
14 } Grains	6	8	0	62 } Grains	120	2	6
15 } Grains	7	0	7 ob.	63 } Grains	124	0	7 ob.
4 Carots	8	0	0	16 Carots	128	0	0
17 } Grains	9	15	6	65 } Grains	132	0	7 ob.
18 } Grains	10	2	6	66 } Grains	136	2	6
19 } Grains	11	5	7 ob.	67 } Grains	140	5	7
5 Carots	12	10	10	17 Carots	144	10	0
21 } Grains	13	15	7 ob.	69 } Grains	148	15	7
22 } Grains	15	2	6	70 } Grains	153	2	6
23 } Grains	16	10	7 ob.	71 } Grains	157	10	7 ob.
6 Carots	18	0	6	18 Carots	162	0	0
A Pearl weighing 25 } Grains	19	10	7 ob.	73 } Grains	166	10	7 ob.
26 } Grains	21	2	6	74 } Grains	171	12	6
27 } Grains	22	15	7 ob.	75 } Grains	175	15	7
7 Carots	24	10	0	19 Carots	184	0	0
29 } Grains	26	6	7 ob.	77 } Grains	185	5	7 ob.
30 } Grains	28	2	6	78 } Grains	190	12	6
31 } Grains	30	0	7 ob.	79 } Grains	195	0	7 ob.
8 Carots	32	0	0	20 Carots	200	0	0
33 } Grains	34	0	7 ob.	21 } Grains	215	0	0
34 } Grains	36	2	6	22 } Grains	242	0	0
35 } Grains	38	5	7 ob.	23 } Grains	264	0	0
9 Carots	40	0	0	24 } Grains	288	0	0
37 } Grains	42	15	7 ob.	25 } Grains	312	0	0
38 } Grains	45	2	6	26 } Grains	338	0	0
39 } Grains	47	15	7 ob.	27 } Grains	364	0	0
10 Carots	50	0	0	28 } Grains	392	0	0
41 } Grains	52	10	7 ob.	29 } Grains	420	10	0
42 } Grains	55	2	6	30 } Grains	450	0	0
43 } Grains	57	13	7 ob.				
11 Carots	60	10	0				
45 } Grains	63	6	7				
46 } Grains	66	2	6				
47 } Grains	69	0	7 ob.				
12 Carots	72	0	0				

Seed-

Seed-Pearl.

The value of Seed-Pearl, from the smallest sort of 4500 in one ounce, to the greatest sort of 400, or 456 in one ounce, being the ordinary six sorts always fold together.

				l.	s.	d.		
The	{ smallest sort is <i>sexta</i>	of {	4500	}	per ounce is worth	2	4	0
	{ second smallest is <i>quinta</i>					0	6	0
	{ third sort is <i>quarta</i>					0	10	0
	{ fourth is <i>tertia</i>					0	18	0
	{ fifth is <i>secunda</i>					1	6	0
	{ sixth is <i>prima</i>					1	15	0

Rag-Pearl.

				l.	s.	d.					
Rag called	{	<i>Tertia</i> <i>Secunda</i> <i>Prima</i>	{	350	}	per ounce is worth	1	18	0		
				250			3	0	0		
				150			4	0	0		
				100			5	0	0		
				50			7	in	8	0	0
				40			10	in	12	0	0
				20		14	in	15	0	0	

All sorts of half round Pearls are according to their weight valued at half the price of a round Pearl; so that if a half round Pearl do weigh one Carot, then it is to be valued at 5 s. which is half the price of a round of a Carot.

The Denarius among the Romans may be considered under a double respect, either as Money, or Weights; the first was a valuation put upon it by the State in Civil Affairs, as Coin, which hath been various and subject to great alterations; the later in gravity or weight hath been at a certainty and of long continuation amongst them, for above 1600 years.

The Coins of the Romans were of Gold, Silver, and Copper; those of Silver was the *Denarius*, taken by the Romans from the Sicilians, and as Pliny affirms, l. 33. c. 3. was in use with them in the 585 year of the City (as also the Brass Coins) five years before the first Pannick Wars. The proportion then betwixt the Silver and Brass, in respect of weight, was very strange; for the *Denarius* of Silver was the seventh part of the ounce, and the ounce the twelfth part of the pound, and yet was esteemed in value equal to 10 *asses*, which was a Brass Coin of a pound weight; so that one pound in Silver was esteemed to 840 pound in Brass. When their Coins of Gold came in use, it was esteemed ten times the weight in Silver; but this disproportion between Silver and Brass lasted not long; and the *Denarius* of Silver in process of time suffered so many diminutions, that at length it had left only a Name, and of so small a value as not worth the coining.

The like alteration in respect of weight hath befallen in far less time our own Coin; as to instance in our Penny, which we find in the time of *Ethelred*, and so continued to *Edw. 1.* to be the 20th part of the Troy ounce, (a) under *Edward 3.* it came to be made the 26th part of the ounce; and (b) under *H. 6.* it fell to the 32 part; in (c) *Edw. 4.* time it came to the fortieth part of the ounce; in *Hen. 8.* time at first it was the fortieth, then the 45 part, afterward 60 part were made of the ounce; in the 2 *Eliz.* and during her reign, and ever since 62 in the ounce; so that the Penny in *Edw. 3.* time was more than three times the weight of ours, And after-times may see this of ours as well as the *Denarius* of the Romans, brought to so small a value as not worthy a name.

It is observed that Amber is found only in and upon the Coast of England and Poland; the *Englisk* is found only upon the Coast of Norfolk, near the Bay of Shipby Island in Kent, in two or three miles space. It is affirmed that at both these places it hath been found time out of mind: it is not found above sixty pound weight a year; It is washed out of the Sea, for after great storms it is most found: many are of opinion it is the Gum of a Tree; if so, sure the Tree, if it were above ground, would be found long before this. It is most probable to be a certain Gum, that comes out of some Rock lying in the Sea near those places; for why else should it be only found there and no where else?

In Poland are found greater quantities, but not in so good esteem as our *Englisk*, being neither so fat nor clear; it is valued according to the largeness and clearness thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Weights in general used in Merchandizing, and mentioned in this MAP of COMMERCE.

Of Weights in general.

THE next principal point handled in this MAP of COMMERCE, is the *Weights* in general of all Kingdoms and known *Cities of Trade*, by the invention whereof (as by *Measures*) a true mean was found out, to give every man his own; for all worldly things are found to be govern'd by it and measure; but most especially the same hath a great Prerogative in all *Contrails* and *Bargains*, where either *Buying* or *Selling* is either used or practised, which indeed is the fundamental part of the *Worlds Commerce* and *Traffick*; for thereby are all commutations regulated, all Accounts framed, and all Profit and Loss in *Trade* found out and distinguished: It is also one of the *Standards* of all *Kingdoms*, *Cities* and *Provinces*, and therefore as *Measure* carries with it the Approbation and Authority of the *Sovereign Magistrate*, and therefore either to falsifie, add or detract therefrom is accounted a capital Crime, and worthy severest punishment.

Differences of Weights in all Commodities. Now for their sorts; These *Weights* are observed to vary and differ in all Countries, as well as in sundry *Mari* and principal *Cities*; though otherwise oftentimes Neighbours, yet are herein discrepant, and not seldom it is seen, (as in this Map it shall be made evident) that several sorts of *weights* are found to weigh several sorts of commodities, in one and the self same Place, City and Country; as in *England*, where it is observed, that *raw Silk* is weighed by the pound of 24 ounces, and other commodities by the pound of 16 ounces: and in *Aleppo* some commodities are weighed by the *Rotolo* of 680 drams, some by a *R* of 700 drams; and some by *R* of 720 drams. And as these *weights* are found to vary in respect of their greatness, so are they found to differ in respect of their denomination; for some Countries use to weigh their commodities by *Hundreds*, some by *Quintals*, some by *Centiners*, *Talents*, *Thousands*, *Weights*, *Shippounds*, *Cibargos*, *Lipponds*, *Roves*, *Stones*, *Bahars*, *Mands*, *Candills*, *Peculls*, and the like.

The greatest denomination. A second denomination is again produced out of this, as a lesser *Weight*, whereof the former is composed; and is also found in use for weighing in sundry places, as *Pounds*, *Mans*, *Botmans*, *Rotulos*, *Minas*, *Lodoros*, *Oaks*, *Catties*, *Barotes*, *Searers*, *Wesnoes*, and the like.

Second denomination. A third sort again are found to be in use, whereof these latter are composed and in use, in the custom of weighing; and which are of another denomination, and lesser in quantity, as *Ounces*, whereof sometimes 12, 14, 16, 20, 24, and 30, do make according to the custom of the place the *pound weight*, and then again have a subdivision into *Drams*, *Scruples*, *Obolos*, *Carats* and *Grains*; so that the greater contains the lesser in parts, which also is observed to differ according to the proportion of the first and greatest; for the *Carat*, which commonly is observed to be the greatest *weight*, is so termed, as being the *hundred of hundreds*, and *Hundreds*, consisteth sometimes of 100 *l*. just, though sometimes of *hundreds*, of 112 *l*. of 120 *l*. of 125 *l*. 128 *l*. and 132 *l*.

Cargos, &c. The *Weight* and *Cargo* are in like manner found likewise to vary in many places, and to consist sometimes of 163 *l*. of 181 *l*. of 200 and 300 *l*. to a *Weight* and *Cargo* or charge.

Shippound, &c. The *Shippound* also consists sometimes of 300 *l*. sometimes again of 320, 340, and 400 *l*. the *Shippound*.

Lippound, &c. The *Lippound* also is found to consist sometimes of 15 *l*. of 16 *l*. and 20 *l*. to the *Lippound*.

Roves, &c. *Roves* are noted likewise to be in some places 10 *l*. 20 *l*. 25 *l*. and 30 *l*. and sometimes 40 *l*. to the *Rove*.

Stone, &c. *Stones* are noted also to consist of 6 *l*. 8 *l*. 10 *l*. 14 *l*. 16 *l*. 20 *l*. 21 *l*. 24 *l*. 32 *l*. and 40 *l*. to the *Stone*, still altering according to the custom of the place.

Rotolos, &c. *Rotolos* are also noted to vary and to consist sometimes of 400 *drams*, sometimes of 600 *drams*, 680 *drams*, 700 *drams*, and 720 *drams*, according to the custom of the place, and according to the custom in use of the commodity.

The Merchant must be vers'd in all weights. In all which the *Merchant* must not be ignorant, that intends to make either an use, or reap a benefit by this MAP of COMMERCE: for all *weights* must be to him (in regard of his skill and judgment) as one *Weight*; knowing readily how to make his Calculations in all *Contrails*; how the one *weight* doth advance of the other, or what the one may want of the other, making his Account of concordancy, allowing or deducting where he finds the discrepancy arising by over-plus, or either by a want in the one or in the other.

Two manners of weighing in use. Now for the manner of weighing in general (so far forth as ever I have observed) hath been noted to have been done two several ways; that is, either by a *Beam*, or by a *Romant*, or *Stalier*: the *weight* by *Beam* I hold the best and justest performed with *laden*, *brass* or *iron* *weights*, provided the same *Beam* be good and even, both empty, and laden with one equal

By Beam.

weight;

weight; and this is seen to be the common custom of *weighing* in England, Netherlands, and in many other places and Countries.

The *weight* by *Stalier*, which is used in Turkey, Barbary and Italy, and sundry other Countries, I hold not so sure; for thereupon is marked all the number of *weights* that may be *weighed* thereby, which by the help of a small counterpoise removed to several stations, supplies sometimes the place of a pound, and sometimes the place of 100 pound, wherein is oftentimes found great deceit, which by the *buyer* and *seller* is carefully and heedfully in those places to be both prevented and avoided.

Now if with a *Beam* one would abbreviate a long labour with a small time and pains, and *weigh* much with few *weights*, his *weights* must be made by an augmentation doubled, as by pieces of 1 *lib.* 2 *lib.* 4 *lib.* 8 *lib.* 16 *lib.* 32 *lib.* and 64 *lib.* making in all 127 *l.* with which all sums under that number may be comprehended and *weighed*; and some exercised in great affairs, by single *weights* tripled have gone further and procured 1 *l.* 3 *l.* 9 *l.* 27 *l.* 81 *l.* &c. and thereby with little labour have performed very weighty and great business: but I leave this to the ingenious, and to him that shall fancy this method and manner of *weighing*.

In all *Cities* then, and places of *Traffick*, there is found a *weight* (as I said) authorized by the *Magistrate*, which to alter or diminish is ever held a capital crime: this *weight* thus settled in every place and *City* of *Trade*, is reputed the *Standard* of the place, by which as well the Inhabitants as Strangers do make their *bargains* and *contracts*, and without which many *bargains* cannot be made and perfected; and therefore partly to avoid scruple and doubt, and partly to do justice to all men, and partly to decide all controversies incident in *weighing*, there is in the most eminent *Cities* a publick *Weigh-house* set up and appointed, where every man may repair unto, either for necessity of *weighing*, or trial of his *weights*, and which is authorized by the *Prince* as a rule for all men; that shall have occasion to make use thereof in the said places, serving sometimes as the *Beam* whereby his *Customs* and *Duties* are paid him; the *Master*, *Overseer* or *Weigher* being ever sworn and deputed to do justice and right in his *weighing*, not only between man and man, but (if need be) between the *Prince* and the *Subject*.

This *Weight* accounted thus the common and received *Standard* of *Cities* and *Countries*, is it, upon which (as near as I could possibly) I have in all these following places made my Observations, and from thence raised not only the agreement thereof, with other neighbouring places and *Cities*, but also with that which we call our *Haberdepois weight* of England, wherein with all industry I have laboured to find out the truth and certainty thereof, which (as subject to error by reason of the diversity) I must refer to the future trial of the better experienced, concluding this point with a way and method invented by unequal *weights* to accord the *weights* of any two known places or *Cities*, which briefly is thus performed.

Prepare a *Balance* as exactly made as is possible, that a very little thing may cause them to incline one way or other; likewise prepare of the one place, the just pound, the half pound, the $\frac{1}{4}$ the $\frac{1}{8}$ the $\frac{1}{16}$ the $\frac{1}{32}$ the $\frac{1}{64}$ and the $\frac{1}{128}$ part of that pound, if it be possible, until you judge it to be sufficient; then take the just pound *weight* of the other place, and put it into one of the *Scales* of the *Balance*, and in the other *Scale*, put such *weights* as may justly counterpoise the pound *weight* of that place: as for example:

Say that the half the $\frac{1}{4}$ the $\frac{1}{8}$ and the $\frac{1}{16}$ part of the pound of the first place do justly counterpoise the pound *weight* of the other place; then by consequence it followeth, that 128 *lib.* 64 *lib.* 32 *lib.* and 1 *lib.* that is in all 255 *lib.* of the first place, do justly weigh 256 *lib.* of the other place. Again, say that the 1 *lib.* the $\frac{1}{8}$ the $\frac{1}{16}$ the $\frac{1}{32}$ of the first place do justly counterpoise the pound *weight* of the other; then I infer thereby that 512. 64. 2. and 1. that is in all 579 *lib.* of the first place do justly weigh 512 *lib.* of the other place; by which the calculation may be made both to the hundred and to the pound; therefore the further search and consideration thereof, I willingly here omit, and refer the same to the curiosity of the more ingenious.

CHAP. VII.

Of Accounts and Account-keeping in general, observed in this MAP of COMMERCE.

Accounts necessary in the Map of Commerce.

Accounts kept diversly in divers Cities and Countries.

The Method used in Accounts is divers. The best is by way of Debitor and Creditor.

Four rules required in an Accountant.
1. To write all, and all circumstances.

2. Not to suffer his Accounts to out-run him.

3. To keep them true and perfect.

4. That he be a good Arithmetician.

ALl rational Negotiators, and Traders in general will grant, That this Map of Commerce would appear to be very imperfect, if it should want the due Rules and Observations whereby Accounts are in all Cities of Commerce ordered and kept, which though found in themselves to vary in several Kingdoms, and places, as having oftentimes a dependency, and sometimes concurrency with the Coins and Moneys of each Kingdom; yet in all places they are not found to have the like agreement together. Some Countries being observed to keep their Accounts, and the denomination thereof in imaginary Coins, such as neither that Countrey nor Place hath either proper Coin or Money, that hath any affinity therewith, as by daily practice is seen used in Venice by the Ducate of lire 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; in Florence by the Crown of Gold of lire 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; and as in England it is used in those antient Accounts, kept in some Offices for the Revenues of the Crown by the name of Marks, of which we find not at this day any proper Coin or Money in use. Again, it is seen by experience, that one and the self same place affordeth several denominations in their Accounts, and divers ways are used in one and the self same City and Countrey therein, as in some Cities of Italy, some are observed to keep their Accounts in Lire, Soldi, and Denari; and some again in the same place in Crowns, or Scudi, Soldi and Denari; as the like in England is noted, some as before observing their Rules of Accounts in Marks, and Pence, and some, and those the most usual and common, in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, Sterling; the which is necessary both duly to be learned, and truly to be known, and understood, by such as shall have occasion to make use of, and exercise the Art of Merchandizing, and this Map of Commerce.

Now for the Method used in keeping these Accounts, every Countrey and Nation are observed to frame to themselves, Ways, Means, and Rules, whereby the same is performed and perfected, and have for the most part every Countrey a peculiar form by themselves. The general known Method and best form is by the laudable and excellent way of Debitor and Creditor, first invented in Italy, and now generally practised by most part of the eminent Merchants of Europe, received for the most absolute, best, and truest Method of Accounts that hitherto hath been found out and invented, which here to set down would challenge a Volume by it self; yet such is the necessity of this knowledge, that every Merchant should by the Rules of his Profession, be well versed and seen therein; the Grounds whereof being universally known and daily taught, I refer to my good Friends, Master Ralph Handson, and Master Valentine Markham, who are both excellent, and excellently learned therein; concluding this place with four principal Rules required, and not to be omitted by such as have to do and practise Accounts in Merchandizing.

First, It is required that in his Account-keeping, he write all and singular the passages thereof, and thereto belonging, with all circumstances of time, price, and other conditions, in every bargain, contract, adventure, receipt of Goods, sales, &c. in which though there should afterward appear an error, either by disorderly charging, or by over and under-charging, yet it will easily at a second view be both corrected and amended.

Secondly, It is required that he never come behind-hand with his Accounts, by letting the same run over-long; or being daily finished, the trouble will be nothing; but being a while neglected, a man is still found to be the lother and lother, to go in hand therewith, and thus growing more loth every day than other, when necessity constraineth him, either he is enforced to mumble them up to his own prejudice, or to cast them off, and to neglect them altogether to his own shame and undoing.

Thirdly, It is required, that he keep them, just, true, and perfect, and not to falsifie any parcel, matter, or thing, nor yet interline or shuffle one matter with another, but to set every thing (either appertaining to himself, or to any other) plainly, directly, and orderly down.

Lastly, It is required, that he be well skill'd in the Art of Arithmetick and Numbering, which indeed is the principal step to this Art of Accounting, and the first degree of this Map of Commerce, without which knowledge, let none dare to intitle himself a Merchant, nor expect a benefit from this Work. For the skill whereof I refer the Learner, to the judicious and excellent Arithmeticians of this City, and so proceed to the next general point of Commerce, which is Measure.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Measures in general used in Merchandizing, and comprehended in this
MAP of COMMERCE.

THE next material point here handled, is the *Measures* in general, used in all Kingdoms and known Cities of *Trade*, by means whereof a certain way and method was found out and invented to distinguish and order by Rule the length and breadth of all Commodities *measurable*, especially accustomed in all manner of *Fabricks*, either, *Linen, Woollen, Silks*, or other *Stuffs*; and this is observed also (as in *Weights*;) to have a special prerogative in many *Bargains* and *Contrasts*, where either *buying* or *selling* of things *measurable* is subsistent and in use; being granted to be a fundamental point of all the *Traffick* and *Commerce* of the Universe; for thereby as by *weights* many *Commutations* are regulated, many *Accounts* are framed, and *profit* and *loss* is also thereby found out and distinguished: It is also estimated to be one of the *Standards* of Kingdoms and Cities; and therefore (as well as *Weights*) carrieth with it the Approbation and Authority of the Sovereign Magistrate; and therefore to add or detract theretrom, is ever in all Countries held punishable, and accounted a capital Crime.

The *Measures* of length are found so diversly to vary, that every City and Province is noted almost to have as well a distinct *Measure* as a distinct *Weight*, which in themselves oftentimes are found much to differ; and some particular Cities are observed by custom to have divers *Measures*, for divers sorts of Commodities, as it is seen practised by example in the City of *London*, where the *Yard* is accounted the common *Measure* for *Cloth* of *Woollen*, and *Silk*, &c. the *Ell* accounted the common *Measure* for *Linen*, and the *Goad* for *Frizes*, *Cottons*, and the like, which in many other Countries is also observable. And as for *Measures* in the general, It is a received Opinion, that the first *Measure* that was to this end invented was the *Cubit*, agreeing as some imagine with the *half Ell*, the which divided into four parts or quarters, and every quarter into four inches; peradventure this was in those times a general Rule to all Nations: but Time and *Traffick* have since given to every Country a particular *Measure*, and therewith a peculiar Law of *measuring*, which contains a succinct length by it self, which at this day we see practised through most parts of the known World in several ways: and thus diversity of Places gave also diversity of names to their *Measures*, such as are the *Ell, Yard, Goad, Fathom, Cane, Auln, Brace, Pico, Stick, Palm, Vare, Covado*, and the like.

But Invention by the help and assistance of time, growing more perfect and absolute, and finding that neither *Weight* nor yet this *Measure* could extend it self to all Commodities used in and by way of *Merchandize*; the Art of *measuring* of solid Bodies became to be hence produced, as we see it in use in the *measuring* of *Timber, Stones*, and such like Commodities; neither yet was *Commerce* satisfied herewith; for the ingenious Merchant found it still defective, and therefore to have it yet more perfect, invented the Art of *Concave Measures*, that should serve as well for *dry* as for *liquid* Commodities, as it is seen practised at this day for *Grain, Rice*, and such like commodities; and for *Oyls, Wines, Waters, Liquors*, and such like commodities, setting by this way by Art and Invention, in most of these commodities, a concordance of *Measure* with *Weight*, as in other commodities was set a Concordance of *Weight* with *Measure*: but for as much as this knowledge in the general is of it self too capacious and large to be particularly handled, as the subject requireth, I have been therefore constrained to confine my self to *Measures* of length only, as being the most necessary part of this MAP of COMMERCE, yet so as I have not omitted the rest, where they have fallen within the compass of my observation; and if I have therein been found defective, the vastness of the Subject may plead my excuse.

He then that intendeth by way of *Traffick* to make use of this *Trade*, must as well be skill'd in *Measures*, (as I have observed) as he ought to be in *Weights*; for he must not only readily know his own *Measure* as it stands, and is found to be in it self in use, but also the *Measure* of that place whereto he bendeth his *Trade* and Negotiation, allowing or deducting by Addition or Subtraction where the overplus or want doth challenge a part, to make a due proportion of both, and be so well versed therein, as that all *Measures* may be to him as one *Measure*, by a true calculation of the length or the shortness thereof.

Again, It is found by the observation of the Merchants, that in all Countreys and well-governed Cities, there is for the reiglement of things *measurable*, instituted a publick *Measurer*, Authorized by the Sovereign Magistrate, who is sworn to decide all Controversies that happen in and about the Art of *measuring*; to whose honesty and faith is intrusted this publick *measuring*, and to which all Merchants and Traders may in time of need and difference repair and

False Measures punishable by the Magistrate. Divers Countreys have divers Measures. Cain the first Inventor of Weights and Measures, for siphus.

Measures of dry and liquid Commodities.

All Measures to the Merchants must be as one Measure.

All Cities of Trade have sworn and publick Measurers.

have recourse unto, and by which in many places it is seen that Princes do receive their duty of *Customs* upon *Commodities* measurable, and by this common, known, and received publick *measure*, I have made my *Observation* in all places, and as near as I could, not only rectified the same in the Agreement thereof with other neighbouring Places and Countreys, but also with our own use in *England*: and therefore to conclude this Point, I have here inserted the Form of an Instrument, easie to be made, and purposely invented to accord the *Measures* of any two known Places or Countreys, whether they be *Ells, Vares, Yards, Canes*, or any other *Measure* whatsoever.

First then, Learn the order and custom of *Measuring* of all those sorts of *Commodities* in both Places which you would inquire after, then prepare a smooth straight *Board, Plate*, or such like, and draw upon the same a straight line of the length of the *Measure* in one of the Places with his allowance of *Measuring*, either an *Inch* or *Shaftner*, or such like; which for Example, I will demonstrate in this Figure, *AB*. First then, Divide the line *AB* into four equal parts, which is *CDE*, and divide the quarter of *AC* into 250 equal parts and number them from 10 to 10 upwards, making the Print *C* the 750 part; for the number of parts contained in the other three empty quarters.

Then mark upon the line *AB* the length of the *Measure* of the other Place, with his allowance, which is for Example from *B* to *F*, being just in the 900 parts; therefore 900 of those *Measures* in the first Place, make just 1000 of those *Measures* in the other Place: but if the *Measure* of the other Place be longer than the *Measure* of the first place; as for Example: If it were from *B* to *G*, then take the distance of *AG* with a *Compass*, and set one foot in *C*, and extend the other towards *A*, which for Example doth come to rest in *F*, being 150 parts from *C*; therefore then 1150 *Measures* of the one place makes just 1000 of the other, by which you may calculate to a lesser proportion; and this is as much as I conceive needful to insert concerning the knowledg of *Measures* in general, and proceed to the next, which is the knowledg in general of *Commodities* used by the way of *Merchandizing*.

An Instrument to find out the agreement of Measures in any two Cities.



CHAP. IX.

Of Commodities in general used by the way of Merchandize, and of the knowledg thereof.

Commodities in general used in Merchandizing, and the knowledg thereof.

HAVING spoken of *Cities of Trade* in general, as they are distinguished in these days; and of the *Customs* more or less, that are imposed (by *Princes* in all *Cities* where *Trade* is practis'd) upon all *Commodities* used as *Merchandize*, by such as *negotiate* and use *Traffick*, and of the *Moneys* and *current Coins* whereby this *Trade* is driven, with the *Weights* and *Measures* whereby the same is distinguished and regulated: the next thing to be handled in order, is the *Commodities* and *Wares* themselves, wherewith this *Commerce* is maintained and practised in every *City* and *Countrey* comprised in this *MAP*; which is the proper thing upon which the said *Duties* are paid, and for which the said *Moneys* are seen to be given in *Exchange*, by the way of *buying* and *selling*.

All commodities are either natural or artificial. Natural commodities. Artificial commodities.

All *Commodities* then that are used as *Merchandizes* by *Traders* and *Merchants*, may properly be distinguished into two kinds; and are either *Natural* or *Artificial Commodities*; *Natural Commodities* I call such as the *Earth* or *Creatures*, either with or without the labour and industry of man doth naturally produce of themselves: of which kinds are *Wines*, *Oyls*, *Cottons*, *Woolles*, *Fruit*, *Grain*, *raw Silk*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Gems*, *Gold*, *Silver*, and the like.

Artificial Commodities, I call such as are either wrought or perfected by *Art* or *Mystery*, of which kind are all *Fabrick*s of either *Woollen*, *Linnen*, *Silk*, and also the *Commodities* of all *Manual Crafts*, this day seen practised through the *World* in sundry *Countreys*, within the compass of which two sorts may all *Wares* and all things used as *Commodities* be comprised.

Again, both the *Natural* and *Artificial Commodities* may be distinguished into two other sorts and

and kinds, which are either such as are *staple and lasting Commodities*, or *impairing and decaying Commodities*.

The *staple and lasting Commodities* I call such as indure at all times, and continue for ever *Staple commodities* in their true estate and first condition of goodness, never decaying, nor never losing their vertue and quality : and of this kind are *Gems, Gold, Silver, Copper, Brasse, Lead, Iron, Steel*, and the like.

The *impairing and decaying Commodities* I call such as are either subject to corruption, or to leak- *Decaying commodities*, and do lose and decay either by long lying, or by keeping, as are the *Fruits of the Earth* *Corn, Wines, Oyls, Currants, Figs, Fish*, and the like.

The infinite variety of which passeth any one mans judgment perfectly to know and distinguish, because that *Nature and Art* in all Countries and Places brings into the *World* such change and diversity, in place, time, use and quality in all Professions, that it were a *work* endless to set down the natures, conditions and properties thereof ; therefore it hath contented me in all *Countries and Cities* here collected, to nominate only the *Commodities* that the places are observed to afford, either *Natural or Artificial*, either *Staple or Perishable*, wherewith *Merchants* are found to negotiate, and upon which it is found that a *Custom* is imposed by *Princes*, and by them satisfied accordingly.

And yet for as much as many of these *Commodities* herein named and found throughout the *World*, may seem strange to some not well versed in the general knowledg thereof ; and yet this knowledg so necessary to all that profess *Merchandizing*, I hold it not improper here, not only to add a word or two, conducing to this so needful a skill, but also to the preservation and true keeping thereof in their prime goodness and beauty.

He that intendeth then by his Pen to teach the *Theorique* of this mysterious part of *Commerce*, must needs come short of his aim : I hope I may therefore be well excused if I appear defective herein ; for I know it is practice and daily use that maketh a man skill'd in this *Art* ; and many lets and impediments appear daily in many men, that hinder the true attainment thereof : for it must needs be granted, that he that is imperfect in any one natural *Sense*, or wants those helps that Nature affords to perfect minds, must neither be a *Merchant*, nor yet addict himself to this knowledg : for any one *Sense* being either depraved or defective in part or in whole, will inforce him to commit (against his will and mind) many Errors, and constrain him to take the bad for good, or (at leastwise) the bad as soon as the good ; and sometimes (as we say) *Chalk* for *Cheese*, or one thing for another : for Experience tells us, That all *Commodities* are not learned by one *Sense* alone, though otherwise never so perfect ; nor yet by two, but sometimes by three, sometimes by four, and sometimes by all : and yet this *Art* is now adays come to that height, (I may say) to that height of cunning, that all these are little enough too. All commodities are known by the Senses.

But in the general it must be granted, That the *Eye* above all the rest of the Senses, still claimeth an especial interest and prerogative herein, and must ever be admitted as one of the chiefest that must still accompany the rest in this *distinction*, and therefore many things are oftentimes found *saleable* that are pleasing thereto ; and in some *Commodities* the same is noted to have the whole stroke, and only to give the judgment, as in all manner of *Colours*, and such like things depending thereupon.

Some are noted again to require the *Sense of Feeling* to be assistful to the *Eye*, as where the *Hand* is of necessity to be employed, as is seen in *Cloth* and such *Commodities*. Some require the *Sense of Hearing*, as where the *Ear* giveth a help to the *Eye*, as is seen in some *Metals, Minerals*, and such like : and some again require the *Sense of Smelling*, as where the *Nose* helpeth the *Eye*, as is seen in some *Drugs, Perfumes*, and the like ; and lastly, some require the *Sense of Tasting*, as where the *Palate* giveth the help, as is seen in *Spices, Wines, Oyls*, and many such *Commodities*, where it is to be noted, that in this knowledg doth consist much the *Art of Merchandizing*, a principal part of which *Profession* is properly to know and learn the same ; and therefore a *Merchants* judgment must not be limited within the compass of any one particular *Trade* or *Vocation* : for herein must his *Mystery, Skill and Art* exceed all other, as requiring by necessity a more general knowledg than any other *Tradesman* ; from whom there can be expected no more, than a skill in those *Commodities* they challenge a property or right by *Trade* unto, or as appertaining particularly to their peculiar *Profession* and *Calling*. A principal part of Merchandise consists in the knowledge of commodities.

This is manifest in many *Tradesmen*, as in the *Goldsmith*, whose knowledg is confined in *Silver, and Gold*, and in the *goodness, fineness, and quality* thereof : In the *Jeweller*, whose knowledg is confined in *Gems and Precious Stones* : in the *Clothiers*, to their *Clothing* ; in the *Druggsters*, to their *Drugs* ; in the *Grocer*, to his *Spices* ; and so generally in all others : But the *Merchant*, whose judgment must be larger, must have skill in all, and have a general inspection in every part and member or each of them, as being only branches of his unlimited knowledg ; which is not confineable to *Commodities and Wares* of value and consequence only, but also

also to the *Wares* of the meanest *Artificer*; so that in this point his *Art* may be compared to the Poets, whose excellency must consist in a curious Judgment in all Sciences, and to learned in all Professions, the difference being, that the *Merchants* skill must be real, solid and substantial, and the Poets may be feigned and Poetical.

And in all Trades.

Therefore both the *natural* and *artificial* *Commodities* must be comprehended within the circuit of his Judgment, and into all *Trades* he ought to have a general insight, as with the *Fisherman*, he must dive into the Deep, and know all sorts of *Merchantableness*, as *Ling*, *Cod*, *Haberdine*, *Herrings*, *Pilchards*, *Salmons*, *Eels*, how caught, and how preserved, and the proper season for the same.

With the *Husbandman* and *Labourer*, he must have insight in the Harvest of the Earth, and know all *Commodities* that the same is found naturally, to afford for *Merchandize*, as all manner of *Corn*, *Grain*, or *Pulse*; the *Vintages* for all manner of *Wines*, the *Recolts* for all manner of *Oyls*, *Cottons*, *Currants*, *Figs*, *Raisins*, and other Fruit of the Earth, how and when the same is gathered, and how and by what means the same is kept and preserved: with the *Shepherd*, to know all manner of *Woolts*; with the *Woodman* to know all manner of *Timber*, and all circumstances thereto belonging; and to conclude, his skill and inspection must be such, that it extend it self from the *Commodities* belonging to the meanest *Artificer*, to the *Commodities* belonging to the most eminent *Shop-keeper*, which I neither know, nor yet am able in all necessary Points to learn; but especially so much of this knowledge must not be omitted as cometh within the compass of that place, wherein and wherunto the *Merchant* retideth or bendeth his *Trade* and *Adventures*.

A Merchant must know the value of all the *Commodities*, and all other circumstances thereof.

Neither yet must his knowledge rest it self here upon the consideration of the meer goodness of *Commodities*, but must also extend it self to the consideration of the true worth and value thereof, both in the price and in the esteem; and also know how the same is both requested and spent, and how Imported, and how Exported, either for Use or for Ornament, from one Countrey and place to another; together with the due circumstances of Times and Seasons, when this Vent or Sale presenteth, and when the same is out of use and not demanded: also when sign of plenty doth offer it self, and when of scarcity; when of rising and when of falling; what *Commodities* in themselves naturally are friends, and sympathize in the Shipping, and will indure packing, binding, and stowage together; and which again have a secret antipathy, and will perish and consume each other; all which circumstances I have at large handled in a *Traict*, which I have called *The Merchants Magazine*, which I may hercafter publish, if I find this my *Labour* prove acceptable to *Merchants*.

Merchants should reduce this knowledge of *Commodities* to profit.

Moreover, all *Merchants* endeavouring to obtain this *exquisiteness*, should not be satisfied with a naked skill and *knowledge* in these *Commodities* thus belonging to other mens *Professions*; but their main scope and aim should be to make this *knowledge* and skill profitable and beneficial unto them, as by Exporting the superfluous *Commodities* of one Countrey at a plentiful Season of either *Harvest*, *Recolts*, or *Vintage* to another place or Kingdom, where either *nature*, *scarcity*, the *curiosity*, *pride*, *sloth*, or *necessity* of the Inhabitants challengeth a supply or stand in need of, which must be done with many advised circumstances. First, In that consideration must be had as well to the place as to the time, as well in the Importation as in the Exportation; and to the property and fitness of both the place and time; for all *Commodities* are not transportable at all Seasons, nor yet every Season fit for every *Commodity*; some *Commodities* require *Winter* and cold Seasons for Transportations, and some again require *Summer* and warmer weather; and in the fitness of the place, a judicious Eye is to be had, and the same to be done with a great deal of providence and circumspection, observing well the nature and property of the place, whether the same is to be Imported, and whence Exported, and not as that *Dutch Merchant* is said unfitly to have done, that carried *Fish* to *Rome* at *Easter*, or *Shoe-horns* and *Hats* to *Constantinople*, or as we commonly say, *Coals* to *New-Castle*, where great quantities are daily digged up and vented thence to all parts of the World.

Merchants should know how to preserve all commodities.

And for as much as *Merchants* find not at all times, a present Vent and Sale for their *Commodities*, according to their mind, and to a contented profit, therefore their *knowledge* must yet extend it self so far, as that they know how the same is both to be preserved and kept, from either spoiling or perishing; for Experience shews, that almost every several *Commodity* doth demand almost a several and different way of preservation and keeping, that the same may continue and hold its prime vertue, worth, and goodness, both in colour, substance, and beauty; and also know what may be opposite thereto, and incident either to spoil, hurt, harm, or prejudice it: for first, some *Commodities* are observed to be best preserved dry, as is seen in some sorts of *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Sugars*, raw *Silks*, and such like; and these require a dry, close *Ware-house* or *Magazine* for stowage thereof; some are found to be best preserved by lying close without air or vent, as some *Wines*, some *Fruits*, and such like; and some are observed to be best preserved by moisture and no air, as *Tobacco*, *Civet*, *Musk*, *Verdigreese*, and such like; and so in some other *Commodities*, which do also differ in respect of the place; some *Commodities*

ties requiring low and close *Cellerage*, and some high and airy *Ware-houses*, &c. all which things are considerable in the housing and keeping of *Wares* and *Commodities*, and necessary to be known, lest that by ignorance a damage be sustained in staying for a *Market*, or a fit or more proper season for the sale and vent thereof.

Neither is it sufficient that a *Merchant* do know how to preserve his *Wares* and *Commodities* in their first *splendor*, *goodness*, and *virtue*, but their skill must extend, if possible, to give *it* new *vigour*, *life*, *strength* and *beauty*, being either by casualty or time, *dead* or *faded*, *dying* or *perishing*, which though in some *Commodities* it may (in some sort) be performed, yet in all *Commodities* it is a matter not only *unprobably*, but *utterly impossible* to be in any manner of ways effected; for this only *secret*, if any where it were to be learned, would prove a most profitable *knowledge*, and worth the learning, and a *Mystery*, that would too soon enrich *Trades-men* and *Merchants*. Yet some such there be their *Arts-Masters*, who before they will throw away their *Goods*, when either they are in part *decaying*, or totally *perishing*, will try many ways and conclusions to rectifie the default and defects thereof; sometimes by *Commixtures*, *Compositions* and *helps*, adding excellent good to the very worst, or sweet to sour, or one colour to another; as is imagined is too oftentimes practised by the *Art* of the *Vintner*, in his old perished or *pallid* Wines. Others again by changing the *Objects*, turning one *Die* into another, as it is conceived is daily practised by *Mercers*, and others, by new *dying* of spotted *Stuffs* and *Silks*: many such ways being practised, which the ingenious head and hand of the *Arts-man* hath found out, and invented, to *save*, *preserve*, *maintain*, and sometimes to *restore* a *Commodity* that is *wasting* and *perishing*, which I refer to those that are more skilful therein.

Merchants should know how to better their Commodities.

Now the last point relating to conclude this *Chapter*, is to shew briefly how this *knowledge* first spoken of in *Commodities* may be gained and acquired, which doubtless is best done by *Experience*, the true Mother of *Knowledge*; and this *Experience* is best gotten by often viewing the same, and heedfully marking the *Qualities* and *Properties* thereof, and especially the best and principal of each sort, that a man would be expert in; to which end, it is ever good to procure and keep *Patterns* and *Samples*, and thereby so imprint the very *Idea* thereof in a man's mind, that at the sight of the like or equal, the same may instantly be known and discerned; and the sooner to obtain this *knowledge*, a man that would learn, must be very inquisitive of men of *Experience* that are able to instruct in the *Commodities* required, and learn from such what is the principal *notes* requisite thereunto, either in their *colours*, *goodness*, *substance*, *virtue*, *taste*, *seeing*, or *feeling*: and what he hath thus learned and gained, to take order never to forget, by committing the same to writing, and therewith to note the *signs* and *marks* of the goodness and badness of all those *Commodities* that a man doth either deal in, or would learn to know; and to make this *knowledge* the more compleat, to note down therewith all manner of *charges* incident thereto, and that grow in that place upon the same, with the ordinary *price* which there it doth commonly bear and hold; and though these *notes* should either by haste or mis-information be at the first *rude*, and *undigested*, or though many should prove *frivolous*, and to little purpose, it matters not much; the one sort may soon be better ordered, and the other may as easily be rejected; his better *knowledge*, and a little consideration may amend both these defects; my reason for the same is, that the use and custom of *noting* in this manner, will make a man (especially young beginners) more skilful and ready in this *knowledge* in a year, than he that taketh only a bare, idle, and superficial view, shall be in his whole life time; for it must needs be granted, that it both perfecteth skill, and helpeth memory, which is the only means hereto, and by graving deeper impressions in a man's mind, inforce him, will he, nill he, to a more considerate and judicious observation, and marking thereof; when as he hath thus absolutely tied himself to a necessity of setting down every *Commodity*, and each particular circumstance in this manner thereto belonging. And this being as much as I think needful to insert, concerning this point in general; I will proceed to the next and last, which is of *Exchanges* practised amongst *Merchants* in the Art of *Merchandizing*.

Merchants to write down their Observations upon Commodities.

CHAP. X.

Of Exchanges in general, used by Merchants in this MAP of COMMERCE.

THE next and last general point handled in this *Map of Commerce*, is *Exchanges*, which is observed to be the most *mysterious* part of the *Art of Merchandizing* and *Traffique*, being not only necessary for the knowledge of all *Merchants*, but also fit and useful for such as negotiate the publick affairs of *Princes*, and for such as sit at the *Stern* and Government of the *Commonwealth*.

Exchanges in general practised by Merchants in the Map of Commerce.

The

The necessity
and commodi-
ousness of Ex-
changes.

The necessity and commodiousness of these *Exchanges* in all *Traffick* is doubtless very great, it having found in all Countreys hitherto, such a general allowance and approbation, and having for so many years stood uncontrouled, and is still preserved in its pristine splendor and integrity, shews evidently that at first the same was invented, and devised to a most excellent use and end, it being observed, that as *Money* was devised, and first invented of the best and purest *Metals*; to avoid the chargeable and troublesome carriage of *Commodities* in *Trade*, from one place to another; so was *Exchange of Moneys*, first also devised and found out, to avoid the danger and adventure thereof, and the chargeable and troublesome carriage of the same from one *City* or *Country*, to another.

The excellen-
cy, &c. of a
Bill of Ex-
change.

I conceive it will not be material for me in this place to reckon up the divers manner of *Exchanges*, that have been of old in use, and as yet are practised amongst *Traders* and *Merchants*, throughout the *World*, nor yet here insert the form of a *Bill of Exchange*, which in it self is accounted so noble and excellent a specialty, that it carries with it not only a kind of commanding power to pay, but is accordingly observed, satisfied, and discharged; though directed from the *Servant* to the *Master*. Such a high esteem being ever had to the quality thereof, that the proceedings and ceremonies used therein, are both singular and extraordinary, and are not subject to any prescription by Law or otherwise, but subsisting merely of a reverend custom, used and solemnized in and about the same. Neither yet will I here mention the formalities and peculiar rites and customs that are only found to appertain therunto, either in the punctual *Presentment*, *Intimation*, *Acceptation*, *Protest* and *Return*, that is requisite, and necessary, and thereto belonging; for it is to be understood, that he that doth take upon him the Title of a *Merchant*, and intendeth to make use of this *Map*, ought not to be ignorant in all the particular circumstances of place and time, either of *Presentment*, of *Payment*, of *due Protests in Default*, and therewith know the common *Rates governing*, the *Causes of rising*, the *Signs of falling of the said Prices*, which I here willingly omit, reserving the same to a more fit occasion in the end of this *Traffick*.

The mystery
of Exchanges
reduced to
profitable
principles.

I have noted then the first use of this *Exchanging*, and the excellency thereof, being preserved in times past in its true integrity and reality; but those honest and innocent ends are vanished with those innocent and honest days of our fore-fathers; for since *Trade* by a more general and universal *Commerce* and concurrency of *Nations*, being grown to that height and perfection that now it is, this fair and candid manner and use of *Exchanging*, and the most excellent *Commodities* thereof, is in part given over; for the subtilty of these times hath made an *Art* and *Mystery* thereof, which being reduced into heads and principles, hath proved in many places so profitable and beneficial to the studious therein, that it is now a received opinion, that the excellency thereof exceeds the *Art of Merchandizing* it self, and what inventions and sleights to enrich themselves, their policies have brought to the view of the *World*, I leave to the censure of *Malines* and others, that have at large discoursed thereof, and described the same.

But where the ancient custom of *Exchanges* is still preserved and maintained in its true and moderate use, and the crafts and abuses thereof taken away and purged, it then appears to be most excellent, useful, commodious, and beneficial, as well to *Kingdoms* and *Cities* in general, as to private *Traders* and *Merchants* in particular.

All Coins
brought into
one by Ex-
changes.

I have observed before, that all *weights* and *measures* should be to the *Merchant* as one and the self-same *weight* and *measure*, abating or allowing, as the difference of the place requireth. So by this knowledge of *Exchanging* should all *Princes Coins* be brought into one and the self-same quality, and *parity*, and be to him as one and the self-same *Coin*; for if the *allay* or *Standard* of one *Princes Moneys*, be *finer* or *better*, than the *Coins* and *Moneys* used in that place where the *Merchant* resideth, and his consequently *dearer* or *baser*, the allowance given by *exchange* either in *time*, in *price*, or in both, makes up that *disparity*, and settles thus a *parity* between them, in *drawing* down the one, which is the *finer*, or *raising* up the other, which is the *baser*, to an even scantling, time and price giving the allowance to rectifie both the one and the other, in equality and true value.

But so far forth is this to be understood, that this is truly seen practised where a course of quiet *Traffick* is settled between two *Kingdoms* and *Nations*, continuing in amity and firm peace together: But where *Princes* either by the necessity of Wars, or accidental great disbursements, have occasion, or do use to inhanse the current *Rates* of their *Moneys* in their *Payments*, or decrying them in the *Receipts*, and that *Moneys* by that either casual or constant course, become either more plentiful or more scarce than ordinary, then these rules of *parity* hold not so justly; yet ever so as having in its self a predominant power over the sudden affairs of *Princes* in matters of *Moneys*, and with all expedition possible, rectifying by a common knowledge and consent of *Exchangers* and *Bankers*, the error or necessity of *Princes* and their *Mints* (who indeed are the *Sovereigns* of all *Coins* and *Moneys*) so that though the *Exchanger* be not called to the *Princes Counsel*, nor yet admitted to give his opinion and verdict, either in his

The Exchan-
ger rectifieth
the disorders
of Mints, and
the necessity
of Princes.

Mint,

Mint, or in the *allay* of his current *Moneys*; nor yet to his *Proclamations* and *Decrees* in the settling or rectifying of the goodness or current value thereof; yet the over-ruling part or *Ballance* is in his hand, and he orders (by an invisible mystery of a visible *Exchange*) the *allay*, *value*, *debasement* or *inbalancement* thereof, with due *allowances*, *circumstances*, *places* and *times* being rightly considered, such as the necessity of the Countrey, the plenty or scarcity of *Moneys*, or other such like accidents may admit; regulating by this means *tacitely* in his Closet, the disorders committed by *Mints*, and the over-sights which the great Affairs of *Princes* necessities plunge them in: and thus erecting to himself and others of his Profession a certain Rule and publick *Ballance*, that shall serve as an equal *Parr* and *Standard* of all *Princes* *Coins* whatsoever; thereby (as with a Touch-stone) taking the true valuation thereof; distinguishing still the *fineness* and *course* according to the true worth and real goodness, altering and changing the price and rate thereof, as time, place and occasion may admit and give consent thereunto.

It now remaineth that I should shew this true *Parr* of *Exchanges*, and how it may be found out and discerned in all *Exchanges*; Experience hath made it evident to all the Learned in this *Art*, that the true *Royal Exchange* for *Moneys* by *Bills of Exchanges*, is fairly and substantially grounded upon the *weight*, *fineness*, and *valuation* of the *Moneys* of each several Countrey, according to the *Parr* which by *Bankers* is understood to be *value for value*, as the truth thereof is seen in our *Exchanges* in *England*, which hath its ground upon the *weights* and *fineness* of our *Sterling English Moneys*, the *weight* and *fineness* of each other Countrey according to their several *Standards*, proportionable in the *valuation*, being truly and justly made, giving also thereby the price of the *Exchange*, in and for every place, according to the denomination of the *Money*, and by which all *Exchanges* are or should be in themselves framed, cast up and calculated; but besides this real *Parr* of *Exchanges*, there is also a *Merchants Parr*, which in due place I shall declare.

How to find out the Parr of Exchanges.

These *Exchanges* then in the general property thereof, do much differ both in the name and in the proportion between the *Gold* and the *Silver* observed in most Countreys; and that to set down the *Parr* of *Exchanges* exactly, we are to examine and compare, not only our own *weight* (as is aforesaid) with the *weight* of other Countreys; but also the *fineness* of our *Sterling Standards* with the *fineness* of the several *Standards* of the *Coins* of other Countreys; and if we be found not to differ with them in the proportion between the *Gold* and *Silver*, then may our *Exchanges* run at one and the same price and rate, both for *Gold* and *Silver*, taking the denomination according to the valuation of the *Moneys* of each Countrey; and hereby shall we find how much *fine Silver* or *Gold* of our *pound Sterling* containeth, and what quantity of other *Moneys* either of *Brance*, *Germany*, *Low-Countreys*, *Eastland* and elsewhere, we are to have in exchange to countervail the same, in the like *weight* and *fineness* answerable to ours, be it by the *Pound*, *Doller*, *Ducate*, *Crown*, or any other imaginary or real *Coin*, giving always a *value for value*, and receiving the like, which is called by *Exchangers* (as I said before) the *Parr*; the which should in all *Exchanges* be so particularly known and considered, that as *Money* is *publica mensura*, or the publick measure within the *Realm* between man and man, so should *Exchanges* thus made for these *Moneys*; be the publick measure between us and foreign Countreys, for all *Commodities* either bought or sold, which therefore necessarily requireth a certainty in the calculation of this *Parr* aforesaid, admitting nevertheless (as I said before) an advantage upon the same upon good ground and just occasion on either side.

But as the price of *Exchanges* is at this day seen to be at the only and sole disposal of the *Exchanger* and *Merchant*, and that the same carrieth with it a predominancy in the buying and selling of their *Commodities*, as is observed especially beyond the Seas, so ought they carefully and circumspectly to consider the true nature thereof, and not only look upon the present object, which is to know how the price of *Exchange* goeth at the time when they have occasion to deal therein, but also truly to consider the *Reality* of this *Parr*, as is aforesaid, and as it is in itself really found to be; for it is observed both here in *England*, and abroad elsewhere beyond Seas, that those who altogether do practise this *Exchanging*, and deal for *Moneys* by exchange, have this observation therein; for they being *Exchangers*, indeed, know perfectly the *weight* and *fineness* both of our *English* and of *foreign* *Coins*, and comparing the same together, make thereby to themselves the true calculation of the *Parr* aforesaid, wherein they are not directed by the current valuation of *Coins*, which is often seen to be inconstant and uncertain; nor by the toleration of *Moneys*, either here or beyond the Seas, going sometimes, and in some places current above the said valuation; and this indeed is one of the most mysterious parts that is included in this *Art* of *Exchanging*, which the *Merchant* ought considerably to learn and distinguish. And concluding here all further Observations and Circumstances practised in the general *Exchanges* amongst *Merchants*, I refer the Reader, for what is here purposely omitted, to the end of this *Treatise*, where I have inserted what I have conceived to be further needful hereunto.

The price of the Exchanges at the disposal of the Exchanger.

The Office of Garbling.

That King *Henry* the Sixth did first give the Office of Garbling of all Spices, Drugs, and other Merchandizes in *London*, to the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the same.

That the Merchants and Grocers did devise the Laws, how the same should be Garbled for ever.

That if the common breach of Laws and Decrees be permitted, then ensueth not only the contempt of the Magistrate, but also the very ruine of that for which cause such Acts and Ordinances were made and advanced; a thing sutable to the subject of this matter, namely, in the fact of Garbling of Spices, Drugs, and other Merchandizes, &c. the necessity of cleansing and purifying whereof, in the time of King *Henry* the Sixth, was then debated; and the Office of Garbling was by the same King given to the Maior and Commonalty of this famous City of *London*; but in such wise notwithstanding, that it is very apparent, that as well the Merchants, Owners of Spices, as the Grocers Retailers of the same City, were called to give advice for the conceiving and creating of such Acts and Ordinances therein, as might best tend to the benefit of the Merchant, the uttering and sale of the Grocer, and the goodness of the thing garbled, for the health of the People of this Realm; upon which Acts and Orders the Art of Garbling was pronounced and declared to consist; it being an habit of working according to right Reason, and Mechanical or Handy-craft; the full knowledge thereof was partly gotten and attained by use at that time by *Richard Hackdy*, and *William Aunsell*, Citizens, and partly by Instruction and reason taught and shewed by the Merchants and Grocers, then being, and was left to the execution of the said persons the Officers aforesaid; the which advice, as well of the Merchants, Grocers, and of the said Officers, are thus set forth.

Ry several Orders and Acts of Common-Council in
H. 6. H. 7
H. 8. & Queen
Eliz. 2.

Hackdy and
Aunsell first
Garblers after
the said gift.

The Division of Spices, Drugs, &c. into sorts, according to the qualities of the several Commodities; but to set down particularly, how every of these Commodities in their kind, ought to be Garbled, were a thing too tedious; and that there is no better way than the antient manner of Garbling, and the just packing and putting up of the same, by men experienced and sworn for the due performance of that work and labour, as heretofore there were, but of a long time have been wholly omitted: And for the Garblers well-ordering of his Work-men, and the skilful ruling of, and governing a Company, is to begin in himself.

What Garbling is.

It is a cleansing, severing, sorting and dividing of the good from the bad, and to separate each sort according to the qualities of the several Commodities, and afterward sealed by the Garbler, Deputy, Clerk, chief Servant thereunto appointed, according to the Statute in that case made and provided: It was by the wisdom of the Parliament in *Primo Jacobi*, Enacted, That no Spices, Drugs, &c. should be sold, or put to sale, before the same were searcht and Garbled, as by the Act more at large it doth appear.

Also it is the duty of the Garbler, or his Servants, to tare all such Cask, Hogheads, Barrels, Bags, Serens, &c. wherein such Spices, Drugs and Merchandizes are brought in, truly, justly, and indifferently betwixt Buyer and Seller; and therefore in former times the Work-men Labourers were all sworn, as appears by several Acts and Orders of the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council.

Also all wet and defective Commodities ought to be kept apart, without any mixture of good and bad, and after they are sufficiently Garbled, to be sealed with a Cross-bar Seal, thereby to distinguish the good and Merchantable Commodities from such as are faulty and defective, which the Buyer may easily observe by looking upon the Seal: but for as much as covetousness, wherein a man being surprized, shall want knowledg how to command himself, may entice him to fall from all antient Orders, and practise strange Divisions, as well of Justice as Profit and Honesty, which are never separate in matters of good quality; for nothing is just nor profitable, if not honest; and he that makes Division of them, by setting forth and separating his Actions, saying, this Deed is honest, but that Deed is profitable for me, he cannot be without fraud, and rend asunder all equity ordained by publick Power and Authority.

Also to give License to any man to buy Spices Garbleable, and to License one and not another, and to carry the same from place to place Ungarbled, is unlawful; also to take money of Merchants before their Goods are Garbled, and to take more money of one than of another for Garbling, is injustice and partiality, and to take more money for his Fees than by the Acts of Common-Council is limited, is unlawful. The Rates of the Office of Garbling were established by several Acts of Common-Council, at the first institution and Ordination of the said Office, as in the Reign *H. 6. H. 7. H. 8. Eliz.* and the Table of Fees appertaining to the

the said Office, and hung up in *Guild-Hall, London*, in publick view, that all persons concerned might take notice thereof; forasmuch as it may be known to all persons what the Garblers duty is, the same at large is exprest in an Act of Common-Council; but higher Rates were set by the Garbler about the end of *Queen Elizabeth*, which were complained of in Parliament, 1 *Jacobi*, by one *Collen*, and others; whereupon it was then provided, that for the fees usually allowed in that behalf they be sufficiently Garbled, &c.

The Interpretation of his name Garbler, shews the nature of his Office: In the beginning faults were but few, and easily suppress; but in time grew like *Hydra's* head, cutting off one many sprung in the stead. In corrupting times men are more apt in stooping to Vice than mounting to Virtue. The greediness of gain did infect some of this Fraternity with the practice of deceit.

The Oath of the Servants, or Work-men of the Garbler of Spices, Wares, and Merchandizes within the City of London.

You shall swear, that you shall truly, and faithfully serve your Master the Garbler of Spices, Drugs, and other Merchandizes within the City of *London*, and truly, and justly shall you deal with all persons whose Spices, Drugs, Wares, or other Merchandizes, you Garble, or cleanse, without stealing, imbezelling, or unlawfully, or dishonestly conveying away any part thereof, or otherwise mis-behaving your self.

II. You shall not consent, or agree to the stealing, imbezelling, or unlawful, or dishonest conveying away of any such Drugs, Spices, Wares, or Merchandizes: And if you shall know of any that shall so do, you shall with as much speed, as you conveniently may, admonish your Master of it.

III. You shall truly, faithfully, and indifferently, without respect of any person, or any cause whatsoever, Garble, and cleanse such Spices, Drugs, Wares, and Merchandizes, you shall take in hand, or be appointed to Garble, or cleanse: And as much as shall in you lie, you shall procure your fellows, and other work-men to do the like.

IV. You shall neither buy nor sell any Garble dust, light Pepper, or other unlawful thing which shall be taken out of any Spices, Drugs, Wares, or other Merchandizes, so long as you shall continue in service, or work with your Master that now is, or with any other who shall hereafter use, or occupy the Office of Garbler; neither shall you cause or procure any other to buy any part thereof: And if you shall know any person that shall buy, sell, put to sale, or convey out of the City, or Liberties thereof, any Spices, Drugs, Wares, or Merchandizes Ungarbled, which ought to be Garbled: Or which shall buy, or sell any Garble dust, powder, light Pepper, or any other thing within the said City, or Liberties thereof, you shall with as much speed, as conveniently you may, inform your Master thereof.

V. You shall not at any time hereafter, so much as in you shall lie, suffer to be delivered, or consent to the delivery of any Spices, Drugs, or other Merchandizes which shall be Garbled, before the same shall be sealed with the usual Seal of the Garbler accustomed for the same.

VI. You shall know no person to mix any Garble dust, light Pepper, or powder with clean Spices, Drugs, or Merchandizes, but you shall with convenient speed inform your Master thereof.

VII. You shall not enter into any work, or labour, touching the Office of your Master the Garbler, until your said Master, or in his absence his chief Clerk, or chief Servant by him appointed, or to be appointed in that behalf, shall have knowledge thereof, and give order touching the same: And all other things appertaining to the due execution of the Office of Garbler, to be performed by you as a servant, or work-man, you shall truly, honestly, dutifully, and faithfully perform, and execute without partiality, or favour, malice, or evil will to any party. So God you help.

The accustomed and usual Rates of all Spices and Drugs Garbleable.

Pepper by the bag not exceeding 200 three quarters.	ij s. — 00	Anniseeds the 100 weight	— 00 — viii d.
Pepper exceeding 300 by the bag	— ij s. — vi d.	Cumminseeds the 100 weight	— 00 — viij d.
Cloves by the pound	— 00 — ij d.	Corianderseeds the 100 weight	— 00 — viij d.
Wormseeds by the pound	— 00 — ij d.	Carrowayseeds the 100 weight	— 00 — viij d.
Maces the 100 weight	— iv s. — 00	Fennelseeds the 100 weight	— 00 — viij d.
Nutmegs the 100 weight	— iij s. — vi d.	Almonds the 100 weight	— 00 — viij d.
Cinnamon the 100 weight	— ij s. — viij d.	Rice the 100 weight	— 00 — viij d.
Ginger the 100 weight	— 00 — xij d.	Dates the 100 weight	— 00 — viij d.
		Onion-seeds the 100 weight	— 00 — viij d.

French-Barley the 100 weight—00—viii d.	Erius the 100 weight—00—xii d.
Galls the 100 weight—00—viii d.	Stavesacre the 100 weight—00—viii d.
Cochineel the pound weight—00—ob.	Calamus the 100 weight—00—xviii d.
Indico the 100 weight—00—iv d.	Fenugreek the 100 weight—00—viii d.
Argal the 100 weight—00—vi d.	Cassia-lignum the 100 weight—ij s.—viii d.
Licorice the 100 weight—00—iii d.	Grains the 100 weight—00—viii d.
Saunders the 100 weight—00—iii d.	Maltick the 100 weight—00—xviii d.
Long-pepper the 100 weight—ij s.—viii d.	Frankincense the 100 weight—00—xij d.
Spigal the 100 weight—ij s.—00	Gum Arabick the 100 weight—00—xij d.
Gallingal the 100 weight—00—viii d.	Rhubarb the 100 weight—00—xij d.
Turmerick the 100 weight—00—xvi d.	Scamony the 100 weight—00—xij d.
Setwell the 100 weight—00—xii d.	Olibanum the 100 weight—00—xij d.
Cassia fistula the 100 weight—ij s.—viii d.	Hermidacles the 100 weight—00—xviii d.
Guiney-pepper the 100 weight—iv s.—00	Gum-lack the 100 weight—00—xij d.
Senna the 100 weight—iv s.—00	Tobacco the pound weight—00—iv d.
Bayberries the 100 weight—00—viii d.	Sal-Armoniack the 100 weight—00—xviii d.

The Use of the Alnegers Office.

The Antiquity of Wooll within this Kingdom hath been beyond the memory of Man, that accustomed use hath always been observed to make it the Seat of our wise and learned Judges, in the sight of our Noble Peers, within the place where all wholefom Laws are established for the good Government of this Kingdom; so that no Kingdom whatsoever can speak so happily of this benefit as this Realm; who findeth it the rich mans Increase, and the poor mans Comfort; who in former times suffered the Transportation thereof unto a more ingenious Nation, which made far greater benefit by their labour than those whom God had freely sent it unto: That it is this time the glory of our Traffick, and maintenance of our poor, many hundred Thousands depend wholly on the same, whose bread is gained by these employments; it affords Rayment, nay, rich Robes for the greatest Princes, and also warm clothing for the meanest personages, and no part unprofitable or deceitful in it, but often abused by the wicked practices of deceitful people.

The Antiquity of the Alneger.

2 Edw. 3. 14.

Before the making of Cloth within this Land, the Alneger was ordained, who exercised that Office upon all Cloths coming from forein parts, to measure and try them where they were put on Land, as only measurer appointed for a long time; his Authority was carried by Proclamation before any Parliament was holden; his Fee was not then given him, but allowance from the Lord Treasurer and Barons of Exchequer according to his pains and care; his charge was to see all Cloths of assise marked, and those not of assise, and defective, to be taken into his hands for the King, although in the presence of any Maior, Bailiff, or other Magistrate, wherein his credit and trust reposed by the King was explained.

Whilst true making of Cloth endured in reasonable manner, it was most credible in all parts, and so much desired, that forein Merchants did usually come into this Realm to fetch them away, but since deceit crept in, hath grown greater and increased every day, the Trade still declining from bad to worse, and now to worst of all. What maketh those now to refuse our Cloths, being brought to their own doors, which before time earnestly sought it at ours? Falshood. The Clothier complains of his dead sales, the Merchant complains of his losses, all but falshood. Bad Wares are the breeders of bad Debts, and desperate hazards, wherewith both Merchants and makers are extreemly punished; when defective Cloth is made, the owner is often enforced to barter for as bad a commodity, a Hilding for a Jade; or to deliver out that sweet Herb Thyme, but receive a back burden of the bitter Herb Rue: so here is an adventure increased. The Law was effectually provided for the search in all points, that in every place where Cloth is made and sold, persons appointed for the search thereof, that it be according to the Law; and those Searchers to be able and sufficient men in knowledge and skill, and to be sworn to do uprightly. By which may appear, that the original and proper Office of the Alneger was to view and prevent the false making of all sorts of Woollen Clothes, &c. and not retail his Seals to Clothiers to be put upon what he pleaseth.

When the use of Clothing was planted here, some in all parts of the Realm undertook the Profession; the number was but small for a long time, but found such good success on their labours, as they mightily increased in fame and riches; chief comforters to the aged, and trainers up of youth; their Houses frequented; their Tables replenished; their Hospitality bountiful, and in their carriage plain and honest, yet with plenty and content; Noble persons

sons have been highly pleased with their entertainment; then was true dealing held in great estimation, and deceit hatefully loathed: these men commonly made their recourse to London weekly, who might have been strangers one to another in regard of their distance in dwelling, yet proved Brethren by reason of their Profession; their conference of meeting was to uphold their credit by truth, and their care how to suppress fallhood, lest it should steal into their Trades; happiest was he that could win most commendation by desert; so that their works made their markets, and their Merchants their Suiters to hold on their custom; whilst this course continued, the Trade flourished, and Gods blessing abounded on all Dealers therein, we have precedent within this Realm to lead us to a true course from that Nation which were our first Tutors to the Trade, who now make a commodity among us of Wooll; which by reason of their slightness and small value, might be esteemed unworthy of wearing; yet by their good observation in making, searching, and sealing, it is so upheld and maintained, that it is more vended than any Cloth we make, and so far void of deceit, that any man though unskilful may buy it without prejudice or loss; look into their lives and conditions, and you shall find them loving one towards another, and harmless to all men; they keep together, and disperse not in many places, to the end one Government shall rule them, but in two places, or there do they make their Congregation; where it were a wonder to behold so many to maintain themselves on so slight a Trade, yet never a beggar amongst them; they have no Statute Law to bind them, but orders amongst themselves, which are so duly executed without partiality, that the rich are not favoured, nor their poor oppressed; their search in the commodity is threefold, one from the Loom, one from the milling, or thickning, and one from the dressing; and where offence is made, there punishment is sure: what would these people do if they had the making and ordering of our rich Cloths, of great value, that can bring such slight ware in that estimation?

Colchester,
Sandwich, and
Canterbury.

A Statute was made concerning the abuses of Cloths, wherein orders were provided, that all sorts of Cloths should be truly searched, and their just contents of length and weight set upon every piece with the word *searched*, upon forfeiture: This Law intended the general good and Reformation of all; yet in regard there was but two Counties nominated, or a certain Circuit expressed, which did before time most offend in those points: all offenders in other places would stop that Law from going any farther; wherefore the next Parliament following, understanding that Law to concern the general good, as well as unto the former limitation, did make the same Act respectively extend unto all and singular Woollen Broad-Cloths, half-Cloths, Kerfies, Cottons, Dozens, Penistones, Frizes, Rugs, and all other Woollen Cloths of what nature, kind or name soever they be, or shall be made, and to be made within this Realm, to be viewed, sealed and searched, and subjected to penalties, in such like manner and form, and to such purposes and intents respectively was limited to those Cloths provided for in the former Laws. Now whether can these new Draperies fly to shrowd themselves from the reach of the Law? their new names cannot help them; if they be called by any name, the Law takes hold of them, they can then plead no privilege to free them from this Law and order, but in yielding obedience.

39 Eliz. 20.
43 Eliz. 10.

Grains, Roman Foot and Denarius.

The English foot taken from the Iron Standard at Guild-Hall, London, and compared with the Standards for measures of divers Nations.

Such parts as the English foot contains 1000 parts 12 Inches.

The Roman foot, or that on the Monument of *Cossutius* in Rome contains 967.

The foot on the Monument of *Statilius* in Rome, contains 972.

The foot of *Villalpandus*, deduced from the *Congius* of *Vespasian*, contains 987.

The Greek foot 1007 $\frac{22}{100}$.

The Paris foot 1068.

The Venetian foot 1162.

The Rhineland foot, or that of *Snellius* 1033.

The Derah or Cubit, at *Cairo* in *Egypt*, 1824.

The Persian Arith 3197.

The greater Turkish Pike at *Constantinople* 2200.

The lesser Turkish Pike at *Constantinople*, is in proportion to the greater, as 31 to 32.

The Braccio at *Florence* 1913.

The Braccio for Woollen at *Siena* 1242.

The Braccio for Linnen at *Siena* 1974.

The Braccio at *Naples* 2100.

The Canna at *Naples* 6880.

The Vara at *Almaria*, and at *Gibraltar* in *Spain* 2760.

Il palmo di Archibuti at *Rome*, whereof ten makes the *Canna di Archibuti* 732.

Il Palmo del Braccio di Mercantia, & di Tefito, di Tela at Rome: this and the former are both engraven in a white Marble Stone in the Capitol with this inscription, *Curante L. Pato*
695 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The *Genoa* Palm 815.

The *Antwerp* Ell 2283. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{7}$.

The *Amsterdam* Ell 2268. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The *Leyden* Ell 2260. 27 $\frac{1}{7}$.

The particulars observed in this Map of Commerce.

Having then thus briefly run over the general Heads upon which I have grounded this MAP of COMMERCE and Trade, and noted first the division of the world, according to the received opinion of modern Authors, and shewed how the same is generally bounded, and how distinguished into Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces and Islands, and how again these Countreys contain certain eminent and principal Cities and Towns, both Maritime and Inland, which for their situation, opulence and concourse of Merchants, do merit the name of the great and famous places of Commerce and Traffique in the World: And having therein observed the Commodities either naturally there growing, or artificially there produced, whereby Trade is in the said places both maintained and preserved, and therewithal noted the general Duty of Customs and Imposts levied upon the said Commodities by the Authority of Princes, and settled in all the said Traffiquing Cities, and collected in certain publick places, from thence termed Custom-houses; and then shewed the Coins current in those several Cities and Kingdoms, with the original and present kinds thereof in sundry Countreys, and then the real and imaginary denomination of species, wherein Merchants are observed to keep their Accompts in all the said places, with the weights and measures there extant and in use: and lastly, the manner how the Par and Prices of all Exchanges in the said places are settled, ordered, continued and maintained.

I will now proceed to the particulars thereof, making my entrance into AMERICA, as furthest from us, and as least known to us, and first survey the Trade thereof, according to my proposed Method in this universal MAP of COMMERCE: And from thence coasting through Africa, Asia and Europe, conclude my Pilgrimage, and finish my MAP in the desired Port of the City of London.

AMERICA

AMERICA
AND THE
PROVINCES
THEREOF.



A

2

OF AMERICA AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. XI.



THIS Body then contained in this *Universal Map*, or (as now I may term it) this World, is by *Geographers* divided (as I said before) into four parts, *Europe*, *Africa*, *Asia*, and *America*; which last was altogether unknown to the *Ancients*, and being of a large extent, the *Modern* have divided it, some into two, some into three parts, *Mexicana*, *Peruana*, *Magellanica*, and each of these parts are found to contain several *Provinces* and *Kingdoms*, which I will only superficially look over, thereby the better to come to the *Towns of Traffique*, situated in those *Provinces* and *Kingdoms*; which my *method* and present intentions will inforce me the longer to insist upon: and because this last mentioned, parts *America* as last discovered, is least known unto us, and the least frequented by our Nation; I think it not improper there to begin to delineate my *MAP of COMMERCE*, borrowing herein the liberty of those *Navigators* that publish their *Cards*, leaving imperfect to the view of all men those *Places*, *Lands* and *Harbours*, which have not been fully discovered and found out; and thence sailing homewards by *Africa* and *Asia* into *Europe*, gathering in each Countrey as I pass, more variety of colours to adorn and beautify this Treatise, and so at last to close my whole Labours, and finish my *MAP* within the circumference of *London*, as better known unto us, and as being better versed in their several manners of Negotiation.

This new World then called by us *America*, and now adays passing by the name of the *West-Indies*; being West in respect of its Situation, and *India* in respect of its wealth, was at first discovered by *Christopher Columbus* a *Genese*, at the charges of *Ferdinando*, and *Isabella* King and Queen of *Castilia*, after 63 days sail from *Sevil*. Then secondly, by *Americus Vesputius* a *Florentine*, at the charges of *Emmanuel* King of *Portugal*: And thirdly, by *John Cabot* a *Venetian*, at the charges of *Henry* the seventh, King of *England*, the first and last had their adventures of discovering some Islands only in this part; and *Americus* of the Main Continent, and thereby gained the honour of giving name to that vast circuit of Earth, which since by sundry others have been more exactly discovered, as by our Countrymen *Drake*, *Candish*, *Frobisher*, *Davies*, *Willowby*, *Burrows*, and others, as desiring to share with the first discoverers in the riches and wealth, which thence spread itself over all the other parts of the World.

This *America* then, or more properly in honour of the first discoverer *Columbus*, bounded as I mentioned before, is found by the *Spaniard*, (who challengeth all this large Territory) for their own by Conquest, to be divided into two parts, *Mexicana*, and *Peruana*, of which briefly.

CHAP. XII.

Of MEXICANA, and the Provinces thereof.

Mexicana, and
the Provinces
thereof.

Mexicana containeth the Northern Tract of America, and comprehendeth these distinct Provinces.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Mexico. | 6 Virginia, and New-England. |
| 2 Quivira. | 7 Nuremberg. |
| 3 Nicaragua. | 8 Nova Francia. |
| 4 Tucuman. | 9 Cortieria. |
| 5 Florida. | 10 Estotilandia. |

Mexico.

Mexico giveth name to half America, now known by the name of *Nova Hispania*, whence the Kings of Spain stile themselves *Hispaniarum Reges*; it was very populous before the arrival of the Spaniards, who in 17 years slew six millions of the Inhabitants, roasting some, cutting off the members, and putting out the eyes of others, and casting them living to be devoured of wild Beasts; to which place now is found no Trade nor Commerce by any Nation, save only to the Subjects of this King, and to such only as are known for natural-born Spaniards, though at first the same was granted by *Isabella* to the natives of *Castile* only, and *Andalusia*; but now indifferently to all.

Commodities
of Mexico.

Metle an ad-
mirable Tree.

The Commodities that this Countrey is found to afford for Merchandise, are principally *Gold* and *Silver Mines*, *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Ginger*, *Tallow*, *Hides*, and some *Spices*, not known to our Ancestors till the discovery thereof; and amongst others not to be forgotten, that admirable Tree called *Metle*, which by them is planted and dressed as we do our Vines, having 40 kinds of leaves serving to several uses, for when they are tender they make of them *Conserves*, *Paper*, *Flax*, *Mantles*, *Mats*, *Shoes*, *Girdles* and *Cordage*: on these leaves grow certain hard prickles so strong and sharp, that they use them instead of *Saws*: from the root of this Tree cometh a *juyce*, like unto *Syrup*, which being sod, becometh *Honey*; if purified, becometh *Sugar*; or otherwise thereof is made both *Wine* and *Vinegar*: the rind roasted healeth *burns* and *sores*; and from the top-boughs issueth a *Gum*, which is an excellent *Antidote* against *Poyson*.

St. Michael.

Sinsonso.

Ilascalan.

City of Mexi-
co.

This Countrey is divided into four divisions: The first is *Nova Galicia*, the chief Town thereof is called *Saint Michael*, a Colony of the Spaniards. The second is *Mechnacan*, one of the best Countreys of *New-Spain*, abounding in *Mulberry-Trees*, *Silk*, *Honey*, *Wax*, and store of *Fish* of all kinds; the principal Town is *Sinsonso*, and the chief Havens are at *Saint Antonies*, and at *Saint James*; or, as the Spaniards called it, *Saint Jago*. The third Province is *Gustacan*, the chief City is *Ilascalan*, yielding for beauty and state precedency to *Mexico*, and none other in all these parts, the principal part is *Villarico*, a wealthy Town, as the place through which all the Traffique of old and new Spain doth pass. The fourth is *Mexico*, wherein that famous City of *Mexico* is seated, now the Seat of the Spanish *Vice-Roy* and Archbishop of *New-Spain*; this City is said to be situated in a Lake upon certain Islands, as *Venice* doth, every where interlaced with the pleasant currents of fresh and Sea-waters, and carrieth a face of more civil Government than any other in America, though nothing, if compared with any in Europe: the Lake is said to be 50 miles in compass; on whose banks are found many pleasant Towns and Houses: also it is said that fifty thousand Wherries are seen here continually plying, and afford such quantity of *Fish*, that the same is worth 20000 Crowns yearly. The City of *Mexico* it self is six miles in compass, containing 6000 houses of Spaniards, and 6000 of Indians: it hath also a *Printing-house*, a *Mint* and an *University*, and some Churches of note that beautifie the same: it was vanquished by *Fernando Cortes*, in Anno 1521. with an Army of 100000 Americans, only 900 Spaniards, 80 Horses, 17 pieces of small Ordnance; in 13 Brigantins and 6000 Wherries, most of the Americans were of *Ilascalan*, who were ever adversaries to the Mexicans; for which cause that City doth enjoy many immunities to this day; and to conclude, according to the opinion of an English Traveller, whose relation I herein follow; Four things are here remarkable for beauty, their Apparel, their Women, their Horses, and their *Sticats*: And thus much shall serve of *Mexico*.

Quivira 2.

The second Province is *Quivira*, seated on the most Western parts of America, in which are two Provinces, *Cibola* taking its name from the chief City subdued by *Francisco Vazques*, in Anno 1540. and *Nova Albion* discovered by that famous Sea-man Sir *Francis Drake*, An. 1585. and by him so called: the chief Commodities and riches of this Countrey are *Kine*, some men being owners of forty thousand, and these serve to the Inhabitants here, as we say of our *Ale* to

to Drunkards in *England*, meat, drink and cloth, and more too; for first the *Hides* yield them boufers, or to say more properly, the covering of them, their *Bones*, *Bodkins*, their *Hair*, *Thred*, their *Sinews*, *Ropes*, their *Horns*, *Maws* and *Bladders*, *Vessels*, their *Dung*, *Fire*, their *Calfskins*, *Budgets* to draw and keep water, their blood for drink; and lastly, their *flesh* for meat, &c.

The third is *Nicaragua*, being South-East from *Mexico*, with which it agreeth in nature *Nicaragua* 3. both of Soil and Inhabitants, and accounted for its pleasantness, *Mabomet's Paradise*, having An admirable *Trees* in great abundance, of that strange nature, that a *branch* touched by the hand of any Tree. man, withereth presently. The chief City is *Nova Grenada*, and *Lea* a *Bishop's See*. The *Nova Grenada*. *Commodities* thereof are. *Honey*, *Wax*, *Cotton*, and *Balsam* in great abundance; it is extreame hot, and therefore not to be travell'd by day, but by night: their *Winter* beginneth in *May*, and from thence raineth for six months; the other six very fair and dry; and the day and night being here of equal length.

The fourth is *Jucatan*, and was discovered in *Anno* 1517. which in the language of the *Jucatan* 4. place, signifieth, *What say you?* which was the answer the Inhabitants gave the *Spaniards* that first demanded of them the name of their Countrey; and since by this means retains that name by the *Spaniards*. The chiefest City is *Campechio*, whence comes that wood so well known *Campechio*. in *Europe*; also here is the Island called by the *Spaniard*, *Santo Crux*, wherein is a City of that name well fortified by them.

The fifth is *Florida*, discovered by the *English*, under the conduct of *Sebastian Cabot*, *An. Florida* 5. 1467. then possessed by the *Spaniards* in *Anno* 1527. and called *Florida*; afterward the *French* got footing here in *Anno* 1562; but the *Spaniards* unwilling the *French* should be eye-witnesses of their rich booty, waged war with them so long, that there was not a man left on either side to maintain the quarrel; and then was *Florida* again in 1567 abandoned: The *Spaniards* now hold here three strong Forts, *St. James*, *St. Philip*, and *St. Augustin*; which last was taken and burnt by *Sir Francis Drake*, 1586. which since is repaired, and that is all the *Spaniards* hold here at this day; desiring (as it seems) neither to plant further himself, nor suffer others to do it.

The sixth is *Virginia*, which was discovered by *Sir Walter Raleigh*, *Anno* 1584, and in ho-*Virginia* 6. nour of our Queen called *Virginia*. It lies in the height of 35 degrees Northerly Latitude, extending to 38 degrees or thereabouts, being seated and planted from 37 to 38 by the *English* under the Supreme Authority of the King of *England*, (having the great Bay of *Roanoke*, and *Cape Florida* to the Southward, and *Maryland* to the Northward) the main entrance into *Virginia* out of the Sea is about 10 leagues broad, between two Points of Low-land, that on the South being called *Cape Henry*, that on the North *Cape Charles*, by which they pass into a great River or Bay called the Bay of *Chesapeake*, which runs away Northerly about 100 leagues, into which River or Bay of *Chesapeake* many other great Rivers empty themselves, all running up West and North-West into the Countrey 100, 120, and some 140 or 150 miles, being 3, 4, 5, and some of them 6 or 8 miles broad, all which (with some other smaller Rivers which fall into them) are Navigable for Shipping, having 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 fathoms, and in the shallowest parts not less than three fathoms depths of water: Ships that come out of the Sea are harboured so soon as they are within the aforesaid Capes, and may ride safely in any of those Rivers where they please, within a mile, half a mile, and in some places within a quarter of a mile of the shore, which also they do, Anchoring sometimes at one place, sometimes at another, for the delivering out and taking of their Goods, in the several Plantations and the several Rivers, as stands best with their convenience, after they have given the Governour an account of their arrival, and from whence they come.

The first River, after they are within the Capes in the Bay of *Chesapeake*, is called *James River*, the next *Pamunkee* or *York River*, then *Payancatank*, *Rapahanock*, *Wicocomoco*, and some others upon the Western shore of that Bay, and some on the Eastern shore thereof: Most of which Rivers received their names from the *Indians*, who were the only Inhabitants and Possessors of that great Countrey, before the *English* came there, and who still some of them live round about our people, and in some places near unto them, within three or four miles of some of our Plantations; but are nothing so numerous as at the first, being very much lessened and destroyed by the quarrels and Wars among themselves and with the *English*; especially in and shortly after the years 1621. and 1644, at which times they treacherously fell upon our people, and massacred about four or five hundred persons each time in one hours space.

The chief Port is *James City*, a Town lying about 40 miles up in *James River*, which is commonly the place of the Governours Residence, and where the principal matters relating to Government, and the Administration of Justice for the whole Countrey are transacted, by the Governour and his Council, four times a year, called quarter Courts; and once a year by the General Assembly, who likewise meet there, being such Burgeesses as are elected in the several Counties by the people, and sent thither to sit and act in the nature of our Parliaments here in London.



London. Matters of lesser consequence are heard and determined in the several Counties by Commissioners authorized for that purpose, called the County Courts, who sit every month, or every two months; In which Courts and all others, their trials and proceedings are in all respects conformable, as near as may be, according to the Laws and practice of *England*.

The climate, weather and soil, are much what like ours in *England*; only the Summer about a month longer; something hotter, and much more of Thunder and Lightning; the days about an hour and half shorter in Summer, and so much longer in Winter.

The Land fertile, plain, and so free from Rocks, Stones and Gravel, that their Horses are never shod. *English* fruits prosper so well, that they have already attained to make store of Cider and Perry. The Country in all parts woody; the Trees generally tall, and many of them very big, most of them Oaks of several sorts, and black and white Walnuts; the rest Poplar, Ash, Pine, Cedar, Dogwood, Gum, Chestnut, Saxafras, Mulberry, Chinkapins, Persimons, besides Shoomack, Small-nuts, store of wild Grape-Vine, and other small shrubby trees and bushes.

All sorts of *English* Cattel prove well, and they are well stocked and stored with Horses, Neat, Cattel of all sorts, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Turkies, Geese and Ducks, besides that which the Country naturally produces of wild Beasts in the Woods, viz. Deer, Turkies, Roacoons, Possums, Hares, Squirrels, wild-Cats, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, some few Lions, and in some part of the Country Elks: And in the Rivers (where the tide swells not above three or four foot, unless forced by an Easterly storm concurring with the Spring-tide) there is in all places some; but in many places great plenty of Oylters, Crabs, Sturgeon, and several sorts of Fish.

There is little or no Money used among them, but what they have is the same with ours here, and passes at the same value; their general way of dealing being to barter or exchange one Commodity for another, both among themselves, and with the Merchants who bring or send in Goods from hence, or from any other place: excepting in Trade with the Natives or *Indians*, there is *Roanoke* and *Wampampeak*, which is a shell cut like Beads put upon strings, and passes among them for their Money at a certain rate by the arms length.

The Weights and Measures of all sorts are in all respects the same for all sorts of Goods with ours in *London*, excepting the *Indian* Corn or Maiz, which is commonly bought and sold by the Barrel, the Barrel being five Bushels *Winchester* measure. But the *Indians* among themselves, and to us, do buy and sell their Corn, Pease and Beans, by a Basket, of the bigness of half a Bushel, or thereabouts.

The principal Commodities produced there, are Tobacco, Hides, Beaver, Otter, Muskrat, Bear, and Deer-skins, Saxafras, Black-Walnut-tree-plank, with which Goods there are about 40 Sail of Ships laden from thence yearly, most of them Ships of 300, and some of 400 Tun burthen; there hath been sometimes Wheat, Flax and Silk sent from thence; but hitherto not much of those Commodities, there being as yet but few people, and they not so well fitted for, nor so well versed in the ordering of them, especially Flax and Silk; which prosper so well in those parts, that in a few years, we may in all likelihood expect considerable quantities of those Goods from thence.

There's nothing of any Custom, or other Imposition, upon any thing Imported there, or Exported from thence; their Trade being chiefly with *London* and *Bristol*: Enough, if not a great deal too much, being laid upon the Goods here, viz. 2 *d.* for every pound of Tobacco Custom and Excise; 12 *d.* for every skin of Beaver, and 5 per cent. for whatsoever is carried over thither.

The Inhabitants and Planters there, have large proportions of Land due to them, upon the Adventure of their Persons, or Servants; that is to say, fifty Acres for every person transported, which is made choice of, and taken up by them, or their Assigns, in any place which they shall chuse, not already possessed, or taken up by another before; paying a quit-rent of 12 *d.* for every 50 Acres yearly, in Tobacco, Corn, or other Commodities, at the price current; upon which they live, and plant what they please, without any prohibition or restraint; there being no other Order, Government, or Regulation in matter of Trade, but what every man hath in his own breast.

Linnen and Woollen Cloth of all sorts, Nails, Iron-tools, Sope, Starch, Powder, Shot, Guns, Wine, Strong-waters, Sugar, Fruit, Spice; and generally all necessaries for Household-stuff and Clothing, are vended and brought in by the Ships of our Nation, in such proportion or quantity as is necessary for 16 or 18000 people, there being about that number of the *English* Planters, and some *Negroes* and others which are their Servants. No Prohibition of any Commodity to *Virginia*, but only Sheep, which by a politick Law of our Nation may not be carried out of *England*; yet nevertheless they are brought in now and then, a few in a ship; and the severe penalty of that Act evaded, upon pretence of fresh Provision for themselves at Sea.

The Dutch have had a great Trade in *Virginia* formerly, to the great advantage and support of that Plantation: But by an Act of the late Long Parliament, and the last Articles of Peace, that Nation is prohibited: so that now the Trade is not free to any but those of our own Nation, excepting what Trade they have with the Natives or *Indians* for Beaver-skins, four or 5000 yearly, also Otter, Deer, Bear, and some other skins of Foxes, Musk-Rats, &c. to the value of four thousand pounds Sterling, *per annum*, or thereabouts; all which are gotten by way of truck or barter, for a course sort of Woollen Cloth, known by the name of Duffel, used by them to make Mantles for their Clothing; as also Knives, Scissers, Beads, Hoes and Axes.

Rich. Bennet.

The Seed of Tobacco is much smaller than Mustard-seed; it is sowed in *January* or *February*, in beds of rich and well-manured ground, where it springs up to Plants, commonly as thick as they can stand one by the other: the Plants being come to strength, and about the bigness of a Rose, which is usually in *May*, they are transplanted into the midst of little Hills, made in Fields for that purpose, about three foot asunder one from the other; so that there may be 4 or 5000 Hills in an Acre of ground. Sometimes if the Plants be weak, they set a or 3 in one Hill to make sure of one; but when once come to strength, they never suffer above one to grow in one Hill; if they should, they would but spoil one another. These Plants grow up into stalks, much like Coleworts, bearing leaves one above another about half a yard long, very thick and sappy, in shape much like Dock-leaves; they seldom let the stalk grow above two foot high, (except such as are preserved for Seed) the tops then being cut off, that the leaves thereon may be the better nourished. The ground, if well husbanded, is cleaned from weeds with Hoes, and the Earth kept about the Plants. It is ripe in *August*, then they cut up the Plants whilst the leaves grow on them, and hang them up in houses to dry from the heat of the Sun, which would else scorch it to powder; and in a months time, or longer, the leaves are stript from the stalk, which is done commonly in moist weather; and then fit to be pack't in Cask, or made up into Rolls. Those stalks which are let grow for Seed, the tops are not taken off, but let run to their full length, which is four or five foot, and is ripe also in *August*: The stalk of Tobacco is about the bigness of a child's arm; and in an Acre of ground may grow fifteen hundred weight of good Tobacco.

The chief Town of *New-England* for Trade, and every other respect, is *Boston*, of late very much enlarged; it hath two Meeting-houses, about a thousand Families; the building for the generality with Timber, a few with Brick; but most Brick Chimneys: a State-house newly erected in the middle of the great Street. *Charlestown* is not much increas'd in buildings, and hath but a small Trade; *Salem* much increas'd in buildings and Trade, by reason of the Fish there, and at *Marblehead*, the next Neighbours: *Pescataqua* River affords Timber, Pipestave, Boards, Masts, as also Fish from *Isle-shoals*, thrive much, and begin to draw a Trade. These are all the most remarkable places, or Sea-Ports for Traffick at present: *Plymouth* Jurisdiction, *Connetacut* Jurisdiction, and all the Towns upon that River, as also *New-haven* Jurisdiction, and Towns there, afford little else but Provisions, with which they supply this Town of *Boston*, and the Dutch at *Manatos*: as indeed all other Island Plantations and Islands do, as *Martins* Vineyard, *Road Island*, *Long Island*, *Shelter Island*, &c. and so all other Parts and Islands to the Eastward, which are but so many scattered petty places, where people raise only Provisions; of which all that possibly they can spare, is brought by Trading Boats to *Boston*, which is the Center.

The Governour, as also all other Magistrates, and subordinate Officers, are all chosen by the major part of the Free-men annually: but none is made free till first he is a member of some Congregational Church here: for their Religion is Protestantism, indifferent between Independent and Presbyterian: here is no Toleration for Anabaptists, Papists, nor Quakers; nor any such Sectaries that are apt to sowe Sedition, or disturb the Peace. But such as will sit down and attend the ways of God, though they joyn not with them, may be quiet. But no Children are permitted Baptism, except either the Father, or Mother, or both, be a member of some Congregation: But now of late, if the Grandfather, &c. do present the Child, he being a member, though the Father and Mother be none, it is accepted.

The chief places for to Ride, Load, and Unload, are *Boston*, *Charlestown*, *Salem*, *Pescataqua*, where any Ship of any Burthen may come.

Here is a Mint set up a few years since, and coins only Silver, 12 d. 6 d. 3 d. which was occasioned by some, who brought many base new *Peru* pieces of Eight; which being discovered, an Act was made against them that they should not go for current payment: So the people into whose hands they were scattered, were hereby necessitated to have them refined, and so coined, which was according to the Standard; and though there was much loss, yet something was saved: *Mexico* and *Sevil* Rials of Eight pass for five shillings per piece, and

to the smaller proportionally ; in Coinage they will yield 5 s. 3 d. if good, all charge deducted. Now to carry out above five pounds at a time for necessary expences ; here is no rising nor falling of Money : If Bullion were brought in and coined, it would turn to account, and purchase the Goods of the Countrey, sooner than Goods, and cheaper.

Accounts are kept by Merchants ; such as can do it according to the *Italian* manner, and express their Moneys by pounds, shillings, pence.

Interest is set by Law, not to exceed Eight *per cent. per ann.*

Our Weight is according to the *English* 112 to the Hundred *Averdupois*, sixteen ounces to the pound ; Silk, Silver, *Troy* weight.

The dry measure for Corn, Salt, &c. is by the *Winchester* Bushel strik't ; Coal, Apples, Onions, &c. heapt : A Boad and Shoes all one measure : Wine, Oyl, and all liquid measure by the Gallon : The long measure is Ell of 45 Inches, and Yard of 36 Inches, as in *England*.

They are not yet come so high as to transport Manufactures of their own, for they cannot supply themselves. The Commodities Exported, are Fish, Beef, Pork, Bisket, Flour, some Corn sometimes, Beaver, Musk-skins, Otter-skins, Pipestaves, Boards, Mafts.

All sorts of Foreign Commodities will vend here, if such as the Countrey affords will purchase them with the Commodities above express'd, and they are still cloathed with *English* Drapery : for the colours, the newest are now best in request for the quantity, all sorts of course and fine Linnen and Woollen, Shooes, Stockins, Thread, Buttons, and Pedlery Ware ; Silks, Ribonds, Lace, Pewter, Lead, Shot, Powder, small Artillery ; Mault, Wines, Strong-waters, Oyls, Fruits, Salt, &c. for take notice, we as other Plantations, want almost every thing, but the particulars above express'd : I think scarce a hundred thousand pound do suffice *per annum* the *English* in these parts.

Here is as yet no Society begun to encourage Trade ; and the Encouragement to Manufacture will be of necessity as people grow numerous. Monopoly here is none, only the Trade with the *Indians* for Poultry is committed to a few : Nothing prohibited but Provisions, which is forfeited if it be landed without Licence.

For Custom, &c. here is none upon any Commodity, from any parts brought in by Inhabitant or Stranger, either for Importation or Exportation of ought : only upon Wines, and Strong-waters, which pay Importation, Canary, Malago, and Sherry ten shillings *per Butt* : *Madera*, *Lisbon*, and *Greek* six shillings eight pence *per Pipe*, Fial five shillings *per Pipe*, all Strong-Waters forty shillings *per Tun*, to make Entry of them before Landing, or else forfeited.

Consolage none ; Factorage from five to ten *per cent.* for sales and returns. No Rate set, but as the Principal and Factor agree ; other charges are Boat-hire, Wharfage, Porterage and Ware-house room.

For Tret, allowance or overplus, &c. is none allowed here yet ; only Custom hath crept upon us in the sale of Sugar to allow for Tare of the Cask, as it is in *London*.

The most of our Negotiation (for want of Money) is in a way of bartering, and do agree in what Commodities to pay, and at what rates and time.

Little Shipping here, but small Croft, from twenty to eighty and an hundred Tuns ; and most Catches employed to the Western Islands, *Madara*, *Virginia*, and *Caribbe* Islands ; few or no Nation but our own frequent here.

The chief Fishing is made dry Dry Cod, or Poor Jack, which is taken by hook and line in Shallops ; the seasons the Spring and Fall ; the time for lading the Spring Fish, which is the best, is in *June* ; the Fall Fish in *October*, or thereabouts, a little more or less, sold by the Quintal or Hundred weight price, ordinarily thirty two, thirty, and twenty eight Rials *per Quintal*. It is transported by Ships (that do come to buy it,) to *Bilboa*, when we had peace with *Spain* ; the refuse fish and Maycrils go to the Western and *Caribbe* Islands ; here is a beginning to make Barrel Cod and Corr-fish for *France*.

Fraight ordinarily, three pounds from *London*, back three pounds ten shillings, and some Goods four pounds *per Tun*, and 3 l. to 3 l. 10 s. to *Barbado's* and Western Islands little or no Inland carriage.

Here is no discouragement given to any Forciner to hinder Trade, but may freely come, and behaving themselves civilly, and have as free liberty to sell and buy as any Inhabitant ; the more is the pity I think.

Here is no Office of Assurance, nor scarce any that make any private Contract in that respect. What is that way done, is done in *England* by advice.

Bank here is none, neither are here men capable of it : but were here those of ability, and understood it, and resolved upon it, it would draw all the profit of those poor parts into it.

Maryland an *English* Colony upon the main Continent of *America*, beginning at the Degree of 38, and ending in the Degree 40 Northerly Latitude, bounded on *Virginia* on the South,

South, *New-England* on the North, the great Ocean on the East, and the Meridian-line of the first Fountain of the great River of *Pattowmeck* on the West, begun to be planted in the year 1633.

The Religion is Christian, and a Law established there for Liberty of Conscience, to all that profess to believe in Jesus Christ.

The Countrey is under the right Honourable *Cecilius* Lord *Baltimore*, as the absolute Lord and Proprietor of it, with all the Jurisdictions anciently belonging to the Count Palatine of *Durham*; which Lord *Baltimore* holds it to him and his heirs of the Crown of *England*, as of the Castle of *Windsor* in Free Soccage by the yearly rent of two *Indian* Arrows to be delivered at the said Castle on *Easter Tuesday*.

The place abounds with great Navigable Rivers, as *Pattowmeck*, *Pattuxent*, *Anne Arundel*, (by some called *Severn*) *Patapsco* River, *Bolus*, *Sasquehannough* River, *Elk* River, *Choptanck*, *Nan-socoke*, or *Bever* River, *Pokeomoke*, and divers others, in which are multitudes of convenient Ports, capable of great numbers of Ships of any burthen.

There is little Money, by reason *Barter* for Commodity is more profitable to the Merchant and Inhabitant. But generally all the dealing with the *English* one with another, is with *Tobacco* upon Account till the Crop.

They use generally the Weights and Measures of *England*, and without any Tret.

The Commodities of the Countrey for Trade to be Exported, are generally *Tobacco*, and *Beaver*, *Otter*, *Martin*, and several other Furs purchased from the *Indians*: but they are projecting to fall upon the making of *Silk*: and the Countrey naturally yields store of *Mulberry-Trees* to that end, and generally it hath all the Commodities that *Virginia* affords.

There are nine or ten Ships laden there yearly with *Tobacco's* for *Europe*.

Custom there is none, nor any Tax upon Commodities paid by the Subjects of *England*.

The abuses and defects are, if the *Tobacco's* be packed up too dry, or too wet, or not close pack'd, or that with good leaves be mixt ground-leaves or suckers. The way to discover them is, by knowledge of what is good and sound *Tobacco*, and good packing: a Hog-head well packed will hold 400 weight, or thereabouts, or not less than 300.

Of Foreign Commodities, the place vents whatsoever is needful for Clothing or Household-stuff, Nails, and other Iron-ware for building, Wine and Hot-waters for the use of the *English*: the quantities, such as may be guessed at for the accommodation respectively of about four or five thousand Planters. And for the use of the *Indians*, a certain shagged coarse *Dutch* Cloth called *Duffields*, or an *English* Cloth called *Hogbays*, the colours of both which most vendible and in most esteem with the *Indians*, are bright red and dark blue.

Shipping pertaining to the Inhabitants there is none but small Vessels trading to and fro, to *Virginia*, or sometimes to *New-England*. There is no Prohibition of any Commodities to be Exported or Imported, and the Trade of the Plantation is free to all Subjects of *England*, and those only.

There is a *Dutch* Plantation in the Latitude of 41 Degrees, in a River called by the *English* *New-Netherland*, *Hudson's River*, by the *Indians* called *Monahaton*; and by the *Dutch* (who have intruded into that place, being within the *New-England* Patent) called *New-Netherland*; they have in this place divers Towns, *New-Amsterdam*, their chief Town *Grave-Saint*, *Flushing*, and *Middleborough*; also *Fort-Orania*, situate 40 miles up *Hudson's River*.

Their Religion is like the Religion in *Old-Amsterdam* in *Holland*.

Their Government subjected to the *Holland West-India Company*.

They have usurped there a great Trade of *Bever* from the *English* Nation, notwithstanding the late King *Charles* in the year 1631. did declare to the States of *Holland* his discontent for such Intrusion, whereupon the States of *Holland* did disclaim the owning or countenancing of that Plantation, imputing it to the particular Acts of some private Merchants, and so left them to their own Protection, and to be ejected at the King's pleasure.

They have also lately thrust the *English* out of a Plantation in *Delaware Bay*, called *New-Haven*, where they were seated within the bounds of *Maryland*, about the Degree of 40 North Latitude.

The Trade there with the *Indians* is like that of *New-Amsterdam* and *Fort-Orania*; for *Bever-skins*; And in all their said Plantations they seize the *English* and their Goods, if they take them Trading with the *Indians* for *Bever-skins* or other Furs.

The yearly Trade that these *Dutch* hold with the Natives is at the least 6000 *Bever-skins*; and as many more of *Otter* and *Elk-skins*; besides *Bear* and *Dear-skins*. They Barter with the Natives for these Commodities, Axes, Hoes, and a shagged coarse Cloth called *Duffields*; the colours of the Cloth most esteemed by the *Indians* are bright red and dark blue; but the chief Commodity by which the *Dutch* engross and draw the said Trade from the neighbour-
ing

ing English Plantations, is Guns, Powder, Shot, and Rapier-blades, which Instruments of War have twice been fatal to themselves by two Massacres committed by the Indians upon them, with the help of those weapons, to the destruction of half their people at each time. And hath been also dangerous to the adjoining Plantations of Maryland, Virginia, and New-England.

There are good Navigable Ports at New-Amsterdam, and New-Haven, and no worm to eat the Ships.

Though they permit none of the English Nation to Trade with the Indians, yet they permit them to Trade with themselves, exacting a great Custom at pleasure for all Goods Imported and Exported, as a Recognition enforced from all Merchants to their West-India Company, and is never less than 15 in the Hundred.

The most vendible Commodities to be brought them, are Guns, Powder and Shot, the above mentioned fluffed Cloth called Duffields, and Brandy-wine, Linnen Cloth, Shooes, Stockings, and other necessities for Clothing.

Their policy is to prohibit the Importation of Guns, Powder and Shot, so that all Foreigners are to beware how they come there with that Commodity; for the Stranger shall be sure to have it seized, without some close contrivance in the landing of it; but once landed, and on the shore, they are sold there in their common Shops.

There are, in New-Amsterdam 1000 people, and amongst all their other Towns about 1000 more, men, women and children, by which it may be estimated what quantity of Clothing may be vended there.

Corterialis 7.

The seventh is Terra Corterialis, on the South whereof runs that famous River of Canada, rising out of the Hill Hombuedo, running nine hundred miles, and found navigable for eight hundred thereof; this Countrey was discovered by Gaspar Corterialis a Portugal, in Anno 1500, and affords only some rich Skins and Furrs for Commodities and Merchandize. The chief Town thereof is Brest, Cabomars, and others of little note.

Narembega 8.

The eighth is Narembega, and the chief Town carrieth that name, in possession of the French; other things remarkable I find not observable therein.

Nova Francia 9.

The ninth is Nova Francia, discovered by Jaques Cartier, a French-man, in Anno 1534, inhabited, besides the Natives, with some few French-men. The chief Towns are Canada, and near Saguenay, situated both upon two Rivers so called, affording only some Skins and Furrs, especially Beavers, which thence by the French are transported into Europe.

Estotiland 10.

The last and tenth is Estotiland, called by us New-found land; by the English discovered in Anno 1521, who imposed the names upon the Capes and Rivers which now they hold, where some have gone to plant, but the cold hath been found to be too extream for the English constitution; but in the Summer season the Seas here are found to abound with Fish in such

Fishing in the New-found-land.

abundance, that a man may take in an hours space a hundred great Fishes, which being opened, salted and dried upon the Rocks and Braches, are hence transported to all parts of Europe, and known in England by the name of New-land-fish; in French by the name of Morleux; in Italy, Bacalio; and in Spain, Abadeses: five hundred Sail great and small do from England yearly sail to this Coast, and to a place called the Bank, a land of 15 in 20 fathom deep, thirty Leagues off of this Coast; and these depart from our Coast about the end of February, and arriving there about the middle of April, untie their Ships, set up Booths and Cabanets on the shore in divers Creeks and Harbours, and there with fishing Provisions and Salt, begin their fishing in Shallops and Boats, continue it till September, and at this time do not only catch as many Fish as will lade their Ships, but also as many as will lade Vessels of greater burthens, that in the Summer come hither from England and other parts, to buy up the same, and purposely to transport it for Spain, Italy, and other Countreys: and this fishing ended, and the cold beginning, they leave their Stations and Booths, and repairing aboard their Ships, lade their Fish, and rigging their Vessels, return to their native homes, where these Fishermen winter, and then become Husbandmen; so that their lives may be compared to the Otter, which is spent half on Land, and half in Sea.

This Fishing is found to be wonderful beneficial to our Western parts of England, whose Inhabitants, considering upon the constancy of the yearly fishing upon this Coast, it is usual with them to sell the said Fish either by sale or the hundred weight in England by Contrah, before they either depart their homes, or before the said Fish be caught, at profitable rates; and when their Summer is quite spent, and that the cold approacheth, and that the Fish begin to leave the Coast, they return contented to their Families; where of tentimes in Winter they merrily spend what thus in Summer they have painfully

Other notes of Trading, worthy observation, at my there-being in my younger days, I observed none. The Weight and Colour of England passing there current among the English, and the price of Fish once generally cut at their fishing-Station, doth afterward in lieu of Coin,

by way of *Commutation*, all that year pass current for all needful *Commodities*, and is esteemed as a *valuable consideration* amongst them from one man to another : And thus much for the *Provinces* and *Cities* of *Mexicana*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Peruana, and the Provinces thereof.

PERUANA contains the Southern part of *America*, and is tied to *Mexicana* by the *Peruana* and the *Provinces* thereof. Streight of *Darien*, being ten miles broad ; some hold the *Spaniards* did once intend to cut this Streight through, and make it navigable, and thereby shorten the way to the South Sea, *China*, *Moluccos*, but hitherto we hear not that the same is any way attempted ; this Part doth comprehend by the computation of the *Spaniards*, whose relation in this vast Country I must follow, five distinct *Provinces*.

- 1 *Castella Aurea*.
- 2 *Guiana*.
- 3 *Peru*.
4. *Brasil*.
5. *Chile* ; of each briefly.

Castella Aurea, is the first, and was so termed by the *Spaniards* at its discovery, for the abundance of *Gold* found therein ; besides which it is admirably stored with *Silver*, *Spices*, and some *Drugs* ; it is divided into four *Provinces*, which are first *Castella del Oro*, situated in the very *Isthmus*, and is not populous, by reason of unhealthfulness of the Air, proceeding from the many standing Pools found therein : the chief *Cities* are *Nombre de Dios*, and now *Porta Bella*, the chief *Porta Bella*. Port at which the Fleet unlade on the East, and *Panama* on the West-side thereof, both built by *Didacus Niqueza* the Discoverer ; which since for their unhealthful situation, were removed by the King of Spain's Command, by *Petro Aria*, then *Viceroy* ; through which two Towns cometh all the rich *Traffique* that is betwixt *Spain* and *Peru* ; for whatsoever *Commodity* comes out of *Peru*, is unladen at *Panama*, carried by land to *Porta Bella*, and thence shipped for *Spain*, and *Panama*. what *Commodity* cometh from *Spain* is landed at *Porta Bella*, and is carried by land to *Panama*, and so laden for *Peru*.

They are so called, being situated against *Cape Verd* in the Land of *Negroes*, and are 10 The Islands of *Cape Verd*. in number, viz. 1. *St. Antonio*, 2. *St. Vincent*, 3. The Isle of *Salt*, 4. *Boa Vesta*, 5. *Maio*, 6. *J. D. Fogo*, so named from the frequent flashing of fire. 7. *St. Lucia*. 8. *St. Nicholas*, 9. *Brano*, 10. *St. Jago* ; they were discovered in the year 1440. by a *Genoese* for the *Portugals*, lying all between 13 and 18 Degrees North-Latitude, and about the first Degree of Longitude ; at present only three of them inhabited by the *Portugals*, and they but of little concernment to our business of Trade ; *St. Jago* being the most considerable, though not the biggest, being not above six or seven miles long, lying in 15 Degrees Latitude : it had once a fair Town called *Riblera*, but sacked and burnt by Sir *Francis Drake*, Anno 1585. and afterwards in Anno 1596. by Sir *Anthony Sherley* it run the same fate ; it is at present pretty well inhabited, and hath a convenient Harbour called the *Pry*, secured by a Castle, where Ships may ride (with its leave) in safety : they have some quantity of *Sugar*, *Sweet-meats*, and *Coco-nuts*, being their chief *Commodities*, which they exchange for such *Commodities* as they want for *Cloathing*, as *Cloth*, *Stuffs* of several sorts, *Linens*, *Hats*, and the like. They have very large and good *Cattel*, which they sell at easie rates, about 25 s. apiece ; also *Horses* of excellent shape and metal, but they are *Contrabando* Goods, and not to be dealt in without leave from the Governour, under no less penalty than forfeiture of Ship and Goods if he get you in his Command ; but by *Gratuities* and a particular Trade with him, small numbers are sometimes admitted to be carried from thence.

If I should silently pass over the attempt of one *John Ocknam*, a follower of Sir *Francis Drake*, *Ocknam* brave in his Worlds Incompassment in this place, I should much wrong the honour due to so much attempt, worth: This Man, as Mr. *Hackluit* hath it, with 70 Companions in a Creek a little above these Towns, drew on shore his Bark, covered the same with boughs and leaves, and so leaving it marched over with his Company, guided by some *Negroes*, until he came to a River which ran into the South-Sea, which by the relation and *Mercator's Maps*, may be *Tomobonda*, or the Creek of *Ventura*, where he cut down Timber, built him a *Frigat*, entered the South-Sea, went to the Isle of *Pearls*, lay there 10 days, and there intercepted in two *Spanish* Ships 60000 pound weight of *Gold*, and 200000 pound weight of *Silver* in Ingots, with divers other rich *Commodities* ; and after that returned safely again to the Main Land, where rowing up the same Stream where his *Frigat* was built

he was discovered by some feathers pluckt from certain Fowl they had kill'd for their Provision, which swam upon the River down the Current; and though by this means he was taken and returned not into his Countrey, nor yet his hidden Vessel; yet it is an *Adventure* that deserves a Remembrance from all such as are Lovers of their Countreys Honour, and it is held in admiration by the *Spanish* Writers that have made mention thereof.

Andalusia Nova. *Andalusia Nova* is the second; the chief Cities are *Santa Magarita*, and *Santa Spiritus*.
Nova Granada. *Nova Granada* is the third; the chief City is *Jungia*, a pleasant and strong Town directly seated under the *Aequator*; the next is *St. Foy*, an *Archbishops See*, and a *Court of Justice*.

Cartagena. *Cartagena* is the fourth, accounted a fruitful Soil: but therein is found a *Tree*, that whosoever toucheth doth hardly escape poysoning: the chief City is *Cartagena*; which our Country-man *Sir Francis Drake*, in Anno 1585. surpris'd; where besides inestimable sums of Moneys, he took with him from hence 240 pieces of Ordnance.

Guiana, second Province. *Guiana* is the second Province, directly situated under the *Equinoctial Line*, and is the fruit-fullest part of *Peruana*: the Inhabitants in Winter-time dwelling in *Trees*, for fear of Inundations, on which they built many pretty *Villages* and *artificial Mansions*: it is watered with two goodly Rivers; the one hath the name of *Orinoque* or rather *Raliana*, borrowing the same from *Sir Walter Rawleigh*, who first of all to any purpose, made a plenary Survey of this Countrey, with the *Commodities* and situation thereof in An. 1595. and found this River navigable for great Ships of burthen 1000 miles, and for Boats and Pinnaces 2000 miles. The other River is called *Orellana*, or the *Amazons*, discovered 1543. the which is found navigable 6000 miles, and 200 miles broad at the entrance into the Sea.

Manoa, the golden City. The chief City of this Country (and if *Spanish* Writers may herein be believed, the chiefest City of the World) is here found and called *Manoa*, or as *Diego Ordas* the Discoverer calleth it, *el Dorado*, or the *golden*, from the abundance of *Gold*, both in *Coin*, *Plate*, *Armour*, and other *Furniture*, which he there saw. This Discoverer or Traveller, (for by that name the truth of his wondrous Relation may be the better considered) is said to have entered into the City at Noon, and to have travelled all that day, and the next also until night, through the Streets hereof, before he came to the Kings Palace, which peradventure was the policy of those people; as I have seen it to be in *Constantinople* in Anno 1621. when as the Duke of *Avarasch* coming with a great Train in Embassie from the King of *Poland* to *Sultan Osman*, the then *Great Turk*, after his unfortunate Expedition to *Poland*, caused him and his whole Train to be led a whole afternoon through the most eminent Streets of that City, when he first entered the same, and so to his appointed Lodging, whereas an hours easie walk to him that had known the direct way, would easily have served the turn; perchance imagining this a fit way to demonstrate to the Embassadour the beauty and vastness of that City, together with his own Greatness in ostentation, and to recover that Honour and Repute which he had a little before lost by the Insolencie and Cowardise of his Souldiers in his said Expedition thither.

Peru the third Province. The third Province is *Peru*, which above all others in *America*, abounds in *Gold* and *Silver*, the *Mine* whereof in divers places is better stored with *Metals* than with *Earth*: the chief City whereof is *St. Michael*, the first Colony the *Spaniards* placed here, and fortified by *Piscaro*, a famous *Spanish Captain*, who subdued the Countrey, took the King thereof prisoner, and had for a ransom for his Liberty and Life, a house piled upon all sides with refined *Gold* and *Silver*, in estimation about ten millions; which when he had received, most perfidiously contrary to his Oath and Promise slew him: by which appears the wonderful Riches of this Country. Besides which the Soil is luxuriant in all manner of *Grain*, fortunate in the Civility of her Inhabitants, frequency of Cities, and salubrity of Air; and abundantly stored with that Herb *Tobacco*, from hence brought first into *England* by *Sir Francis Drake's* Mariners, in Anno 1585. In this Countrey is also now found that famous River called of *Plate*, being 150 Miles broad at the *Embouchure*, and above 2000 Miles long: and on this Stream is found certain Fig-trees, the part towards the River bearing fruit in Winter, and the other part thereof towards the Land bearing fruit in Summer.

Brasilia, the 4. Province. *Brasilia* is the fourth, affording a Soil fat by nature and always flourishing, yielding great store of *Sugars*, and wonderful rich in *Mines*; and hence our *Red-wood* which is here used by *Dyers* called *Brasile* doth come: the *Trees* whereof are found of that bigness, that whole Families live in an arm of one of them, every *Tree* being as populous as many of our Country-Villages, which is the reason that few Cities are found in this Countrey, yet along the Sea-coast some Cities are of late built by the *Spaniards*, and by them fortified, where the *Dutch* have lately got some footing, and taken *Todor los Santos*, and thence marched to *Fernand-Buck*, whence that *Wood* comes so well known to *Dyers* by that name, where report saith, they are now settled, and daily get ground in that Continent.

The fifth is *Chilo*, taking its name, as some would have it, from the exceeding cold there *Chilo the s.* found, so that the Rivers are here observed to run in the day, but by night to stand still, or Province. at leastwise to move very slowly: this Country boasteth of 5 or 6 Towns inhabited by *Spaniards*, the Town called the *Imperial*, being a Colony of the *Spaniards*, is found to be the principal.

This Countrey bordereth upon the Straights of *Magellan*, through which *Sir Francis Drake* passed in his *Worlds Incompassment*; many of the *Ports* and *Bays* herein, owing him that honour due to this Adventure, for the Names they now are known by: which *Voyage* finished by him in 2 years and half, as the Relation of *Diego Nunio* his Pilot testifieth, made profit to himself and *Merchants* of *London* his Partners and fellow Adventurers, according to an account made up at his return, all Charges paid and discharged, which I have seen subscribed under his own hand, 47 *l.* for one pound; so that he who adventur'd with him in this *Voyage* 100 *l.* had 4700 *l.* for the same; by which may be gathered the benefit that redounded thereby, though accompanied with many rubs, delays and dangers. Having thus run over the main Con-
 jument of this *Worlds* Division, let us see what *Islands* of note belong thereunto.

First, in the South Seas are found the *Islands* of *Solomon*, 18 in number, and imagined by the *Isles of Solo-*
Discoverer in *An.* 1567. to be the Land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* sent for his *Gold*; but in *mon.* this he was deceived: the next are the *Islands* of *Thieves*, of no account, therefore I pass over them, and in the next place peruse the *Islands* in the *Virginian* Ocean; the first worthy of mention is *Margarita*, deficient both in *Corn*, *Grass*, *Trees*, and *Water*; yet the abundance of *precious Stones* here found makes some amends for these defects, from whence the name of *Mar-*
garita is imposed on it.

The next is *Trinidad*, discovered by *Columbus* in *An.* 1497. being famous for the best *To-*
bacco, which by some Nations carrieth the name of this *Island*.

The next are the *Isles* of *Bacaloes* lying against the influx of *Caneda*, and owe the first *Bacalots.*
 discovery to *Sebastian Cabot*, 1447. by some termed *Terra Nova*, well known for the great quantity of *Fish* taken on this Coast, as I have noted in the passage of that part of *A-*
merica.

The next is the *Island* of *Beriquen*, the North part affording plenty of *Gold*, and the South *Beriquen;*
 part of *vital Provisions*; the Cities here are *St. Johns*, built and inhabited by the *Spaniards* 1527. and *Porto Rico*, ruin'd by *Henry Earl of Cumberland*, 1597. and whose Walls were then first mounted by my deceased Uncle Captain *Tho. Roberts*, to whose worth and valour I owe here this remembrance.

The next is *Jamaica*, once very populous, inasmuch that the *Spaniards* here slew 60000 *li-*
ving Souls, and the women beholding their cruelty, did kill their Children before they had given them life, that the *issues* of their bodies might not serve so cruel a Nation. The Towns of note are *Cre-*
frana and *Sevil*, acknowledging *Columbus* for its first discoverer.

The next is *Cuba*, made known by *Columbus* his second Navigation, it aboundeth with *Gin-*
ger, *Cassia*, *Mastic*, *Aloes*, *Cinnamon*, *Sugar*; the earth producing *Brass*, of excellent perfection, but the *Gold* somewhat drossie: here is the famous *Road Havana*, a staple of *Indian* and *Spanish*
Merchandize, and where the King of *Spains* Navy rideth till the time of the year, and the convenience of the wind joyn together to waft them homeward.

The next is the *Lucay* *Islands* 400 in number, who glory in the matchless beauty of their *Luc.*
Women, and mourn for the loss of a million of the *Inhabitants* murdered by the blood-thirsty *Span-*
iards at their first discovery thereof.

Hispaniola is the next, now lamenting the loss of three millions of her *Inhabitants*, butchered *Hispaniola,*
 by her new *Spanish* Masters, enjoying a temperate Air, a fertile Soil, rich Mines, Amber and *Sugars*; it excelleth all other the *Islands* of these Seas, especially in three Prerogatives: First, in the fineness of the *Gold*, which is here digged more pure and unimixed; Secondly, In the increase of the *Sugar-Cane*, which here is found oftentimes in one *Cane* to fill up twenty, and sometimes thirty measures of *Liquor*; Thirdly, in the goodness of the Soil for Tillage, the *Corn* here yielding an hundred-fold; and in sixteen days, Herbs and Roots are found to ripen, and to be fit for meat: This fertility is ascribed to four Rivers running East, West, North, and South, and all four springing from one Mountain standing in the very Center of this *Island*, the Chief Town here is *Saint Dominico*, ranfact by *Sir Francis Drake*, 1585. Besides which *Islands* inhabited by the *Spaniards*, there are belonging to this division of the *World*, some that are inhabited by the *English*, as the *Barbados*, *Barmudos*, and others, in which certain Colonies *Barbados.*
 of *English* have planted themselves, which is found agreeable with the *English* constitution, *Barmudos.*
 and being well fortified and peopled, may in time prove main instruments of sharing with the *Spaniard* in his *American Dominions*. And thus briefly stands the present state of this new found Climate, least acquainted to our Nation, and only subject to the will and power of the *Spanish Scepter*, who challengeth the Sovereignty and Rule of this vast Countrey, the Trade whereof is only permitted to his Subjects, and debarred from all others; save what is

obtained by force or strength, and purchased by Colonies planted where the *Spaniard* is neither known nor stated.

Barbados.

The Island of *Barbados* containeth in length about 28 miles *English*, and 14 in breadth, the which being measured is found 126000 Acres, lying South-East and North-west, and is naturally fortified with Rocks and Shoals on the North and East-side, where no Ships may anchor nor come in, only in two or three places; small Boats may go out and in, to fish, or the like. But for the South-East and Westerly part of it; it is all along a Road, where Ships may Anchor and Ride; but more especially, and with greater safety in four chief places, or Bays thereof.

The principle Road or Bay is called *Carlisle Bay*, and lies near South-West of the Island, near the middle of it, and is a good Road for shipping, where 500 Ships of any Burthen may safely Anchor from all but South and Westerly winds, which vrey seldom in these parts happen; for the wind here generally blows from East Northerly and Southerly. Wherefore it is, that we call the East-part of the Island, the Wind-ward, and the West-part the Lee-ward. Here lies also the chief Town for Trade, formerly called the *Bridge*, but now *St. Michaels*; and hath two Forts and a Plat-form between them, answering each to the other, for the preservation and defence of the said Town, and command of the Road.

The first and chiefest Fort is called *Charles Fort*, standing on *Needham's Point*, and lies out in the Sea, and to Wind-ward of the Bay and Town; so that an Enemy keeping out of command of this Fort, cannot probably come in to do the shipping or Town any injury; for that they must come full in or against the Wind. This Fort is built strong with Stone and Lime, and hath 17 great Guns, and capable of more, being sufficient garrisoned and commanded by a Captain.

The Plat-form joyns to the Wind-ward part of the Town; and is capable of 15 great Guns, and the other Fort lies and joyns to the Leeward part of the Town, the which is capable of 25 great Guns.

The Town consists of several Streets and Lanes, being about 30 Chains in length, and 15 in breadth; and hath many fair and large Buildings, most of them are boarded on the out-side; some of them Plaistered, and many the fairest and best are built with Stone, and with Brick.

The second Road and Town, is lately called *Charles Town*, situate on *Oystens Bay*, and lies about two Leagues to Wind-ward of *St. Michaels*; and hath also two Forts, and one Platform; the two Forts stand to Windward and Leeward of the Town and Road; and the Plat-form in the middle: And although this Town be not a place of much resort for shipping, yet are there many considerable Store-houses for Trade.

The third Road and Town is lately called *St. James*, but formerly the *Holl*, and is about two leagues to Leeward of *St. Michaels*; hath only one Plat-form, being otherwise well fortified with Breast-works. And although few Ships come to Ride here, yet in this Town is maintained a great Trade with the Inhabitants adjacent.

The fourth Road and Town was lately called *Spiegts Bay*; but now little *Bristol*, which lies about four leagues to Leeward of *St. Michaels*, and hath two Forts. To this place come many Ships, especially from the City of *Bristol*, which here Ride, and Unload, and Reload, and is the second and next greatest place of Trade to *St. Michaels* in the whole Island.

There are several other Islands which lie to Leeward of this, known in general by the *Crely Islands*. They have also their particular names, &c. with which their Latitude and Longitude may be seen in the Map. Some whereof are inhabited by the *English*, as *Mevis*, *Monserate*, *Antegua*, and *St. Christophers*, and others by the *Dutch* and *French*, and some others of them by the Native *Crely Indians*.

The main Land (or *Terra firma*) next to these Islands, is called *Guiana*, and lies Southerly about 100 leagues from hence. On which Continent the *English* have a Colony planted within the River of *Serenam*.

This Island is divided into 11 Parishes, and hath 14 Churches and Chappels, and is subdivided into divers Plantations, some small, and others great; where are many fair and large Buildings made of Stone, and others boarded and plaistered, the which generally are pleasant Habitations and delightfully situated; some having Prospects into the Sea, and others on the Land.

The Inhabitants of this Island are *English*, *Scotch*, and *Irish*, and some few of the *Dutch* and *French* Nation, who formerly lived here a time of servitude, and now dwell as Free-men, some by their Trade, and others on Plantations; and some few *Jews* live here and trade also as Merchants, they having obtained Licence from the King so to do. Besides *Mallatoes* and *Negroes*, which are here kept and accounted for slaves; the number of which (some few years since, upon search were found to be 60000 persons, viz.) 40000 Whites, and 20000 Blacks.

The

The standing Militia of this Island that are always ready on all occasions to meet together, and which at other times are often, and well disciplined ; consists of two Regiments of Horse, and five Regiments of Foot, wherein several Companies have near 200 in a Company, and more than 100 Horse in a Troop.

The Government is not contrary, but agreeable to the Laws of *England* ; only some particular Laws are made proper for this place by the Governour (or Deputy) and his Council ; which usually are seven in number, and an Assembly that consists of 22 persons, chosen by the Free-holders, two out of every Parish.

The Religion outwardly professed, or that which hath the greatest shew or appearance, is the Protestant Religion ; yet without the exercise of any coercive power upon the Conscience ; for here is neither Bishops Court, nor power given to Priest, or Prelate, whereby they may exercise authority over the Consciences of others, though different in Opinion : So that the *Jews* and others of different Judgments (they yielding obedience to the Civil Laws) are protected, and live peaceably and quietly in this place.

Concerning Coins, all sorts of Moneys of Gold and Silver do pass here ; but none coined. The value of forein Coins appears as followeth.

The *Spanish* Pistol at twenty shillings *Sterling*.

The Double Pistol at forty shillings *Sterling*, and the lesser proportionable.

The Pieces of Eight at six shillings, the half and quarter proportionable.

A *Dutch* Rider of Gold at eight and twenty shillings *Sterling*, the half proportionable.

The Rix-Dollar at six shillings *Sterling*.

A Cross Dollar at five shillings nine pence.

A Duccatoon of *Flanders* at seven shillings *Sterling*, the half and quarter proportionable.

A *French* Pistol of Gold at twenty shillings *Sterling*, the half proportionable.

A *French* Crown of Gold at ten shillings *Sterling*.

A *French* Lewis of Silver at six shillings *Sterling*, the half and quarter proportionable.

A quarter Descue two shilling, the half one shilling.

The *Portugal* Cruzado of four hundred Rees at five shillings *Sterling*, the half and quarter proportionable.

The Old Testoon at one shilling six pence *Sterling*.

The Shilling, Six-pence, and Three-pence of *New-England* Coin, to pass here at that value.

Provided, the said several Coins have their just due and weight, pureness, allay and fineness.

But that which is most used in Payments are Pieces of Eight of *Pern*, which are as current, and go at the same value, as *Sevil*, or *Mexico*, which will produce this bad effect, That Money *Sterling*, and Coins of the better sorts will not be imported ; and these sorts which are already here, will either be hoarded up, or transported, and that because the base Money of *Pern* is here held in equal value with *Mexico*, &c. whose real value is from 4 s. 4 d. to 4 s. 8 d. and the *Pern* from 2 s. 6 d. to 3 s.

Concerning Accompts, they are kept in *Muscovado* Sugar, according to which all the other Countrey Commodities are regulated.

Concerning Interest, ten in the Hundred is accounted reasonable ; but no Law being made, they take from 10 to 30 per cent. and some more.

Concerning Weights and Measures, they are according to the Standard of *England*, and only differ in that they buy and sell by the single 100 l. instead of the 112. And the measure for all sorts of Commodities, Linen and Woollen, is the Yard : only in Salt they allow 84 pound to the bushel, and for all sorts of Grain 56 pound to the bushel.

The growth of this Island and parts adjacent, as for Trade, is, Sugar, Ginger, Indico, Cotton-Wool ; also Tobacco, Logwood, Fustick, and *Lignum vite* ; but of these four last no quantity now to be had here : but in the *Leeward* Islands greater store. For the first four every one makes as they please ; that is to say, few so good as they might (especially if intended to pay away) here being no Law of compulsion in the case. In some places of this Island Sugars will require five weeks to Cure in, and in other places near the Sea, three weeks the soonest ; but some will make payment of it in three or four days Curing, &c. which if refused by the Merchant, he may stay one years time the longer, besides the Charges of a Sute in Law ere he get it. This cannot well be remedied, because the Laws are made by Free-holders which are Planters, no Merchant being capable of being chose into the Assembly, unless he have 10 Acres of Land, &c.

The first four mentioned Commodities receive prejudice in their product by abundance of Rain or Drought, when more than usual happen in their proper Seasons. Also violent

lent winds lodge the Sugar-Canes, whereby the quantity is lessened, and the goodness abated.

The chief season for Exportation is from *January* to *September*, or *October*, when comes in the wet season, that makes the ways not Cartable, &c. and usually puts an end both of making and transporting.

Wines of all sorts are here Imported and vended, but of *French* and *Portugal* the greatest quantities, viz. of *Madera* Wines come in about 1300 Tuns yearly, of *Spanish* about 300 Tuns, and of *French* Wines about 700 Tuns *per annum*, besides Brandies and *English* Spirits; but of these now few quantities Imported, by reason of the general use, and vertue of the Spirit of Sugar-Canes called Rum, which by the meaner sort, as servants, and slaves, is not only drunk in great abundance; but also much thereof is hence transported to *Virginia*, *Barmudos*, and *New-England*, &c.

Salted meats, as Beef, Pork, Fish, &c. from *Ireland*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Barmudos*, *New-Found-Land*, &c. Also Pease, Flower, Butter, Cheese, and Bisquet. Likewise Timber, Board, Pipe and Hogshead Staves, &c. also *Negro*-slaves from *Guiny*, and live Cattel, as Bulls, Cows, Altenegoes, and Horses from the *Cape de Verde* Islands, *New-England*, &c. And from *England* Servants, and all other Commodities fit for Plantations, and for Apparel, &c. of all which great quantities are hither brought and sold.

Concerning Drapery, that is here chiefly in use and vendible, which is in *England*, and although by reason of a constant temperate warmth, Stuffs in great quantities are made use of, yet fine Broad Cloth is much worn here, and in good request. And for Linens, &c. all sorts are here worn, as in *England*, but more especially of the finest. Together with Shooes, Stockings, Hats, and all other manner of Apparel is here used as in *England*.

Coppers, and Stills, for boyling of Sugar, and making of Rum, with all other necessities belonging to Plantations, to Sugar-works, and Wind-mills; as all kind of Iron-work and Brals is here vendible; also Fire-stones to set Coppers with, and *New-Castle* Coals for Smiths, &c.

Here is no Excise nor Custom payable on any Commodities Imported or Exported, save only on Liquors, as Wines and Brandy, Beer and Cider; *Spanish* and *Portugal* Wines at present pay for Excise 270 pound of *Muscovado* Sugar *per Tun*, and *French* 200 pound, Brandy three pound of Sugar *per Gallon*, Beer 54 pound *per Tun*, and Cider the like. And this Duty is sometimes more, and sometimes less: and all Ships which come to Trade here, pay half a pound of Powder for each tun entered at.

Factorage, or Factory Provision is 10 *per cent.* 5. *per cent.* for Sails; and 5 for Returns, together with 3 *per cent.* for Store-house room; this is the ordinary rate; but some agree to have their business done cheaper.

No Prohibition for Exportation, or Importation of any Commodity, only the Governours consent is to be asked, if any will export Provisions, as Corn, &c. that is the growth of the Island.

The shipping which comes and trades to this Island, belongs generally to *England*, some few small Vessels belong to this place, and pass to and fro here, and to the *Leeward* Islands, and some belongs to *New-England*, *Barmudos*, &c. The number of Vessels which come hither to Trade in one whole year (namely in 1660.) is found to be 201 Ships of all sorts, as Ketches, Sloops, Barques, &c. and contain in burthen 15505 Tuns, according as they are here entred, which is at the least three pound less than their true burthen. Great part of which Ships Reload for *England*, and many go for *New-England*, *Barmudos*, *Virginia*, *Guiny*, and other places almost empty, and with but little of this Country Growth.

No other fishing then for present spending, such fresh fish is taken round the Island, of divers sorts great quantities.

The usual freight, or Rate for Tunnage from hence to *London*, is about 4 and 5 *l.* *per Tun*, sometimes when Ships are plentiful at 3 *l.* and when scarce, at 6 and 7 *l.* the Tun.

No publick Office of Assurance, and seldom any private Contracts.

Seldom any Exchange from hence to any other place, sometimes Sugar is here received, and Bills given for *England* for Money.

Cracas.

Cracas lieth four Leagues from the Sea-side, is pleasantly situated, and inhabited by at least 250 Families, beautified with a fair Church, three Convents, two of Friars, one of *Mercies*, the other of Dominicans, and one of Conception Nuns; an Hospital and a Chappel dedicated to *St. Maurice*; the Town accommodated with a fresh River, whose original is not above a furlong distant, which is divided into two little Rivulets entering the Town, and there so subdivided, that scarce a house but is supplied with a branch thereof.

The Inhabitants are some Gentlemen and Merchants, but for the most part such as live upon their Cattel, or rather upon their Hides; and their Plantations of *Cacao*, which of late years are grown very considerable; the passage to this place from the Port or Sea-side is very difficult, by

by reason of the many steep Rocks (some as high as *St. Paul's-Steep*, *London*;) and narrow passages, where but one Horse can go at a time, and often in great danger of tumbling from those narrow passages down the steep descent, which often proves the loss of those that travel that way.

The Port belonging to this place is open, lying to the Northward, where Ships may Ride in 14 fathom water, within call of the shore, secured by two little Forts, in both are 14 or 15 Guns, two of Brasses, the rest of Iron, and constantly guarded by 16 Souldiers apiece, who are paid by the King of *Spain*, besides the Inhabitants adjacent, which are about sixty Families, are ready in Arms upon beat of Drum to secure the place, which are usually alarm'd upon the approach of any Ship. Within half a mile of this Port are several Plantations of *Coquo*, some belonging to the *Indians*, but most to the *Spaniards* their Masters, for whom they work three days in the week, and the rest of the time for themselves.

The Moneys is the Piece of $\frac{1}{2}$, and parts thereof.

Moneys.
Weight.

Their weights is the Livre or Pound, which is divided into 16 ounces, of which Livre they make the Rove containing 25 Livres, 4 Roves make a Kintal, one Kintal is 106 pound Averdupoise.

Measures.

Their long Measure for all Commodities is the Vara, which is two per cent. bigger than that of *Sevil* in *Spain*, 104 of these Varas make 100 Yards in *London*. The Measure for liquid Commodities is the Quartilia, containing one and a half of that of *Sevil*, called the old Quartilia, and is about the *Winchester* Quart. The measure for Corn, Salt, &c. is the Hanake, bigger than that of *Sevil*, as 100 to 170.

The Commodities here for Merchandize are first Neat Hides dried, sent from hence at least 30000 Hides yearly, esteemed the largest and best in all the *West-Indies*, brought hither on Mules from the adjacent Countreys within 150 miles distant; are sold here by the Hide, of which are three sorts, Bull Hides being the largest and best, sold from 14 to 20 Ryals the Hide; Oxe Hides sold at 2 Ryals less, Cow Hides never sold for above 8 Ryals a piece: All sorts of these Hides are sold very cheap up in the Countrey, in many places not above 4 Ryals the Hide: Tallow shipped 1000 Roves yearly; they kill their Cattel for the skin and tallow, and the fat between the skin and the flesh, of which they make a kind of Oyl or Butter, which serve them instead of Butter for many uses, as frying fish, &c. the flesh of the Beast (being of no value) is left for the Fowls of the Air and wild Beasts to feed on. The next Commodity here in plenty is Coquo, sent hence in feed, between 12 and sixteen thousand Hanakes yearly; sold here sometimes by measure, and other while by weight, 110 pound going to the Hanake, sold from 10 to 15 pieces of Eight the Hanake. The manner of planting Coquo is as we plant Fruit-trees, which bear in four years after planted; comes to be as large as our Apple-trees, and last as long; bears fruit all the year, is commonly gathered after every full Moon, but in greatest plenty in *June*, *July*, *August*, and *January*: The Coquo groweth in a Cod, about the bigness of an indifferent Cucumber, in which is contained from 14 to 20 seeds of Coquo about the bigness of an ordinary Bean. Here is transported of Tobacco 500 Potaco's yearly (the Potaco is 100 Pound) called Government Tobacco, because growing within the Government of this place; sold for here about six pieces of Eight the Rove. Goat-skins 3 or 4000 yearly; Sarsaparilla, Wheat, Sugar, Indico, of which great quantities have and might be made, but at present neglected; for that of late years they find a greater benefit by their planting of Coquo.

The Commodities for Exportation.

The Commodities they stand in need of from other Nations, are all sorts of Clothing, Commodities Wines, Strong-Waters, Oyl, Almonds, Railins of the Sun, Olives, Capers, *Eltamenia's* (a kind of Imported. Serge) of *Ampudia* and *Toledo*; Silk Stockings, Ribonds, Raxa's, a kind of Cloth of *Castile*; of *English* Commodities, Serges, all kinds of *Normich* Stuffs; all sorts of Stockings; and indeed no Stuffs in *England* wearable but are here saleable; also Saffron, Copperas, Allom, Brimstone, all kinds of *French* and *Holland* Linen; all kinds of Silks.

The Custom is 1 Ryal upon a Hide, 4 Ryals upon a Hanake of Coquo: for all Tobacco Customs. registered 12 Ryals upon the Potaco, but usually compounded for with the Governour for half, and other Commodities of smaller value they compound with the Governour, as well such as are Transported as Imported, excepting such as are Registered, and then at the will of the Customer.

They prohibit Trade with all Nations but their own, upon the penalty of being Traytors, and Their Trade. loss of Goods; yet the *Dutch* of late years do put in here, under pretence of want of Provisions, and to water, which together with Bribes procure a Trade with them. This place hath no shipping of their own, but visited from the *Havana*, *Cartagena*, and *St. Domingo*, with about six Ships yearly, and many from *Spain*, which are laden hence with the Commodities of this place, and in lieu thereof supply them with the Commodities of their own and Foreign Nations.

To give here a small touch of the traffick of this new World, is the principal scope of my intention, but being shut up from the eyes of all strangers, we must be content till time produce America by the it more apparently to live in ignorance: true it is, that the Countrey abounding in Mines of *Spaniards*.

Silver

Silver and Gold, and the soil rich in bringing forth all Fruits, that from *Spain* have been hither transplanted, adds every day an increase to their present Traffick: the special matter here sought out for is *Gold and Silver*, the Loadstone that attracts all Merchants to adventure hither: and in their Mines the Inhabitants are set continually to work, living poorly, and undergoing thus the punishment of their ignorance and pusillanimity, in suffering themselves to be so easily overcome, and so basely subjected; out of which Mines the King hath the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of all extracted, which in the Emperor Charles the Fifth's time amounted but to five hundred thousand Crowns of Gold yearly; but since it hath been found that the Kings of Spain have had thence sometimes ten, sometimes fifteen, and sometimes seventeen millions of Gold yearly. The Merchants carry thither Spanish Wines, Woollen and Linen-Cloth, and other Merchandizes of Europe, and (if report may gain credit) do make returns thence above one hundred profit for another, in Spices, Sugars, some Drugs, and in Gold and Silver Ingots in great abundance, as well for the accounts of private Merchants, as for the account of the King himself; so that it doth appear in the Records kept in the Custom-house of Sevil, that in these seventy-four years last past, there hath come from this India into Spain, two hundred and sixty Millions of Gold, which hath been the mover of all those Broils and Wars that have been set afoot in Europe by the Kings of Spain, it being affirmed without contradiction, that by means thereof, Philip the Second during his reign, did spend more than all his Predecessors, being in number sixty-two, that have reigned before him in this Kingdom before they shook off the Roman yoke; for he alone spent more than an hundred millions that came out of this India.

This Countrey also giveth employment to many Ships of great burthen, to carry their Sugars, Ginger, Cottons, Fernambuck, and such other Commodities that are here found daily to increase by the industry of the Spaniard, which by good Government may come in time to a great heighth, and had not the Sword of these Blood-suckers ended so many millions of lives in so short a time, Trade might have seen a larger harvest, and a more profitable crop by their industry and labour.

It will not be further useful for me to insist upon other particulars of Traffick in this Continent in matter of Coins, of Weights and Measures; for in all these they follow the Rules observed in Sevil, where the Rendezvous of those Ships are made, that go and come into these parts; and so leaving this new discovered Division of the World, I will cross the Main Ocean, and with a somewhat better Survey, I will observe the needful occurrences of Trade in AFRICA, my second part of this Model, and of the World.

AFRICA

A F R I C A,
AND THE
PROVINCES
AND
Cities of Trade
THEREOF.



THE ATLANTIC

THE MEDITERRANEAN

ICKE SEA

S. Antonio
S. Vincente
S. Michael
S. Iago
S. Paulo

Yles of Cabo Verde sometimes
Hesperides or Gorgades

S. de Fernando
S. de Lorenzo

S. de Trindade
S. Maria da Goffa

S. de Arman

THE AETHIOPIAN

OCEAN

THE TROPICKE OF CAPRICORNE

Will. Trevorson sculp

NUMIDIA now called
BILEDUL GERID

THE INNER LYBIA
called SARRA

THE COUNTRY
OF GENEVA

GUI

C. de Camero

THE KINGDOM
OF BARRA

THE KINGDOM
OF AGAG

THE KINGDOM
OF BAGAMETTO

THE KINGDOM
OF APAPA

Cequos Island

The Cape of
good Hope



AFRICA AND PROVINCES THE



FRICA I make to be a Peninsula, all East, the Atlantic South, and the Mediterranean, to make it a league that tyeth it but have defisted, as finding the Sea in the by nature all flat, level, and plain, and for Africa is at this day usually divided into

- 1 Barbary.
- 2 Numidia.
- 3 Lybia.
- 4 Negrita.
- 5 Ethiopia Int.
- 6 Ethiopia Ex.
- 7 Egypt,
- 8 The Islands th

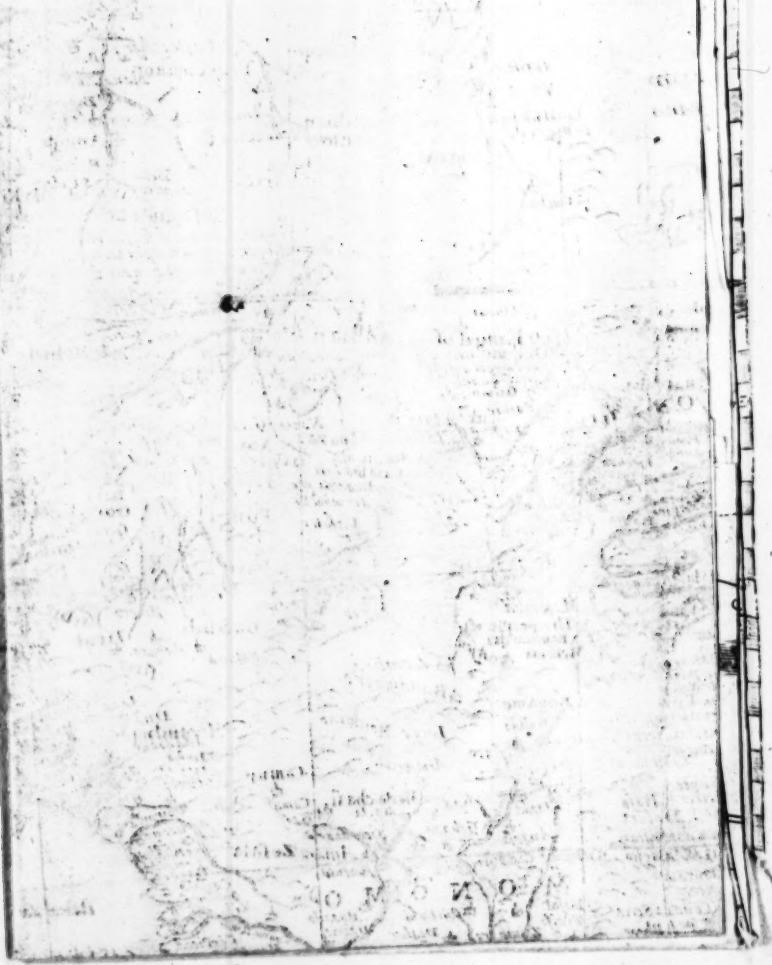
And first Barbary is now divided into four; first, Fezzan; second, Egypt; third, Fesse; and fourth, Morocco: I speak of when I come to these particular p

of TUNIS

THE Kingdom of Tunis contains sundry and (which is the principal) the City of Tunis, some seven miles in length (and not much more) and about eight miles distant from the City. N. B. The City, who contended with Rome for the Majesty in Africa, as Queen and Supream Lady thereof by her vast extent: And from whose altho' in circuit within the Walls, and with the Streets being generally very narrow, it is extraordinary in the year 1643, and part of 44, about 15 months (if vox populi may be cred

23

6



OF
A F R I C A
 AND THE
P R O V I N C E S
 THEREOF.

CHAP. XIV.



AFRICA I make to be my second division of the *World*, which is found *Africa*, and the *Provinces thereof* to be a *Peninsula*, almost incompass'd round, having the *red Sea* on the East, the *Atlantique Ocean* on the West, the *Southern Ocean* on the South, and the *Mediterranean* on the North; and where the Sea is defective, to make it a compleat *Island*, there is a little *Isthmus* of twenty leagues that tyeth it to *Asia*, which sundry *Princes* in former ages intended to trench through, to have the benefit of both those Seas united, but have desisted, as finding the Sea in the *red Sea-gulf* to be higher than the Land of *Ægypt*, by nature all flat, level, and plain, and so might thereby over-flow and drown all *Ægypt*.

Africa is at this day usually divided into eight parts, which are

Divided into
eight parts.

- 1 *Barbary.*
- 2 *Numidia.*
- 3 *Lybia.*
- 4 *Negrita.*
- 5 *Æthiopia Interior.*
- 6 *Æthiopia Exterior.*
- 7 *Ægypt, &c.*
- 8 *The Islands thereof.*

And first *Barbary* is now divided into four *Kingdoms*, which are, first, *Tunis*; second, *Ar-Barbary*; third, *Fesse*; and fourth, *Morocco*: the *Commodities* these Countreys send abroad, I shall speak of when I come to these particular places.

CHAP. XV.

Of TUNIS, and the Trade thereof.

THE Kingdom of *Tunis* contains sundry Cities of Trade, viz. *Bona*, *Biserta*, *Tripolis*, *Africa*, Description of and (which is the principal) the City of *Tunis* it self: Which is situate near unto a Lake, *Tunis*. some seven miles in length (and not much less in breadth) extending almost to the Castles of *Goletta*, whereby this Port (commonly called the Port of *Goletta*) is strongly guarded, being about eight miles distant from the City. Near unto which was seated that famous City of *Carthage*, who contended with *Rome* for the Mastery of all the World, and challenged the priority in *Africa*, as Queen and Supream Lady thereof; now only seen in her Ruines, and known by her vast extent: And from whose ashes sprung up *Tunis*; which is almost 4 *English* miles in circuit within the Walls, and with the Suburbs will make in compass about 7 miles: The Streets being generally very narrow, it is exceeding populous; as appear'd by that terrible devastation in the year 1643, and part of 44, wherein there died of the Plague in the space of about 15 months (if *vox populi* may be credited) no less than one hundred thousand persons:

K 2

And

And yet so great a multitude in a year or two after were scarcely missed : The natives are for the greater part *Moors* and *Andaluzes* (which are of the Race of those *Moors*, which by thousands were banished from *Spain*) who profess the *Mahometan* Religion.

Government. The great *Turk* is acknowledged for their Protector, who every three years, and sometimes oftener, do send hither a *Bashaw*, who representing his person, is as it were as a Vice-Roy sent by him to recover in his Tribute from the *Moors* of this Countrey, and to pay off his *Jahizaries*, which are about 4000 in number : And these keep in subjection the whole City and some adjacent Towns ; the Government chiefly appertaining to the *Dey* (or Captain General, for so the word doth import) who is chosen by the *Turks* : There is also a *Duan*, or Council of State, who consult about the affairs of the whole Kingdom, yet have not absolute power to determine of any thing, without the consent and approbation of the *Dey*, who rules them as he pleases.

Buildings. Their Houses (being built of Stone) are for the most part made after a square form, and flat at the top, there being a Court-Yard in the midst, for the conveying of light into the adjacent rooms : Some few of their Houses are magnificent ; and their Churches generally, though small, are superficially beautiful : which are held to be so sacred, that none that are not *Musfelman* (that is, true Believers according to the *Mahometan* account) are permitted to set foot therein ; if they do, there is no remedy, but they must either turn from, or burn for their Religion.

This Kingdom is much bettered and enriched by the labour of the *Andaluzes*, who have here built many Cities and Temples according to their superstitious use, planted Vines, Oranges, Limons, Figs, Dates, Almonds and Olives ; and thereby have much peopled and profited the whole Countrey.

Port. The Port is found to be very safe and secure (excepting only when a wind blows hard, which makes a great Sea) and withal so large, that many hundred Sail may ride at Anchor ; the ground likewise being very good.

Coins. The Coins passable here are of three kinds of metal, viz. Gold, Silver and Copper. Those of Gold are usually but of three sorts, namely the *Sultany*, which commonly passeth at 90 Aspers, (52 whereof go to a *Spanish* Dollar or *Ryal* of $\frac{1}{2}$) the *Venice* Chickeen at two Ryals of $\frac{1}{4}$ of *Spain* ; and the *Spanish* Pistolet at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ryals of $\frac{1}{4}$. But these Gold Coins do vary much in their value according to mens necessities, and the plenty and scarcity thereof. *Sultanies* have passed sometimes at 100 Aspers apiece for a long while together : Likewise the *Spanish* Pistolet hath been at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *Venice* Chickeen at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ryals of $\frac{1}{4}$. The reason why these do often rise so high, is principally the *Mahometans* going to *Meca*, (to visit the Sepulchre of their false Prophet) who for their light carriage are very inquisitive after Gold : But they chiefly desire *Sultanies*, which in divers places go current for 2 Ryals of $\frac{1}{4}$ a piece : Sometimes also they enquire after *Spanish* Pistolets, but seldom or never after *Venice* Chickeens, for they are not passable in those parts : Yet this last sort is much made use of for gilding, the old ones being accounted the best.

The Silver Coins are of two sorts, viz. the *Spanish* *Ryal* of $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *Asper* of this place ; which latter notwithstanding hath some mixture of Brass in it ; and of late years they have been so falsified by the *Jews*, that at present they are called in, which cannot but occasion a great detriment to many.

Accounts. Their Accounts are commonly kept in Dollars (or Ryals of $\frac{1}{2}$) and Aspers.

Exportation of Money. Exportation of Money is sometimes limited (viz. such a quantity at a shipping as the *Dey* pleases) and often prohibited ; yet seldom is this Prohibition so strict, but by means of a Present you may transport what you please : yet take this observation, That the Dollars here are generally lighter than in other parts, the reason supposed to be the *Jews* clipping of them.

Weights. Their common Weight is a *Cantar*, or 100 pound, being about two pounds bigger than our 112 pound of *England*. So that their pound weight hath been found to make near 16 ounces *Troy*, and produces in *Ligorn*, the common Scale of passage from *Christendom*, 150 pound. This *Cantar* contains 100 pounds, each pound is divided into 16 ounces, and each ounce into 8 *Tamins*. And hereby is weighed all sorts of Commodities, except Silver, Gold, Pearl, &c. which are weighed by a *Carot* Weight and *Mitigals*, as shall be shewed in another place more convenient.

In weighing of Cloves 5 pound *per Cantar* is usually allowed for Tret ; and for Nutmegs and Pepper 5 pound *per cent.* for Tret and Bag together.

Measures of length. Their Measure of length is the Pike : whereof there are three sorts ; the first being call'd the Cloth-Pike, that's 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches *English*, by which are measured all sorts of Woollen Cloth, and Stuffs : By the second (termed the Silk-Pike) which is a gray or $\frac{1}{12}$ part less than the Cloth-Pike, are measured Silks, Sattens, Velvets, and the like. By the third sort, which is called the Linnen-Pike, is measured only Linnen and Dimity, &c. and is $\frac{1}{4}$ part less than the Silk-Pike.

Dry Measures. Their dry Measures are, 1. The *Coffice*, which contains about ten *English* bushels, and doth

doth commonly hold out 5 Sacks of *Ligorn*, and somewhat better. Secondly, The Weab, 18 whereof make a Coffice. And thirdly, The Saw, 12 whereof make a Weab.

Their liquid Measure is of two sorts, *viz.* the Wine-Meetar, and the Oyl-Meetar; the latter whereof being just twice as big as the former, contains near five *English* Gallons. Liquid Measures.

The principal Commodities that this place doth afford are Hides, Wooll, Wax, Honey, Oyl, Commodities. Corn, Dates, Raisins, Anniseeds, Estrich Feathers, and Spunges, &c.

The Commodities vended here, are *English* and *Venice* Cloth, Lead, Shot, Deal-boards, Perpetuances, Latten-Plates, Sea-horse Teeth, Cloves, Pepper, Ginger, Saffron, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Tartar, Allum, *Spanish* Wooll, Saffaperilla, Cocheneel, Gold-thread *di Genoa*, Cotton Yarn and Wooll, *French* Canvas, Gumlack, Madder, Iron, Wire, Iron of *Bilbo*, *Genoa* and *Venice* Paper, Damask and Satten of *Luca*, &c.

The Custom of this Countrey upon all Commodities Imported (excepting Lead, Shot and Iron, which pay no Custom at all) is 9 per cent. upon the real value sold: whereof lest the Merchant should defraud the Customers, a Broker hath been formerly appointed continually to attend on the Merchants, to keep an exact account of what Goods they receive and sell, and to what value: But of late years this hath been discontinued, confiding (as it should seem) more in the *English*, than heretofore they were wont: Yet still there are Officers appointed to take an Account of all Goods come ashore in general; and before you can expose them to sale, an exact Account of every Commodity in particular. Other charges of Goods Imported, besides freight (of which there is no certain rate) are about 8 per cent. more, *viz.* 2 per cent. Consolage, 5 per cent. Provision and Brokerage, and about 1 per cent. for petty charges. Customs.

Custom on Goods Exported (excepting Hides, Wax, and Wools, which pay no Custom, is 5 per cent.

All Edible things, as Corn, Pease, Beans, Oyl, Butter, Honey, Dates, &c. and the like, are *Contra-banda* Commodities. Yet not seldom by the help of Presents, License may be procured for Transportation thereof: Importation of all Goods is allowed of. Contra-banda Commodities.

To conclude, This place is of no great importance for Commerce, vending but a small quantity of Goods; wherewith having for some years past been glutted, (this Market being soon over-cloyed) hath been found to yield little benefit to the late Traders; and less encouragement to the *English* Factory, whom (if more than one house be settled) this place will even starve, if they be honest: for no great quantity of any Commodity is to be provided.

CHAP. XVI.

Of ARGIER, and the Trade thereof.

ARGIER contains only two Towns of note, *Tremesin* once the principal of a Kingdom, and *Argier* the principal now of this Countrey, not found to be very spacious in its self, but strong, and of late much fortified; enriched not only by the labour of the *Moors* banished out of *Spain*, but also by the spoils of many Merchants of all Nations, brought thither as the retreat and receptacle of all *Turkish* and *Moorish* Pirates, which do much infect the *Mediterranean* Seas, and of late years have found the way out of the Straights of *Gibraltar* into the *Canary Islands*, and into sundry other Countreys bordering upon the Ocean. In it are accounted eighty thousand souls, the most part of them living by Piracies. Merchandizing is not much in use in this City; yet some of the Inhabitants are found to detest this common ill-gotten gain, by Piracy and Theft: and these are observed to maintain some Trade with other Nations alongst the Coast. What points necessary thereto, according as I noted there in 1619. I shall here set down: and first their Commodities vended thence to foreign parts, are such as followeth: Argier, and the Trade thereof. Tremesin.

The Commodities this Kingdom affords is, *Barbary* Horses, *Estrich* Feathers, Honey, Wax, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Oyls, Almonds, *Castile* Sope, Brass, Copper, and some Drugs: and lastly, excellent *Piratical* Rascals, in great quantity, and poor miserable Christian captives of all Nations too too many, God give them comfort, patience, and release in due time, if it be his Blessed Will. Commodities of Argier.

Their Coins passing current here in Trade is the Double, which is accounted to hold correspondence in value with the *English* Shilling, or rather two *Spanish* Rials single. Coins of Argier.

Four Doubles is 1 R^l $\frac{1}{2}$, called there an *Osian*.

Five Doubles and 35 *Aspers* is a *Pistolet* of *Spain*.

Seven Doubles is accounted a *Sultany* or *Chequeen*, the common piece of Gold found current in all *Barbary*.

Fifty *Aspers* is accounted to make a Double; and these are the usual Coins passable in all this Coast belonging to this Kingdom. The

Weights of
Argier.

The 100 l. or *Rotos* here is 120 l. *English*, so that their 84 l. makes 100 l. *Sutle*, and 94 l. or *Rotos* is 112 l. *English*, according to the custom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, from whence it is conceived they have drawn this original of *Weights*: they are observed to have two several *Weights*, the proportion being 10 l. of the small making, 6 l. of the gross.

But here sundry *Commodities* are found to be weighed by sundry *Cantars*, as *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tarn*, and all *Wools* are weighed by a *Cantar* of 150 *Rotos* of the *Rotos* above specified.

Raisins, *Figs*, *Butter*, *Honey*, *Dates*, *Oyl*, *Soap* by the *Cantar* of 166 *Rotos* above said.

Almonds, *Cheese*, *Cottons*, by the *Cantar* of 110 *Rotos*.

Brass, *Copper*, *Wax*, and all *Drugs* by the *Cantar* of 100 *Rotos*.

And *Flax* is weighed by the *Cantar* to contain 200 *Rotos*.

Gold, *Silver*, *Pearls* and *Gems* are weighed by the *mitigal*, which is worth there 9 *doubles*, and is 72 gr. *English*, and the *soltany*, *chequeen* or *hungar* weighs 52 gr. *English*, being accounted equal to *Angel Gold*, and worth in *England* circa 3 l. 11 s. per ounce, *Troy weight*, or thereabouts.

Measures of
length.

They use in *Argier* two *picos* or measures, the *Turkish* and *Morisco*, the *Morisco pico* being the measure of the Country, and is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the *Turkish*, by which is sold all linnen only.

The *Turkish pico* is divided into 16 parts, and every $\frac{1}{4}$ part is called a *Robo*, and is $\frac{111}{128}$ part of an *English-yard*, which with the allowance of an inch, according to our custom in *England*, hath been found to make $1\frac{1}{2}$ *picos turkisco*, and by which all *Silk Stuffs* and *Woolens* are sold in this place.

Dry Measures.

Their dry measure is called a *Tarrie*, which heaped up, as they use it, is 5 gallons *English*, and so hath it been found to produce in *Corn*, *Salt*, and some such *Commodities*.

Accounts in
Argier.

They keep their account in *doubles* and *asfians*, and some in *soltanies* and *asfers*, the coins of *Barbary*, 4 *doubles* making an *asfian*, and 50 *asfers* making a *double*.

Customs of
Argier.

Their *Customs* are here 10 per cent. as in *Tunis*, and paid upon the *Commodity* according to the value sold, and permission given to land; and if not sold, to be shipt again free of all duties (as I said before) in the Kingdom of *Tunis*.

Clearing of a
Ship in Argier

And it is to be noted, a Ship entering here and Anchoring, must either land her *Sails* or her *Rudder* for prevention of running away without licence; which must be obtained in *Duano*, which is the common assembly of the *Bashaw*, who is Commander for the *Grand Seignior*, and of the principal *Moors* of the Kingdom and City, and then paying these duties with licence she is dismissed, viz. to the *Kaiffa* 28 *doubles*, to the *Alamine* 31 *doubles*, to the *Captain Anchorage* 15 *doubles*, to the *Bashaw* 8 *doubles*, to his *Chionse* 4 *doubles*, to his *Almin* 8 *doubles*, to his *Choufe* 4 *doubles*, to the *Bashaw Sorman* 2 *doubles*, to the *Druggerman* 8 *doubles*, to the *Sackagie* 8 *doubles*, to the *Consuls duty* 42 *doubles*, which in all make 162 *doubles*. And so much shall serve for *Argier*; now I sail along the Coast, and observe some *Maritime Towns* of note there seated.

CHAP. XVII.

Of ORAN, and the Trade thereof.

Oran, and the
Trade thereof

ORAN is seated upon this Shore also, and of late in possession of the *Spaniards*, whose immunities to such as come hither to reside have made the place noted for some *Traffick*, especially for the *Commodities* of this Country, which hence are transported into *Spain* and *Portugal*, such as are *Horses*, *Wax*, and some years *Corn* in a great measure, as I have noted before.

Coins of
Oran.

The Coins current of *Barbary*, and which pass currently here, are those indifferently named before, and the Coins of the opposite shores of *Spain*.

The Weights
in use in Oran.

It is found they have here four several weights: First, A *quintar* of 5 roves of 20 l. to a rove, which is 100 l. or *rotolos*: Secondly, A *quintar* of *Spices* of 4 roves of 25 l. per rove, which is 100 *rotolos*: Thirdly, A *quintar* for *Corn*, every *quintar* being only 6 *rotolos*: And lastly, A *quintar* for *Cotton-wool*, every *quintar* being 15 *rotolos*, the 100 l. of *London* makes in the first 90 *rotolos*; in the second 133 *rotolos*; in the third for *Corn* 48 *rotolos*; and in the last 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ *rotolos*.

Measures of
Oran.

The Measures of ORAN are found to be principally two, the one being the *pico Morisco*, the proper measure of the Country, agreeing with the measure of *Argier* before mentioned, and the other the *Vare* of *Spain* here used in *Cloth*, *Silk*, and such like, by the *Spaniards*.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of UNA and the Trade thereof.

UNA is also seated upon this Coast, and dependeth for the most part, in matter of Trade, ^{UNA, and the} upon the inland Inhabitants; affording for Transportation the common Commodities of Trade thereof. ^{Barbary}; and by reason of the situation little known to our Nation, therefore I shall the more briefly pass over the same.

The Coins before mentioned are here current, only with little alteration, as also the same is Coins of UNA. found to be in Bona (anciently Hippona, the seat of St. Augustine that learned Father) in Cola, Tabaracha, Bugia, Constantine, and other Towns of Trade upon this Coast, therefore I will omit the repetition thereof, having all a reference in Trade one to the other.

But in weights they much differ; for here is found in use three several Quintals composed of ^{Weights of} one l. or Rotolo, one for Cotton-wool, another for Spices, and the third for Corn; thus agreeing ^{UNA.} with London.

The 100 l. of London makes 63 Rotolos for weight of Wool.

The 100 l. of London makes 72 Rotolos for weight of Spices.

The 100 l. of London makes 91 Rotolos in the weight of Corn.

All which is to be observed by him that trades into this Port, in the sale of these and the like Commodities.

The measure of length is here the pico Morisco, which generally is used in all Commodities ^{Measures of} and contains 26 inches English circa. ^{UNA.}

CHAP. XIX.

The Trade in general of ARGIER and TUNIS.

Though these two Kingdoms of TUNIS and ARGIER do afford many fair ^{The general} Towns according to the manner of this Countrey, yet it is not found that the same doth Trade of Ar- produce many Merchants of quality or of great consideration. This tract of Land is found at gier and Tunis, present to belong to three several Inhabitants, the Moors as Proprietors enjoy the principal part; and these are found within themselves to acknowledge several Sovereigns, which not seldom are at variance, sometimes amongst themselves, sometimes with their neighbours; and because of the liberty given here for entertainment and protection to all Nations; not only these Towns do harbour Levents, which we call Pirates, and they call natural Turky, but also Christians of all Countreys, which hence with robberies infest these adjoining Mediterranean Seas, and joyning themselves with the above-said Levents, make up a dissolute and resolute company of Sea-farers and Pirates; and because these are not sufficient to work any matters of moment alone to make their strength the greater, and their force the stronger, there is of their own accord added thereto the Tagarins, a poor, desperate and naked rascality, and the Spanish Moors, or Moorish Spaniards of late years banished from the Kingdom of Spain, who willingly, some in purse, and some in person, undertake these designs to be revenged of their banishment from their native Countreys, their case herein being most miserable; for whilst they lived in Spain they were accounted for Moors, and now being amongst the Moors are still doubted as Christians.

These last and some other Inhabitants of these Cities of Tunis and Argier, do still profess more civility than the common sort, and have some reliques of that honesty left them, which peradventure they brought with them hither out of Europe; and these are only they that in these Cities profess Merchandizing, and are found to use some trade amongst this Coast from one part to another, and so to Marselia and Ligorn, Towns seated on the Christian opposite shore, enjoying many priviledges and immunities for Merchants of what Nation soever.

The Spaniards inhabiting in this Coast in sundry good and well fortified Towns, are the second that here bear sway; the Countrey for some certain miles in circuit over-awed by their Garrisons pay them Contribution; and it is supposed that the charges in maintaining these exceeds the gain yielded thereby, and here is but little trade found.

The third sort I account the Genoesse and the French Nations, who upon this Coast by permission of the State, do pay certain yearly Pensions, for admission of Trade, and have built themselves Fortresses and Castles for the defence of their Estates and Persons, and Shipping; and these are now found the only Merchants inhabiting this Coast: here they have their scales for the Coral fishing; for Honey, Wax, Corn, Hides, Horses, Spunges, and many other Commodities, which the Countrey-men willingly for love of their Spanish Plate do bring them in, and

and here *Traffick* is made upon good terms and sure guard, buying and selling as they list to inhance or debase the *Commodities* they either buy or sell : by which a great gain is yearly made unto them.

The Piratical Trade of Tunis and Argier.

And this is as much as I conceive necessary in this point of *Mercantile Traffick* in these two Kingdoms and Cities of *Tunis* and *Argier* : but there is here a *Piratical Trade* also much practised by the people of these two places, who set out Vessels in partnerships and shares, to take Prizes or *Gonimas*, as they term them, which is ever performed by all manner of advantages without faith or promise either kept or regarded; which spoils have been so great and their booties so beneficial, that the desperate spirits of many of sundry Nations have come hither in hope to raise by rapine and theft, what else by honest courses they could not elsewhere compass : their manner of setting forth these Ships is upon a small cost, and done with little charge, considering the frugality in diet used in these Countreys, and their division at their return is commonly allotted, (as I observed in these parts when for some time I abode amongst them, and is still continued) $\frac{1}{4}$ for the body of the Vessel, $\frac{1}{4}$ for the Victuallers and setters out, and $\frac{1}{4}$ for the Captain and his company ; and this is truly and exactly made in *species* and kind, for they hardly admit a *Commodity* taken, or *Slaves* captivated to be sold at the Market, and the dividend to be made in *Money* : but they (as I have often seen) will divide it in kind, as if a bag of *Pepper*, then by *dishfuls* ; or a piece of *Cloth* or *Linnen*, then by proportional shares, according to their gross capacity, which custom I understand is since by their better judgment rectified, and *Merchants* Ships warned by their losses of latter days, go better arm'd, man'd and provided ; and seeing their prizes come in thinner, they are more provident in their division, though more venturous in their thefts. *Argier* in this kind hath been able to set out near 300 *sail* little and great in those times, now not a quarter so many : and *Tunis* then had 20 in 31 *good sail*, now it hath not a dozen ; so that I may conclude their Trade decreaseth and daily diminisheth, which *G O D* of his goodness grant it may still do, to the *Merchants* comfort, and the *Mariners* joy : and thus leaving these two *Piratical Kingdoms* and *Cities*, with this Maritime Coast.

Of Sally, and the Trade thereof.

Sally is divided by a River into two Towns, called the *Old* and *New* ; inhabited by the race of those *Moors* which were banished out of *Spain*, which profess the Mahometan Religion : It is commanded by a strong Castle well fortified, which commands the Harbour ; Ships may ride in the open road without command ; in fine, to 30 fathom water good Anchoring, all Vessels not drawing above 10 foot water may enter over the Bar into the Creek or Harbour, where they lie in safety fastened ashore : the Harbour will hold at least 100 *Sail*. Merchants for the most part that trade to this place, will not venture to carry their Goods on shore without a Protection from the Governour, nor hardly then neither, because of the perfidiousness of the people ; and therefore for the greater security trade on ship-board with the Merchants of the Town, which are for the most part *Jews*, of the worst sort.

Their Coin.

They Coin Money in the Town, of Gold, Silver and Copper ; their Gold is the Ducate, worth about 8 *s. Sterling* ; their Silver is the *Blanckhil*, worth about 2 *d.* being the 48. part of their Ducate ; their Copper Coin are *Fluces*, passing for the 20. part of the *Blanckhil*, or the 10. part of a penny *Sterling*. All Coins of *Spain*, the *French Crown*, the *Venice Chequin* are payable here ; and indeed the Coin of all Nations of Gold and Silver are here passable by weight for their value.

Weight.

Their Weights are those for the most as in *Spain*.

Measures.

Their Measure for Corn is an *Armudo*, about 5 to our *Bushel*. Their long Measure a *Brace* about 18 *Inches*.

Their Commodities are chiefly Cow-Hides, Goat-Skins, Wax, Honey, Oyl, Dates.

Commodities carried thither are several sorts of Cloth, both Linnen and Woollen ; great quantities of Fire-lock Muskets, Pistols, Knives, and Iron-work of all sorts.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Kingdom of FESSE, and the Provinces thereof.

Fesse, and the Provinces thereof.

F E S S E is divided into 7 Provinces, which borroweth their names from the Towns seated therein ; the first is *Hamlishon*, seated in the mountainous part of this Kingdom ; the second is *Senta*, now in possession of the *Spaniard*, having a Town of this name strongly by them fortified ; the third is *Tangier*, a City also fortified and belonging likewise to them ; the fourth is *Mehenes* ; the fifth *Arguer* ; the sixth is *Aleaser*, (near to which the three Kings, *Sebastian* of Portugal, *Mahomet* of Fesse, and *Abdalmelech* of Morocco, competitors for this Kingdom, were slain in one day, together with many others of eminent quality ; and *Struckley* that famous infamous English Rebel in An. 1578.) and seventh *F E S S E* the Metropolis, which for its greatness merits a more serious consideration.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the City FESSE, and the Trade thereof.

THIS City bears this name of *Fesse*, from the abundance of *Gold*, (as Writers record) that City of *Fesse*, was found in digging the Foundation thereof; it is beautified with many goodly Buildings both publick and private; it is divided by the River *Sabu* into three parts, containing in all 82000 *Houholds*, having 700 *Moschs* or *Temples*, 50 of them being adorned with *Pillars* of *Alabaster* and *Jasper*; and one seated in the heart of the City called *Carucen*, is the most sumptuous, containing a *mile* in compass, in breadth containing 17 *Arches*, in length 120, and born up by two thousand five hundred white *Marble Pillars*, under the chiefest *Arch* (where the *Tribunal* is kept) hangeth a most huge *Lamp* of *Silver*, incompassed with 110 lesser; under every the other *Arches* hang also very great *Lamps*, in each of which burn 150 *Lights*: it hath 31 *Gates* great and high; the *Roof* is 150 yards long, and 80 yards broad, and round about are divers *Porebes* containing 40 yards in length, and 30 in breadth, under which are the publick *Store-houses* of the Town: about the *Walls* are *Pulpits* of divers sorts, wherein the *Masters* of their Law read to the people such things as they imagine appertain to their *salvation*: the *Revenues* thereof Anno 1526, was 200 *Ducates* a day of old rent, accounted 100 *l. sterling*; until the late *Civil Wars* it was a City of great *Traffick*, and many *Merchants* of divers Nations resorted hither, and were allowed a publick Meeting-place for their *Commerce*, and lodging for their residence, being in form of a Court or Exchange, inclosed with a strong Wall, with 12 *Gates*, and limited with 15 *Streets* for several Nations to meet for their business, and for the laying up of their *Commodities*; and every night for security of their Goods and Persons, the same was kept guarded at the Cities charge, resembling the *Besistens* or *Canes* now in use in *Turkey* and other Southern Countreys.

There is here also divers *Colledges* where the *Sciences* are taught, amongst which *Madorac* is the chief, and accounted for one of the excellentest Pieces for Workmanship in all *Barbary*: it hath three *Cloysters* of admirable beauty, supported with eight square *Pillars* of divers colours; the *Roof* curiously carved, and the *Arches* of *Mosaicque* of *Gold* and *Azure*; the *Gates* are of *Brass* fair wrought, and the *Doors* of the private Chambers of in-laid work: It is recorded that this *Colledge* did cost the *Founder King*, *Abuchenen* 480 thousand *Sultanies* in *Gold*, which is in *English Money* 192 thousand pound; which would hardly in these days, were it now to be built, perform the twentieth part thereof, and this was not above 150 years past; and about that time *Henry the Seventh King* of *England* did build that sumptuous *Chappel* in *Westminster*; which as I have been informed, did in those days cost 7448 *l.* and let it be judged by *Artists*, how much more would build the fellow of it in these our days.

They have also here for the commodiry and pleasure of the Citizens 600 *Conduits*, from whence almost every house is served with water; besides what goeth to their religious uses, at the entries of their *Temples* and *Moschs*: but I have staid too long in surveying this City, I will now see what *Commodities* and *Merchandize* this Kingdom affords.

The *Commodities* found in general, as well in the Kingdom of *Fesse* as of *Morocco*, and found transportable for *Merchandize*, is *Fruits* of all kinds, such as is principally of *Dates*, *Almonds*, *Figs*, *Raisins*, *Olives*; also *Honey*, *Wax*, *Gold*, and sundry sorts of *Hides*, and *Skins*, especially that excellent sort of *Cordovans* from this Kingdom of *Morocco* called *Maroquins*, famous throughout *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*; also *Corn*, *Horses*, *Wools*, whereof the *Inhabitants* are observed of late days to make some *Cloath*: here is also found for *Merchandize* fabricated here some sorts of *Stuffs* of *Silks*, as *Sattins*, *Taffetaes*, and some sorts of *Linnen*, much in use in this Countrey, made partly of *Cotton*, and partly of *Flax*, and divers other *Commodities*.

The *Moneys* of this Kingdom, and generally of all the Kingdom of *Morocco*, is the *Xeriff* or *Moneys* of *Ducate* in *Gold*, deriving the name thereof from the *Xeriffs*, who within these few years made conquest of these Kingdoms, under pretext and colour of the Sanctity of their Religion, and is accounted to be about ten *shillings sterling* Money, divided into 8 parts, and esteemed $\frac{1}{4}$ each part, which may be compared to be about 14 *d.* in 15 *d. sterling*.

They keep their *Accounts* in these places by *Ducates*, or old *Xeriffs*, now almost out of use, divided into 8 parts, accounted in common value, but 12 *d.* every $\frac{1}{5}$, though worth more, as above is declared.

Their *Weight* here is two, one used in all ordinary *Commodities*, which is the *Rotolo*, containing () ounces or *drams*, it having been found by observation, that the 100 *l. Averdupois*, London, hath made here 64 *Rotolos*, and 100 *Rotolos* is here a *Canar*. The second weight is here the *Mitigal*, used in the weighing of *Silver*, *Gold*, *Pearl*, *Musk*, and the like, agreeing with the *Mitigal* used in *Argier* and *Tunis* spoken of before.

Measures in
Fesse.

The common Measure for length is here the *Covado*, 12 whereof is accounted to a *Cane*: and it hath been observed by *Barbary Merchants* hither trading, that the 100 *Tards* of *London* make here about 181 or 182 *Covadoes*.

Customs of
Fesse and Mo-
rocco.

The *Customs* of *Fesse* and *Morocco* are paid at the entrance thereinto, as is likewise due at the entrance of any other the *Cities* of this Kingdom, and is by the *Subjects Natives* upon all *Commodities* paid two in the hundred, and by all *Strangers* ten in the hundred, collected for what is sold or landed without leave, for *Exportation* again if once landed; which causeth divers of our *Merchants* bound for those parts to make their *Ships* their *Shops*, and consequently land so much of their *Commodities* as they imagine the *Market* will vend, and no more. But because the Kingdom of *Morocco* obeyeth the same *Rules* in matters of *Trade*, I will speak a word of that place likewise, and then survey the *Trade* of them both together as they are known now to us, to be as it were but one, though indeed different Kingdoms.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Kingdom of MOROCCO, and the Provinces thereof.

Morocco, and
the Provinces
thereof.

THE Kingdom of *Morocco*, once of great splendor, is now divided into six *Provinces*, the first *Tangorijta*, having a *Town* also of that name: *Fisidet* is the second, which giveth name likewise to a *Province*; the third is *Massa*, the principal of a *Province* abounding in *Amber*. *Alarab* is the fourth, fortified and kept by the only *Garrison* of this *Country*. The fifth is *Taradant*, in times past the second in this Kingdom, and the principal for *Traffick*, ruined by the late Wars, whereunto yet the resort is commonly made by many *English* and *French* for *Commerce*. The sixth and last is *Morocco* the *Metropolis*, of which a word according to my intended method.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the City MOROCCO, and the Trade thereof.

City of Moroc-
co, and the
Trade thereof.

MOROCCO is the chief *City* of this Kingdom, and in times past was accounted the *Metropolis* of all *Barbary*, as once containing one hundred thousand households, but now inferior to *Fesse* in beauty, spaciousness and populousness; it is strongly walled about, and within adorned with many private and publick Edifices, the chief being the *Castle* or *Arsenal*, and the *Churches*, or *Moschs*; one whereof is bigger, though not so beautiful as that of *Fesse*, seated in the midst of the *City*, and built by *Hali* their King, augmented 50 fathom in spaciousness by *Abdullumen* and *Mansor* his Son, with many exquisite *Pillars* brought from *Spain*; he also covered the same with *Lead*, and made a *Cistern* of the same greatness, as this *Temple* was to receive the *Rain-water* that came therefrom; besides which he made therein a *Tower* of *Masonry* in form of the *Roman Colossus*, equal in height to the famous *Tower* in *Bolonia*, which being ascended, the *Hills* of *Asaffi*, being 130 miles distant, may be easily discerned. The *Castle* is also very large and strong, of the bigness of a reasonable *Town*, in the midst whereof is a *Temple*, which hath a *Tower*, whereon is fixed a *Spindle* of *Iron*, passing through three great round *Globes* made of pure *Gold*, and weighing 130 thousand *Barbary Ducates*, which is 58500 *l. sterling*, which divers *Kings* have gone about to take down and convert into *Money*; but have all desisted, by reason of some strange misfortune that hath been inflicted on them, so that the common people imagine they are kept by a guard of *Spirits*.

They have here also a *Burse* for *Merchants*, which is now taken up by *Artisans*, the late *Civil Wars* having eclipsed the glory of the famous *Trade* that was seated in this *Country*, which in its former splendour was found to have several *Streets* for several *Artsmen*, and no one *Artisman* permitted to make his abiding but amongst those of his own Profession.

Commodities
of Morocco.

The *Commodities* of this Kingdom are the same as in the Kingdom of *Fesse*, spoken of before, save that the same abounds more in *Sugars*, especially in *Taradant*, where divers *Merchants* are found to reside purposely for that *Commodity*, from whence it is *Exported* into other *Regions*.

Coins of
Morocco.

The *Coins* current is also the *Xeriff* common with *Fesse*, and all these parts of *Barbary*, and by some called the *Ducate of Gold*, having eight divisions or parts, esteemed to be about nine shillings and four pence sterling, each $\frac{1}{4}$ worth fourteen pence sterling.

Weights of
Morocco.

They are found here to have two several *Quintals*, one that doth accord with the *Quintal* of *Fesse*, specified formerly; and the other which doth agree with the *Quintal* of *Sevil*, which may

may be seen more at large in this ensuing *Traët*, and there it may be observed, how the same doth agree with the weight of *London*, and other places; besides which it is observable, that sundry Commodities are weighed by this *Quintal*, yet comprehending more or less *Rosols*, according to the custom in sale of that Commodity, which the *Merchants* must learn to know.

The *Measure* of length here is also *Covado*, agreeing with that of *Fesse*, as you shall find in *Measure* of the Chapter before touched.

The *Customs* of *Morocco* are the same, as specified in the Kingdom of *Fesse*, at the entrado 2 *Customs* of *per cent.* by the Subject, and 10 *per cent.* by the *Merchant stranger*: But the Civil Wars have given a period to that famous *Traffick* here maintained by the *Barbary Merchants* of *London*, which from this Kingdom had its original, and which flourished in the days of Queen *Elizabeth*; the faction, dissention, and banding for this Kingdom and *Fesse*, overthrew that Company, from whose ashes and dissolution, arose the Society of *Merchants trading into the*

Levant Seas, known by the name of the *Turkie Company*, which now we find to be grown to that height; that (without comparison) it is the most flourishing and most beneficial Company to the Common-wealth of any in *England* of all other whatsoever; into whose Patent was at first inserted the *Eastern-Indies*, as only proper to their Navigation, which within few years after being by way of *Turkey* better discovered, and gathering thereby new strength, it was in the beginning of King *James's* Reign incorporated a Society by it self; and for encouragement to Adventurers in consideration of the length of the Voyage, and of the great charges and dangers incident thereto, it was permitted that all men of what Quality and Profession soever, might be Adventurers therein, and be admitted thereunto, contrary to the Custom and Privilege of the *Turkey*, and said *Barbary Company*, and of all other Societies of *Merchants*, who admit not any to be a Member thereof, but such as are meet *Merchants*, and none others.

The *Trade* of these Countreys by reason of their discontent is almost come now to nothing, every Town and Province for the most part acknowledging a several Sovereign; and where Peace and Unity is wanting, Trade must decay. Some good Ports these two Kingdoms are found to enjoy for Traffick, as *Tituan* within the Straights, *Tangier* and *Senta* at the Straights mouth, *Larache*, *Maxinara*, *Sali* the old and new, a second *Argier*, and sure receptacle for *Pirates*, lately reduced to better conformity with the English Subjects by the valour of some English, under the fortunate and happy conduct of Captain *William Rainsborough*, to whose worth I owe this particular remembrance: *Affasse*, *Mogador*, and *Santa Cruz*, with some others; and lastly, *Taradant* the only Mart of all these Countreys, seated upon the River of *Sens*, in a spacious Plain between the Mountain *Atlas* and the Sea, abounding with *Sugar*, and all other kind of Provision; the good regard and continual abode that *Mahomet Xeriffe*, one of their late Sovereigns made in this place, hath greatly augmented and ennobled this Town; the Observations upon the present Trade thereof, I am constrained by reason of my ignorance, to refer to another hand.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Numidia and Lybia, and the Provinces thereof.

Numidia hath on the East *Egypt*, on the West the *Atlantique Ocean*, on the North of *Numidia* *Atlas*, on the South *Lybia*: It will not be material to relate the Provinces, for in them are found but few Towns, by reason of the yearly progress of the Inhabitants from place to place in Families and Tribes; the Countrey abounding in Dates, the food here of Man and Beast.

Lybia hath on the East *Nilus*, on the West the *Atlantique Ocean*, on the North *Numidia*, and on the South the Land of *Negroes*; the Countrey altogether sandy, barren, and a Desert, the Inhabitants altogether Heathenish, and therefore not worthy the conversation of a civil Merchant, or the residence of any Commerce.

CHAP. XXV.

Of NEGRITA, or the Land of Negroes, and the Trade thereof.

This Land of *Blackmoors*, hath on the East *Æthiopia Superior*, on the West the *Atlantique Ocean*, on the North *Lybia*, on the South *Manicongo*; in this tract of ground the Trade is accounted twenty five Kingdoms or Provinces, through which runneth the famous River of thereof.

Niger or *Sanega*, in whose over-flowing consisteth the welfare of the Inhabitants; even as in *Egypt* it doth by the Inundation of *Nilus*, for this (as that) increaseth for forty days, and decreaseth for forty days more, during which time the Inhabitants sail over the whole Land in Boats and Barges.

This whole Tract principally now acknowledgeth three Sovereigns, which is the Kingdom of *Tombutu*, the Kingdom of *Borneo*, and the Kingdom of *Goaga*; each Kingdom giving name to a City the principal residence of the Kings. The City of *Tombutu* lieth beyond the River of *Sanega* or *Niger*, wherein is found a Trade driven by many *French*, *Dutch* and *English Merchants*; the manner thereof, and the matter wherewith I shall hereafter as well as I can particularize. Four hundred miles from *Tombutu* is the City of *Goaga*, wherein are found eminent Merchants, and precious and sumptuous Merchandize of all sorts. *Borneo* is the third, the Inhabitants whereof are better versed in breeding of Cattle, than in the Art of Commerce, and better read in *Mars* than *Mercury*.

The Commodities of these Countreys, are *Corn*, *Sugars*, *Cattel*, *Horses*, *Rice*, *Fruits*, *Gold in Sand*, which they term *Siga*, and we *Tibur*; and also in *Ingots* without Sovereign stamp or character, and is distinguished by its fineness and goodness, which the Inhabitants by way of Exchange do Barter with their Neighbours and other foreign Nations, against *Cloaths*, *Linnen*, *Callico's*, *Basons of Copper*, *Iron-work*, *Sword-blades*, *Hand-Guns*, *Glasses*, *Beads*, and such like, and principally against *Salt*, which of all other Commodities this Countrey is most defective in, and in some places affords not, and therefore pays for it at an excessive dear price to Strangers.

The Trade of all this Tract, such as it is now in these days known to our Nation, is comprised amongst the Sea-coast, which the *Portugals* by reason of their former Plantation here, and rich Commerce, have entitled the *Golden Coast*, and we in common appellation, term the Trade of the Coast of *Genin* and *Benin*, two of the principal Provinces Maritime, that are found included within the Circuits of these three before-mentioned Kingdoms: which Trade that it may be a little better understood, I shall more particularly survey, according to some Observations made by some hands thereon,

In the beginning and discovery of this Maritime Coast, (for thereto I intend to apply the Trade of this Country) the *Portugals* were the first that ranged this Shore, and had some small knowledge of their Commodities and of the manner of trading with them, who partly by fair means, and partly by constraint got footing in this Sea-coast, building Forts in some, and placing Garrisons and Factories in others, which then was found so Golden and beneficial to that Countrey, that it is conceived this only thing (as what will not Gold attract) drew them to search further the Maritime Coast of this Tract all along to *Cape bona Esperansa*, and so consequently thereby unto the *East-Indies*: fair quarter and courteous usage being then perceived in these Forts and Towns thus subjected to the *Portugals*, drew the Inhabitants and Countrey-men to a fair and ordinary commutation and exchanging of Commodities with them, which according to the custom of that Kingdom, was maintained by Factors appointed for the King's particular account in every Port and Town, as if he intended to make the profits of Merchandizing to defray the charges of his Conquest and Garrison, furnishing them with *Salt*, *Iron*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Basons*, *Knives*, *Cloth*, *Linnen*, and other *European Commodities*; receiving in exchange partly the Commodities proper for their nourishment, such as was *Cattle*, *Corn*, *Rice*, and the like; and principally Commodities beneficial, as *Gold* it self in great abundance both in *Sand* and *Ingots* melted, which gave a quickning and life to the further discoveries of those Countreys and continuance of the Trade, which is found there maintained to this day, though in a far lesser manner.

The *English* and other Nations afterwards desirous to share in this rich Trade, sailed within a short time likewise hither; and because they had not such Places and Forts for their Ware-houses, and the Protection of their Persons and Goods, therefore would not, or else might not with safety land their Commodities without danger of the fallhood of the *Portugals*, or treachery of the Inhabitants: therefore at first sailing hither were compelled to Anchor amongst the Coast nearest to the best Towns, and of greatest concourse, and signifie to the Inhabitants the Commodities they had brought to utter, drew at length by their fair demeanour and courteous usage the *Moors* to come aboard their Ships, and bring their *Gold* with them; the manner of which Trade (as being different from any other Countrey) I shall briefly set down.

In the morning betimes, having for the most part then the Wind of off the shore, and calm weather, the *Moors* come aboard in their *Canoes* and *Scuts* to traffique, some for themselves, and some which they call *Tolkens* or *Factors* for others, who carry at their *Girdles* a *Purse*, wherein small Clouts or Papers containing sometimes 10 several mens *Gold* are wrapped and laid up; which though it should be of one and the same weight and goodness, they notwithstanding readily distinguish, and having made their Barter for *Cloth*, *Linnen*, or the like, at noon return with the *Sea-turn*, or as they call it, the *Brise*, again to the shore; and besides

besides their Bargains covenanted, these *Factors* have some small thing for themselves as the reward of their pains by way of *Brokage* or *Factorage*, which they called by the name of *Dachio*.

But in process of time the *Netherlanders* frequenting this Coast, and well acquainted with the manner of this *English Traffick*; and coming into the same parts where the *English* traded and were known, were the first that spoiled this *Golden Trade*, partly by their sinister dealing, and partly by their undermining and fraudulent tricks; for they coming to Anchor together with the *English* to sell their *Commodities*, and finding that the *English* vended more Wares, and had a larger Traffick by the concurrence of the native *Merchants* from ashore, with these *Tolkens* above-mentioned, than they had, hired these *Pilots*, *Boat-men* and *Tolkens* (that were thus employed, to carry their Passengers and *Merchants* aboard) under-hand to carry them aboard their *Dutch Ships*, and not aboard the *English*, and so to trade with them only; which the *English* at last perceiving and smelling out their craft, were by the same craft compelled to prevent the same; so that by this means the one out-vying the other, these fellows for their good will and *Brokage* have by this means drawn the duty, or rather courtesy of *Dachio*, to 6 in 7 per cent. to the prejudice of all *Traders* upon this Coast: but this rested not here, for this dealing drew on a greater inconvenience in their Trade, for when the *Flemmings* had first been the Authors of this ill custom or courtesy of *Dachio* to these *Boat-men* and *Tolkens*, which necessarily were by all succeeding *European Merchants* to be imitated, or their Voyage lost, and their *Commodities* remain unfold: It was found that many *Merchant Moors*, *Inland-men*, coming to the Sea-side to buy Wares of them, bringing great store of *Gold* with them for Traffick, and having divers *Slaves*, some 20, some 30, and some more according to their means and Trade, to carry back those Wares they had thus bought on Ship-board, and these *Moorish Merchants* taking their Lodgings in the Houses of these *Tolkens*, and using to acquaint them with their full Commissions and intents, and then receiving of them their *Gold*, repaired aboard the Ships to Trade and Barter; and if the *Moorish Merchants* were not skilled in the *Portugall Tongue*; those *Tolkens* would presently tell the *Flemmings*, and desire them not to speak *Morisico* to them, because their *Merchants* were such as dwelt far within the Land; thereby giving them to understand that they meant by this Watch-word to deceive him, and afterward to share those so ill-gotten purchases amongst them: and it did, nor doth it seldom fall out, but that the *Merchant Moor*, not accustomed to the Sea, lies Sea-sick aboard, all the whilst the knavish *Tolken* makes his Bargain for him with the crafty *Dutch*, conniving at the *Flemmings* great enhanced prices of his *Commodities*, to draw the greater gain and more *Gold* from the *Moor*; whom sometimes he cozens by stealing some of his *Gold*, and put it into his mouth, ears, or otherwise; which the *Moor* finding by the Scale and Weight to want, adds some more knavery thereto, by blowing into the *Christians Scale* and Ballance to make it weight; and when all these his intended Bargains are finished, and the *Moor* again landed, the *Tolkens* and *Boats-men* return again aboard to divide the cozened profit and ill-gotten gain between them, wherein it may be imagined that the *Flemming* for his part of the knavery and connivance must have a share of the gains; which hath proved such a hinderance and detriment to the *English* and other *Christians* that Trade upon this Coast, that unless they also connive at the *Tolkens Villany* and deceit as the *Dutch* do, their Voyage will be lost, and their *Commodities* to their prejudice remain unfold; this is in brief the manner of their Trade, the means now follow.

As for their Customs due to the Kings and Sovereigns upon this Coast, it is found to vary in divers Ports and Havens, and only paid by Inhabitant in case the Christian bring not his Goods ashore to sell, every Haven having a peculiar Officer, and every Merchant that cometh with an intent to buy Wares at a Port-Town, payeth a Toll or small Custom for his Person, though he buy nothing; and that no deceit may be used in the Collector, there is ever a Son or some near Kinsman of that Prince, joyned in Authority with the said Collector or Customor; and if the Merchant buy any Commodities aboard a Ship for less than two ounces of Gold at a time, then he must compound with the Customor for the Custom as he can at his pleasure, as that which is the Customers own profit, fee and wages: but if he buy above two ounces of Gold which they call a Benda, then the Custom is an Angel of Gold for every Benda, as I am given to understand.

I have shewed that Coins acknowledging any Sovereignty by stamp are not here in use, but the Gold passable either in Sands or Ingots, according to the fineness and goodness is the current Coin current in passable, which our Merchants very well distinguish by 24 artificial Needles made by alloy of Metals, from the lowest sort of Gold to the finest of 24 Carots fine, having exact Rules for the valuation thereof, accordingly as the same is found either in fineness or coarseness: neither use they any Money, or any kind of minted Coin wherewith to pay each other; but when any Commodity is bought, the payment thereof is made with Gold, and that likewise by weight; and it must be a very small parcel that hath not some kind of weight to distinguish and weigh it withal,

Kacorawns.

withal, and they pay each other with four square pieces of *Gold*, weighing some a grain, and some half a grain : and about *Mina* a Castle of the *Portugals*, they pay each other with *Kacorawns*, which is *Gold* drawn out into *Wire*, and cut afterward into small pieces for all trivial *Commodities* ; and in other places with little pieces of *Iron* of a finger in length, with some *Character* stamped thereon ; and in some places they have not the *Art* of melting their *Gold*, but sell it, or rather pay it one to another in *Sand* by weight, according as they shall agree both in the value and in the quantity.

The Weights of Guiney and Benin.

The *Weights* are made of *Copper* of divers sorts, and have little round *Copper Scales*, like a hollow *Orange Pill* for *Gold*.

A *Benda* is the greatest weight, and weighs two ounces.

A *Benda offa* is half a *Benda*, and is an ounce.

Assava is two *Pesos* and a half.

Egebba is two *Pesos*, and accounted half an ounce, or the fourth part of a *Benda*.

Seron is accounted for one *Peso* and a half.

Eufanno is accounted a *Peso*.

Quienta is three quarters of a *Peso*.

Each *Peso* is held a *Loot*.

Mediataba is a quarter of a *Peso*.

Agiraque is half a *Peso*, so that by those that have made the trial of their weights with ours, they have found them to be in every pound *Troy* a *Peso* and a half in every pound heavier than our *Troy* pound used in *England* ; and this weight is the Rule for their *Gold* in passing for *Commodities* : where note, that all Countreys have not in this and other these large Coasts *Moneys* current of *Metal* as we have in *Christendom* ; for in some parts of *Æthiopia* their *Money* is *Pepper*, in *Tombutu* and about the River *Niger*, their *Money* is *Cockles* or *Shell-fish*, in *Azanab* their *Money* is *Porcellette*, in *Bengala* *Porcellette* and *Metal* together, as in *China* they use *Porcellette* for *Money*, and in some other places of *India*, *Paper* stamped with the *King's Seal* passeth for current *Money* ; and in some places the *Barks* of certain *Trees* called *Gelsamora*, and in *Congo* and many places of these Countreys *Lumach*, and in *Angela*, *Beads* of *Glass*, and such like in many other places.

Coins of many parts of this Coast.

Their *Measure* for length in *Cloath* or other *Commodities*, is a *Jaſiam*, which is accounted with us 12 foot, or two fathom, which they cut the one from the other, and in that sort sell their *Linnen* the one to the other ; and those two fathom by trial of the *Dutch* make a stork and three quarters, but in *Woollen* they never measure above pieces of one handful broad, which they so cut off and use for *Girdles*, which they wear about their middles, and sell it among themselves in this manner in these pieces aboveſaid, and use no other kind of measure which they call a *Paw*, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. *English*.

Measures of Guiney and Benin.

The manner of accounting.

The *Inhabitants* of this Coast at the first trading here of the *Portugals*, were very rude and ignorant, and were easily beguiled in all the *Commodities* which they sold them ; and not only took in good part the badness of the *Ware* they received, but were also deceived in their measure ; the *Portugals* by this means putting off their rotten *Linnens*, rusty *Knives*, broken and patched *Basons*, pieced *Kettles*, and such like, and these at what measure, value, weight and quantity they pleased for their *Gold* : but the times are now altered, and they by their usual sufferings in this kind by the *Portugals*, made the more wary, provident and circumspect in their Traffick with the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch* : so that in those *Commodities* which they buy or barter, either for their own use, or for *Merchandise*, they are found to have as good judgment in them as the *Sellers* themselves.

Their ignorance in *Trade* may be judged by their ignorance in *Accounting* and *Reckoning*, for when they have past the number of *Ten*, they rehearse so many words one after another for one number, that they are so puzzled and cumbred therewith, that they cannot tell how to get out, and so sit buzzing so long, till at last they have lost their Tale, and forgot their number, and so are forced to begin to tell again : but since they began to trade with the *English*, and were to reckon above the number of *Ten*, for they use no more amongst them, they reckon on till they come to *Ten*, and then take one of their fingers into their hands, and then tell to *Ten* again ; and then take another finger into their hand, and so proceed till they have both their hands full, which in all maketh one hundred, then they mark that up, and then begin to tell as at the first, and use the same order as before.

To conclude this Traffick, and to leave this Coast, I hear not in these days that the *English* frequenting that Coast, or that the *French* or *Dutch* make any great benefit thereby : for the present subtilty of the *Inhabitants*, perceiving how their *Gold* is sought eagerly after by them and all Nations, can now adays set such a rate thereon by this their manner of *Exchange* and *Barter*, and that by being so often beguiled by others, they are now grown more wary and circumspect in their Bargaining, and are as ready to beguile the beguilers, as to be beguiled themselves ; for they look now narrowly both to their *Measure* and the goodness of their *Commodity* ; and though at the first they knew no distinction of *Christians*, but took the *Portugals* and

and all white men to be of one Nation; yet since they know each Nation, and are acquainted with their particular manners and manner of dealing, having ever hitherto from the beginning found the fairest and squarest Trade with the English, therefore when they come, they are the best welcome to them, and speed best of any other Nations whatsoever with them.

I willingly omit here to speak of the *Sugar Trade*, and of the plenty of *Sugar-Canes* growing upon this Coast; the King of Portugal here in certain places farming the sole Trade thereof to certain his own Subjects, with a strict proviso, that the same be sold to none other but to his own Subjects, and that Provision to be sent only for Lisbon, to gain a great Custom thereby imposed thereon; therefore the Portugal being here the only buyer and ingrosser, the Inhabitants must and are enforced to sell only to them, and at what reasonable rate they best can agree upon; and this restraint of this Commodity hath drawn the Dutch to build and fortifie in some places upon this Coast, as now of late they have done at *Mina* opposite to the Spaniard, where they are at continual variance, the River only parting them.

CHAP. XXVI.

Æthiopia Superiour and Inferiour, and the Provinces thereof.

Æthiopia the Superiour is known to us by the name of *Abasine*, and comprehendeth many large Provinces and Kingdoms, and contains the Springs of three famous Rivers, *Abas*, *Totafis* and *Nilus*, arising out of the Lake *Zembre*; being for the most part Christians, and commanded by that so much renowned Emperour *Prestor John*; affording for Commodities to the neighbour Regions, *Rice*, *Barley*, *Pease*, *Sugars*, *Minerals* of all sorts, *Goats*, *Sheep*, and *Oxen*; but because these Towns of these Provinces are for the most part in-Land, they afford no great matter of Trade, and as little known to our Nation, I willingly omit them.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Æthiopia Inferiour, and the Provinces thereof.

Æthiopia Inferiour hath the Red-Sea on the East, the Æthiopian Ocean on the West, the Land of Negro's on the North, and the Southern Ocean on the South, commonly divided into these parts, *Aian*, *Zanbar*, *Monomotapa*, *Cassaria*, *Manicongo*.

In *Aian*, are upon the Sea-coasts these three Cities much frequented by Merchants, *Aian*, *Arar*, *Zeila*, *Borbera*, the second of which was sacked by the Portugals in Anno 1516. and is found to abound with *Flesh*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Ivory* and *Cattel*; especially *Sheep* in plenty.

Zanibar contains 15 Towns that give names to 15 several Kingdoms, the chief for Trade is *Zanibar*, *Quiloa*, where the Portugals have Forts built and fortified Anno 1509. *Mosambique* also fortified by them. *Soffola*, which for the abundance of *Ivory* and *Gold* is conceived to be the Land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* sent by his three years Voyage.

Monomotapa contains also sundry Provinces invironed almost round with waters, and abounding with Mines of *Gold*, accounted to contain above 2000, the principal being three, *Monica*, *Boro* and *Quitiana*; which yields not any Commodity else save *Elephants Teeth*, to procure which, it is supposed 5000 are yearly slain in these Kingdoms.

Cassaria hath nothing famous in it, save that famous and noted head-land *Cape bona speranza*, discovered by the Portugals in Anno 1497.

Manicongo was discovered by the Portugals 1486, and by them then converted to the Popish Religion, which the Inhabitants soon forsook, as peradventure seeing that that Religion was made the Cloak of their Conquest, yielding yearly 30000 Slaves in sale to the Portugals, which they carry to *Brasile* to work in their Silver Mines; the Trade of the principal of these it is fit I should in this place more particularly handle.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of Mofambique, and the Trade thereof.

Mofambique,
and the Trade
thereof.

THE Sea-coast affording the prime places of Traffick known to our Countreymen in this large Tract of Land before-mentioned, and especially from *Cape-bona-esperanze*, to the entrance of the *Red-Sea*, which now cometh to be handled, it will not be fitting I should wholly omit the Trade thereof, before I have better surveyed the same, together with those Towns of Traffick as are found to be there most eminent, and therewith relate the manner how, and the matter whereof this Trade is here maintained and preserved; I will then include the Trade of this whole Coast under the Title of *Mofambique*, as being the Principal Town of Negotiation found alongst this shore, having *Soffola* on the one side thereof, and *Quiloa* on the other side: all which being fortified by the *Portugals*, the first *Christian* Discoverers thereof, give yet that liberty and freedom to the Countrey Inhabitants and others to exercise the same that would, and considering their manner of Traffick, it is seen plentifully stored both with the native Commodities of the Coast it self; and of the In-land Countries; there are here found the Towns of *Cuama*, *Sena*, *Macava*, *Brava*, *Melinda*, and others along this shore, seated some on the Coast of *Abex*, and some on the Coast of *Melinda*; but *Quiloa* for the commodiousness of the River, and the passage into the Main Continent, having but a short cut into the Lake of *Zaflan*, in which there ariseth a great River, that runneth into *Nilus*, and so to *Cairo*, and therefore the same is accounted the principal City for eminency and concourse of people, though for Traffique this and the rest give place (if the *Spanish* Relations be true) to *Mofambique*, wherein is found the first Fortres that was built by the *Portugals* on this Coast and Seas.

Soffola.

The Captain
of Mofambique
the greatest
Merchant.

Mofambique then is not only the name of an *Island*, but also of a *Kingdom*, seated between *Monomotapa* and *Quiloa*; the *Island* is found to have a pretty Town seated upon it, and together with the *Islands* of *Saint George*, and *Saint Jacob*, makes a large, fair, and secure Haven for Ships of the greatest burthen, fit to receive and harbour all Vessels, that come and go, both to and from *India* to *Christendom*; and although this *Island* nor *Kingdom* are not very great, yet they are very rich, and most abounding of all the Countreys of this Coast of *Mofambique*; the *Island* whereon the Town is situated, is inhabited now by two manner of People, *Christians* and *Mahometans*; the *Christians* account themselves *Portugals*, or of the *Portugal* Race, who are the keepers of a strong *Castle* seated therein, from whence also all other their Castles and Forts seated in this Tract are supplied with their necessities; especially *Soffola*, where the richest Mine of Gold of all this Coast lieth, and there the *Portugal* Ships do use to harbour in Winter-time, when they are not able to sail either backward or forward otherwise to accomplish their desired Voyage; and there likewise the *Indian* Ships are accustomed to take in Victuals and fresh Water; and by the only discovery of this place, the *Portugals* first found out the way to *India*; for here they met with *Pilots* that were able to instruct them in the manner of the Navigation of these Seas, and were expert in the Maritime Coasts thereof; they have no sweet Water in the Town, nor in the *Castle*, though it be imagined to be the strongest in *India*, but have many Cisterns round about it, wherein a years Provision of Water is ever found, which they fetch from the Continent from a place called *Cabasar*. The Captain of this *Castle* is still found to be the greatest Merchant here, for he keeps a *Factor* in *Soffola* and another in *Quiloa*, and yearly sendeth Barks for Trade alongst the Coast, who commonly for some good service performed hath this place and Command assign'd him for three years, which is conceived to be worth 400 thousand *Ducates*, and afterward he is to go into *India*, and upon his own charge to serve there at the Command of the *Viceroy* for the King of *Portugal* other three years, and then may depart for *Spain* if he please, besides whom none may hence trade for *India*, but the Inhabitants *Portugals*, and who are also enjoined to be married men, for such as are unmarried may not stay here by special priviledg from the King, granted to those that inhabit here, to the end, that the *Island* should be peopled, and thereby kept safeguarded and maintained, and for this immunity they are only bound in time of need to defend the *Castle*, and are accounted as the Garrison thereof, though it is found that the *Governour* and his family only lieth therein, and the Townsmen by turns, having the warding and watching thereof committed to their charge and trust.

Navigation of
India.

Their Navigation is hence into *India* but once a year, which is in the month of *April*, and continueth till the midst of *September*, because that throughout the whole Countrey of *India*, they must sail with *Monsons*, which are certain current constant winds, which have a settled course of blowing throughout the year, whereby they make their account to go and come from the one place to the other, and in thirty days they may sail from *Mofambique* to *India*, and they are then forced to stay in *India* till the month of *August*, when as then the wind or *Monson* cometh again, to serve them for *Mofambique* and this Coast, in every which

which year the Captain abovefaid hath ever a Ship for his own account going and coming into India.

As for the *Commodities* which this Countrey and Coast are found principally to afford to the *Commodities* Merchant for Transportation, it is chiefly *Gold*, for near *Soffalla* is a very rich Mine, and of the Coast of within the Land, the famous Mine of *Angola*, the richest in the World, is said to be seated, be- *Mosambique*. sides the rich Miner of *Monomotapa*, where in a River running thereby is found *Sand of Gold* in great plenty, which is accounted the finest and best, and called by the *Portugals*, *Bolongorn Orocmo*. The King of *Portugal* having ever a special *Factor* resident in *Mosambique*, trading The Kings of for his account, keeping correspondence with other his *Factors*, and sending *Merchandize* from *Portugal* great one place to another; for by this means the *Kings of Portugal*, the first Navigators into these Merchants: parts, so far honoured *Merchandizing*, that they held it no disparagement to raise thus some estate, the better to perform and accomplish these long and chargeable Navigations, and hence it grew that they bringing these *Indian Commodities* into *Europe*, for their own account did by Commissioners contract with private *Merchants* for the same in *Lisbon*, and other places; which hence from this Authority were termed *Regal Contratts*. The other *Commodities* of this Coun- Regal Com- itrey, besides *Gold in Sand*, and *Ingots*, are, *Ambergreece*, *Ebony-wood*, *Ivory*, *Elephantis-teeth*, trade. and many *slaves*, both men and women, which hence are cartied principally to *India*, as being reputed the strongest *Moors* in all the East Countreys, and are put throughout *India* to the hardest labour and loathsomest drudgery.

In order here, according to my intended method, for the Explanation of the Trade of this place and Countrey, I should lay down the *Coins* current here, and their valuation, their *Measures* of length, and their *Weights* used in *Merchandizing*; but because that by the Col- Coins, Mea- lection I have made, and the Observation that I have noted, the *Portugals* at their first Con- sures, and quest here, brought with them their own *Species* and *Coins*, as also their own *Weights* and Weights in Measures, as a testimony of their *Regality* and *Sovereignty*, and that the particulars thereof in *Mosambique* and the Coast: shall be more at large shewed in its due place, when I come to handle the Trade of *Lisbon*, from whence the same had its original; I shall, to avoid needless repetition, desire the Reader to be referred thereunto, and so leaving this large Coast with this slender Survey, I shall proceed to what doth rest behind of *Africa*, which is better known unto us, and wherewith our Nation is more familiarly acquainted.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of EGYPT, and the Provinces thereof.

EGYPT on the East is bounded with the *Red-Sea*, on the West with *Cyrene*, on the North with the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the South with *Habasia*: This Countrey Egypt, and the Trade thereof: is watered by the fruitful River *Nilus*, which for the more benefit of the spreading Plains divides it self into seven Channels, and begins about the fifteenth of June to rise and swell above his banks, and for forty days doth so continue, and within forty days again collecteth it self into its own limits: all the Towns here are seated on the tops of Hills, which during this flood appear to strangers like *Islands*; Intercourse and Commerce being all this time preserved by *Boats*, *Skiffs*, and *Lighters*, instead of *Camels* and *Horses*; this River is in length 3000 miles, and when it is found not to swell, it portendeth some fatal accident either to Countrey or Sovereign.

In this Countrey are found these famous Towns for Traffick, *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander the Great*, the most eminent Sea-Port of all *Egypt*, and whither before the discovery of the *Indies* was the Scale of those *Commodities* which since we find to come thence, and then most frequented by the *Venetians*, who had almost the sole Trade of the *Commodities* of *India* and *Egypt* in their own hands, and from them dispersed and transported through *Europe*, and who to this day yet keep a *Consul* there for the Protection of their Merchants.

The next is *Damiata*, seated at the entrance of one of the Channels of *Nilus*, the Command whereof cost much blood in the days of those Wars in the Holy-Land by the Western Christians. Damiata.

The next is *Sues*, a Haven of consequence standing at the North end of the *Red-Sea*, where- Sues. in the Great *Turk* keeps a Station for his *Gallies*, commonly built in *Cairo*, and afterward carried thither by *Camels* to command his Dominions in those parts.

The next is *Rosetta*, seated on the principal Channel of *Nilus*, and in a triangle from the two above-named Cities of *Alexandria* and *Cairo*, serving for a Scale for both. Rosetta.

The last and most principal is *Cairo*, the chief of this Countrey, containing 18000 Streets, and each Street being every night locked up and barred, which makes the City impregnable, Cairo.

The Trade of
Egypt in times
past settled in
Alexandria.

Cafir in the
Red-Sea.

Coptus.

And removed
first to Caffa in
the Euxine Sea.

Then to Tra-
bisond, Sarmat-
chand, &c.

of which more hereafter. I find some Authors to have left for a remembrance behind them, a touch of the *Trade* of this Country in times past practised by the commodiousness of the *Red-Sea*, which entrencheth into the heart of this Countrey; and because that *Galvano* relateth the beginning, continuance, and period of this *Trade*, I will briefly follow his words. *Ptol. Philadelphus* then 277 years before the *Incarnation*, was the first that gave beginning, and set afoot this Navigation, bringing the *Spices*, *Drugs*, and *Commodities* of *Arabia* and *India* through the *Red-Sea* into *Egypt* to the Port of *Alexandria*, where the *Venetians* as then the only famous Merchants of *Christendom*, brought up the same, and were the first that this way dispersed it through *Europe*, *Africa* and *Asia*. *Cafir* being then the principal Haven Town in the *Red-Sea*, whence their Voyage to *India* was set forth and begun, and where the same afterward was ended, and from thence by Land these *Commodities* were conveyed to *Coptus*, a Town now altogether inhabited by *Jacobite Christians*, and so thence down the River Nile to *Alexandria* in the *Mediterranean Sea*, by which Traffick this City became so rich and eminent, that the Custom-house there yielded to *Ptol. Aalates* 7½ millions of Gold: and afterward when the *Romans* came to be Lords of *Egypt*, they found it to yield them fifteen millions. These last augmented this *Trade*, and sent into *India* every year by the testimony of *Pliny* an hundred and twenty Sail of Ships, whose Lading was outward bound worth 120000 Crowns, and it produced in profit at the return homeward, for every Crown, a hundred. But when the *Vandals*, *Lombards*, *Goths* and *Moors* had rent asunder the *Roman Empire*, all Commerce in these parts between these Nations began to cease; but when the inconvenience and discommodity thereof was sensibly discerned and perceived, it was begun again and set afoot anew by other Princes that coveted this rich *Trade*, conveying the *Indian Commodities* afterward with great difficulty, partly by Land, and partly by Water to *Capha* in the *Black-Sea*, as then belonging to the *Genoese*; but this by reason of the long way and dangerous passage, being found too tedious and prejudicial, *Trade* (which is ever found to have a secret Genius and hidden course of it self) was removed for these and other causes to *Trabesond*, which was then conceived the fittest Mart-Town, then *Sarmachand* in *Zagethai* had it, where the *Indian*, *Persian* and *Turkish Merchants* met to barter their *Commodities*; the *Turks* thence conveying the same to *Damasco*, *Baruti* and *Aleppo*, from which last place the *Venetians* again transported these *Commodities* to *Venice*, making that City thereby the common Emporium of *Christendom*; and lastly, in Anno 1300, the *Soltans* of *Egypt* restored the passage by the *Red-Sea*, and the *Venetians* resettled their *Factors* in *Alexandria*, which continued for two hundred years, until the *Portugals*, *Spaniards*, *English*, and lastly, the *Dutch*, found a new way by the back-side of *Africa*, to convey the same to their own homes, whereby the great *Trade* which the *Egyptians*, and principally the *Venetians* had to themselves for many years, came thus to nothing, and the Traffick of *Alexandria* and *Red-Sea* thereby is now decayed, and become altogether unfrequented, as at this day we find it, subsisting only by the native *Commodities* thereof; in which nature it is fittest I should now survey the same.

CHAP. XXX.

Of ALEXANDRIA, and the Trade thereof.

Alexandria,
and the Trade
thereof.

ALEXANDRIA is said to be built by *Alexander the Great*, and was called by the *Turks* the Lords thereof *Scanderia*, and which in the *Nicene Council* was ordained to be one of the four *Patriarchal Cities*; it is yet the fairest and best Maritime Port of this whole Countrey, and hath yet some reliques of that *Trade* it earst enjoyed, as I have noted before; and because it is the principal of this Region for *Merchandizing*, I hold it proper to comprehend under this Chapter the greater part of the *Trade* universally of *Egypt* and the neighbouring Cities.

Commodities
of Egypt.

The excellency
of the Palm-
tree.

The *Commodities* of *Egypt*, besides what comes hither out of *Arabia*, *Persia* and *India*, is *Rice*, *Corn*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Balsom*, *Dates*, some *Drugs*, and some few *Spices*, and in especial it yieldeth abundance of *Palm-Trees*, which are of very strange properties, for they are found to grow in couples, male and female, both thrust forth cods full of seed, but the female is only fruitful, and that not except growing by the male, and having his seed mixed with hers; the pith of these Trees are excellent meat: of the branches they make necessary uses in their houses; of the leaves, baskets, mats and fans; of the outward husk of the cod, cordage; of the inward, brushes; the fruit is like a *Fig*, serving the Inhabitants, sometimes dried in the Sun as bread, and green as meat; and finally it is said to yield whatsoever is necessary to the life of Man.

Weights of
Alexandria.

The *Weights* in use in *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, and generally throughout all *Egypt* for *Trade*, are found to be of four sorts, the first is the weight called the *quintar* of *Zera*, the second the *quin-*

Forfor; the third the *quintar Zaidin*, and the fourth the *quintar Mina*; which because of their former great Trade with *Venice*, I will first compare with the *weights* of that City, and then apply the same to the *weight* of our own Country.

One *quintar* of *Zera* hath been found to make of *Venetia* grofs 200 *l.* and futtle 312 *l.* and in 1 *Zera*. London 212 *l.* *Averdupois*.

One *quintar* of *Forfori* hath been observed to make in *Venice* 140 *l.* futtle, and grofs 87 *l.* and 2 *Forfori*. in London 93 *l.* *Averdupois*.

One *quintar Zaidin*, hath made by observation in *Venetia* 127 *l.* grofs, and 200 *l.* futtle, and 3 *Zaidin*. in London 134 *l.* *Averdupois*.

One *quintar Mina*, proper only to *Alexandria*, hath made in *Venetia* 250 *l.* futtle, 4 *Mina*. 155 *l.* grofs, and in London 167 *l.* *Averdupois*. Whereas note, That the first three *quintars* are accounted by *Rotolos*, but the *quintar* of *Mina* contains in *Alexandria* 20 ounces to the *Mina*, and in *Cairo* 16 ounces to the *Mina*: And also observe, that *Amber*, *Musk*, and some other fine *Commodities* are sold by a *Metalico* or *Dram*, and also by the *Peso*, whereof 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ is a *Metalico*; 50 *Metalicoes* is here a *Mark* in *Gold* or *Silver weight*, and 42 *Metalicoes* our *English Mark weight* of 8 ounces *Troy*. Again, note, that

One *Rotolo Zera* makes *Venetia* futtle 3 *l.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

One *Rotolo Forfori* makes *Venetia* futtle 1 *l.* 5 ounces.

One *Rotolo Zaidin* makes *Venetia* futtle 2 *l.* grofs 1 *l.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

One *Mina* makes in *Venetia* futtle 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *l.* and grofs 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

Now let us observe how these *weights* are found to accord one with another, and so with *Venetia*.

One *quintar Zera*, which is the general *quintar* of *Egypt*, makes 2 *quintars* and 16 *Rotolos* of *Forfori* in *Alexandria*.

Again, one *quintar Zera* makes one *quintar* and 56 *Rotolos* of *Zaidin*, and maketh 120 *Minas* of *Alexandria*.

One *Rotolo Zera* makes 2 *Rotolo* 1 ounce and $\frac{41}{100}$ *Forfori*.

Again, one *Rotolo Zera* makes 1 *Rot.* 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ ounces of *Zaidin*.

One *quintar Forfori* makes 46 *Rot.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Zera*.

And one *quintar Forfori* makes 20 *Rot.* 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ ounces *Zaidin*.

One *quintar Forfori* makes 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Minas*.

And one *Rotolo Forfori* makes 111 ounces *Zera*, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Zaidin*.

One *quintar Zaidin* makes 64 *Rot.* 2 ounces of *Zera*.

One *quintar Zaidin* makes one *quintar* 28 *Rot.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Forfori*.

One *quintar Zaidin* makes 76 *Minas* 11 ounces.

One *Rotolo Zaidin* makes 7 $\frac{7}{10}$ ounces *Zera*.

And again, one *Rot.* *Zaidin* makes one *Rot.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces *Forfori*.

And one *Rotolo Zaidin* makes one and 3 quarters ounces *Minas*.

One *quintar Minas* makes one *quintar* 2 *Rotolos Forfori*.

And one *quintar Minas* makes one *quintar* 30 *Rotolos Zaidin*.

And one *Mina* makes ten ounces *Zera*.

And again, one *Mina* makes one *Rot.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces *Forfori*.

And lastly, one *Mina* makes one *Rot.* three ounces *Zaidin*.

The variety of these *weights* will excuse this tedious repetition, which I was enforced to perform for the better understanding of the same; and for the shortening of my present survey of the Trade of *Egypt*, I will here reduce not only the *weights* above-named, but also the *weights* of some of the principal Cities of Traffick upon this Coast to the 100 *l.* futtle *Averdupois* of London, which hath been observed to make by:

Zera <i>quintar</i>	48 <i>Rot.</i>	} In <i>Cairo</i> and all <i>Egypt</i> .
Forfori <i>quintar</i>	108 <i>Rot.</i>	
Zaidin <i>quintar</i>	75 <i>Rot.</i>	
Minas <i>quintar</i>	54 <i>Rot.</i>	
Tripoli <i>Suria</i>	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Rot.</i>	whereof 100 makes a <i>quintar</i> .
Acberia	17 <i>Rot.</i>	the 100 makes a <i>quintar</i> <i>Tamperan</i> .
Aleppo common	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Rot.</i>	the 100 whereof is a <i>quintar</i> .
Tripoli <i>Barbary</i>	62 <i>Rot.</i>	the 100 whereof is a <i>quintar</i> .
Oran common with	91 <i>Rot.</i>	the <i>quintar</i> is 5 <i>Roves</i> of 20 <i>Rot.</i>
Oran for Spices	133 <i>Rot.</i>	the <i>quintar</i> is 4 <i>Roves</i> .
Oran for Corn	48 <i>Rot.</i>	each <i>quintar</i> 6 <i>Rotolos</i> .
Oran for Cotton	59 <i>Rot.</i>	each <i>quintar</i> 15 <i>Rot.</i>
Una in <i>Barbary</i>	63 <i>Rot.</i>	for Cotton Woolls.
Una	72 <i>Rot.</i>	for Spices.

Weights of
Egypt, and
fundry Cities
in *Barbary*, to
the 100 *l.*
Averdupois.

Una	90 Rot. for Corn.
Fras	153 Rot. the quintar is 100 R.
Baruti	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Rot. the quintar is 100 Rot.
Argier	
Thunes	
Cathaia	84 Rot. the quintar is 100 Rot.
Cyprus	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rot. Famagosto 4 per cent. more.
Suns in Barbary	90 Rot. 100 Rot. to a quintar.

When I come to handle those particular places, I shall do the same more exact, for the better satisfaction of the Reader.

Measures in
Ægypt.

The Measures of length in *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, and in general through *Ægypt*, are found to be of two sorts, the one the *Pico Barbarefco*, or proper measure of the Countrey, serving for Cloth, Linnen and other Commodities, being 25 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches *English*: The other the *Pico Turchesco*, serving for Silks, Cloth of Gold, and fine Stuffs, which is 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches *English*, and with *Venetia* they are found to render, viz.

100 braces of Silk in *Venetia*, make here *Barbarefco Pico* 116.

100 braces of Cloth in *Venetia*, make here *Barbarefco* 124 $\frac{1}{2}$.

But I have found some observations that have noted, that the 100 Yards of *London* have made here and in these other Cities in *Barbary* thus, in

100 Yards in London have made in	Alexandria	165 pic.	Gira	165 pic.
	Baruti	148 pic.	Salonica	145 pic.
	Tripoli Barbarefco	165 pic.	Achria	151 pic.
	Damafco	148 pic.	Aleppo	133 pic.
	Bugia	210 pic.	Argier	
	Tripolia Suria	149 pic.	Thunes	
	Rama	151 pic.	Oran	
	Tangier		Bona	
	Burfa in Natolia	150 pic.	Morocco	181 cov.
	Amano	133 pic.	Una	
	Sidon	151 pic.		

And forasmuch as *Cairo* is the Metropolis of *Ægypt*, it will be proper I should travel thither, and survey a little the present Trade and estate thereof, before I leave this COMMERCE.

CHAP. XXXI

Of CAIRO, and the Trade thereof.

Cairo, and the Trade thereof. I Willingly omit the present Trade of *Rofetta*, *Damietta*, and some others of lesser note comprehended within the limits of *Ægypt*, and also (here pass over to a fitter place) the present Trade of *Sues* in the *Red-Sea*, till I come to survey that *Gulf* and the neighbouring Towns of *Zebir*, *Mecca*, *Aden* and others, and now content my self to consider the present state of the place and condition of Traffick of *Cairo*, as it is found at this day under the Scepter of the Grand Seigneur.

Misraim.

Cairo is then commonly reputed to be one of the greatest and most famous Cities of the World, called by the *Arabians* *el Cahair*, seated in a beautiful Plain near the Mountain *Mucatum*, and about two miles distant from the famous River of *Nilus*, invironed with stately Walls, and fortified with Iron Gates, having therein many fair, large and long Streets, where are seen placed by themselves each Trade and Occupation, and some Streets wholly beautified with Colledges for the *Students*, Palaces for the honourable, Temples for the religious, and Caens or Burfes for the Merchants and Negotiators; the principal of which is called *Caen Haleli*, formerly the residence only of *Persia Merchants*, now admitting of other Nations, built in manner of a King's Palace, having three stories one above another; the lower only containing Ware-houses for the keeping of heavy and bulky Commodities, the middlemost for Spices, Perfumes, and richer Merchandise, and the uppermost for lodgings for those Merchants that have their Ware-houses therein: near which, and round about the same, the richest Shop-keepers are found to have their dwelling; and where in times past the principal Merchants of *Christendom* had a place of residence appointed for their Factors and Agents.

This

This City is surrounded with sundry large and spacious Suburbs, which is peculiar to sundry Artizans and Artists, the principal Suburbs is called *Bullaeh*, distant two miles from the Walls of the City, and stretching it self along the Banks of the River of *Nile*, beautified with many fair buildings, and is now the common residence of the principal Merchants of this City: and here are all such Commodities landed, as either cometh out of the *Mediterranean Sea*, by any the Channels of *Nilus* up this River, or out of *Arabia*, or other Countreys down this stream; here lies all the Vessels moored, either to lade or unlade; and here do the Officers reside, which receive the Customs of all Goods coming by Water from either *Damietta*, *Rossetta*, or *Alexandria*, which in it self is but small, the principal Custom and Duty being paid by these Merchants, and collected by the Agents of the Customers at these Maritime Ports above-said: but those Commodities that come out of the firm Land do here pay the said entire Customs, as shall be mentioned hereafter.

This City is inhabited by six sorts of Merchants, each of them trading by so many distinct ways; the native *Egyptian* I reckon the first, ever accounted expert Merchants, but never adventuring out of his own Countrey, who buy from other foreign Nations their Commodities in gross, and supply the necessities of their own Countrey by retail.

The *Arabian* or *Moor* is the next, here esteemed the greatest and most eminent Merchants; for these are they who are found to furnish all *Egypt* with the Spices and Gems of *India*, and the Drugs of *Arabia*, Importing the same by Camels and Dromedaries from *Goa*, *Ormuz*, *Aden*, *Zebit*, *Dangula*, *Mecca*, and other places from and about the *Red-Sea*: and in return thereof Exporting hence the Drugs of *Egypt*, and such other Commodities as are brought hither by those Nations neighbouring principally upon and about the *Mediterranean Sea*. The principal Commodities accounted and fittest for them is the excellent Gold of this Countrey called the *Soltanies* and *Sheraffie*, which *Egypt* in great plenty affordeth.

The third sort of Merchants I account the Christians of *Europe*, as principally the *French* and *Venetians*, who have here their Consuls and Vice-Consuls for the Preservation of their Trade, and Protection of their Nation, by certain Capitulations agreed upon between their Sovereigns and the *Grand Seigneur* in *Constantinople*, paying such Duties and Customs here as their said Capitulations do nominate; and these thus furnish *Egypt* with *Levantine Commodities*, and generally with all the Fabricks and Wares of the growth of *Europe*; and these carry hence in returns these Commodities brought hither both out of *Arabia* and *India*, and the native Commodities of this Countrey.

The *Turks* I account the next, whose Emperour swayeth the Scepter of this rich Countrey, and who in respect of their easie Customs reap a peculiar benefit by the Trade of this place; but the most eminent of them residing far hence and in *Constantinople*, and their adventure proving dangerous and hazardable, by reason of the Incursions of the *Malta* and *Florentine Gallies*, joyning thereto the dull temper of that Nation generally in matter of Commerce, and the ill success their grand Gallions have of late years had, doth much divert their minds from any eager pursuit of that so rich a Traffick.

The *Jews* here resident I account the fifth, who by reason of their general knowledge in Trade, and their general correspondence in all these Countreys before-mentioned, partake of all the Commerce and Traffick practised by these several persons; for from *Venice*, *Constantinople*, *Ormuz*, *Goa*, and other eminent places of Traffick, they are found to adventure and to have adventures; they travel and return with the *Arabian* into *India* and *Arabia*, they traffick here both in gross and retail; and besides their subtilty in driving of bargains and making of contracts between man and man as *Brokers*, they are here found to be of all Professions, and are the Professors of all Arts.

The last which I reckon in this roll is the *Armenian*, *Græcian* and *Coptic*, all Christians, who in their way set the wheel of Trade on work, by being some Shop-keepers, some Artificers, and some Merchants, principally trading by Caravans to and from *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, *Amman* and *Baruti*, and in the Commodities of those Countreys of *Armenia*, *Georgia* and *Persia*, they carry the principal sway and stroke; all which considered, what doth the place want to make it absolute, but only what it hath lost? which is the vast Trade of *India*, which of late years the *Portugals*, *English* and *Flemming* hath deprived them of; which I leave them to sorrow for, as for a thing past remedy.

The Commodities that this Countrey and place principally affordeth to these Merchants, where Commodities by their Commerce is now preserved to them, is *Flax* and all sorts of *Pulse*, abounding in the Province of *Sabid*, where the *Pharaohs* resided; *Fruits*, *Rice*, *Balsam*, &c. abounding in *Erythraea*, where the *Ptolomies* resided; *Cottons*, *Sugars*, and some *Drugs*, &c. abounding in *Marma*, where the *Romans* and *Græcians* resided; and all these annually foretold by the Inundation of the River *Nilus*, discerned by a Pillar seated in the Island *Michia* opposite to the City of *Cairo*, beginning ever to increase about the 15. of *June*, so continuing 40 days increasing, and 40 days decreasing, as I said before; the height of the increase giving assured testimony of that years

Merchants of
six sorts in
Cairo.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

of Grand Cairo
and Egypt.

Revenues of
Ægypt.

years abundance and plenty; at the end whereof a solemn days feast is kept to Nilus, in which it is oftentimes seen the *Ægyptian* to spend as much in jollity, as with great pain and industry he hath gathered the whole year before with penury; out of this plenty and abundance is yearly drawn for Revenue of this Kingdom three millions of *Sberaffies*, in value 8 *shillings Sterling* apiece, the one whereof is now adays sent to the *Grand Seigneur* (by Land and Caravan, for fear of surprisal at Sea by the *Florentine* or *Malta Gallies*;) the second Million is spent in the pay of the Militia and Souldiery of this Countrey; and the third redounds to the benefit of the *Bassa*, here resident for the *Grand Seigneur*, for the maintenance of his own Court and Dependents.

Customs of
Alexandria.

Their principal parts for Traffick in the *Mediterranean Sea* is *Alexandria*, as before I noted, accounted a free Port for Friend or Enemy; the Harbour commanded by a Castle, and the entrance guided by an eminent Watch-Tower to give light to Sailers: the Customs of which place is farmed by *Jews* at 20 thousand Medins per diem, 30 Medins accounted for a Royal of eight *Spanish*, which here may be valued 5 *shillings Sterling*, the which by the year may amount to 55 thousand pound *Sterling*. All Goods entring here pays the Custom in species, or compounded for at 10 in the hundred, only Moneys entring pay but one and half per cent. but outward all Commodities pay 11 per cent. but this is to be accounted the Soldans Custom, and called the great Custom: the other Customs raised here is as much, or very near as much more, as he shall find to his cost that tradeth into these parts, whereto for better tryal I will refer him.

Merchants of
Cairo.

Now for the Trade in general of *Cairo*, the Merchants thereof are found at this day in some sort to have the reliques of that former great Trade which they lost out of the *Red-Sea*; for hence they send by Caravans sundry *European Commodities* thither, especially at the time when the yearly Caravan departeth hence for *Mecca*, and *Medina Talnabi*, the Sepulchre of their false Prophet *Mabomet*, which arriving at *Sues* in the *Red-Sea*, is there found to have a general disperſion, some going for the City of *Affuan*, which is commodiously seated upon their River Nile, and upon the borders of the Kingdom of *Nubia*, which hence fits it self with the Commodities both of *Asia* and *Europe*, and is equally distant between *Cairo*, and the City of *Suachen* or *Suafuem*, once the principal Port of this Kingdom, situated on the *Red-Sea*, but now in the subjection of the great Emperour of the *Abassins*: from which is commodious Navigation to *Brava*, *Melinda*, *Quiloa*, and other places alongſt the Coast of *Abex* and *Mofambique*, as I have mentioned before. And because it is the principal Town of trading on *Africa* ſide in the *Red-Sea*, I hold it here worthy a better and more serious survey.

CHAP. XXXII.

SUACHEN on the Red-Sea, and the Trade thereof.

Suachen on the
Red-Sea, and
the Trade
thereof.
Suachen fa-
mous for four
excellencies
needful in
Trade.

SUACHEN is one of the richest Cities of the *Orient*, situated within the *Arabique Gulf* in the Coast of *Æthiopia sub Ægypto*, and amongst all the famous Cities of Trade in the *Orient*, this is accounted equal, if not superiour to them in four things; the first in the goodness and security of the Haven; the second in the facility and good service for lading and unlading of Ships; the third in the Traffick with very strange and remote People and Countreys, and of divers behaviours; the fourth in the strength and situation of the City: As for the goodness and security of the Port, Nature hath so made it, that it is defended from all storms whatsoever; the Haven is capacious and large, of smooth Tides, the ground good, and able in circuit to hold 300 great Sail of burthen, with water at all times, from six to twelve fathom; the Ships are laden round about the whole circumference of the City, casting only a plank into the Merchants Ware-houses where their Wares are kept; and the Gallies fastning themselves to the stones and doors of their houses, set their Prows over the Streets, and by them as by Bridges they are commodiously laden or unladen; and secondly, as touching the Traffick and Navigation thereof, few Cities can in these parts be compared with it; for this City is found to have Traffick with all *India intra* and *extra Gangem*, that is, *Cambaia*, *Tanacerim*, *Pegu*, *Mallacca*, and with the *Arabick*, with *Judea*, *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, as I said above, and with all *Æthiopia* and the Land of *Abexi*; from whence it gathereth great abundance of Gold and Ivory: Thirdly, For the situation of it; for it is such as if Nature had framed it purposely for a Royal Mart; for it is an Island round in form, incompassed with many shoals and flats, for defence of the Port and the City, occupying and taking up the whole body of the Island, so that it may as properly be termed an Island of a City, as a City in an Island; for there is no one foot of waste ground upon the whole Island, but is employed in Housing and Magazines: the manner of Trade here, as far as I have gathered is thus:

It is now the principal Port-Town in these Seas belonging to *Prester Jean*, from whose Court called *Dombia*, it is twenty five days journey by *Caravan*; and the concourse of *Merchants* is here so great, that twenty *Caravans* are yearly found to set out hence towards several parts of the neighbouring Regions.

The *Commodities* they carry, are all kind of *Indian Cloathing*, and also of our *English Commo-* *Commodities* *dities*, as *Broad Cloths*, *Kersies*, *Lead* and *Tin*; likewise *Velvets*, *Damasks*, *Sattins*, *Taffetaes*, of *Snachen*, and all other sorts of *Silk Stuffs*; their colours more desired are reds, greens, violets, murries, and other light colours.

Their *Measure* is called a (—) about half a Yard, and Cloth that is worth in *Snachen* 4 Measures of *Ryals* of $\frac{1}{2}$ is there worth 8 *Ryals*, and the price of *Kersies* is half the price of *Broad-cloth*; *Vel-Snachen*, *velts* of *China* are here worth 10 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ the said measure, and *Italian Velvets* are much more worth, but not so profitable to the *Merchants*, as being much dearer; *Sattins* of *Florence* are worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Damasks* of the best sort worth from 8 to 10 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$, *Taffetta's* 3 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$, and all colours well sold, excepting yellow and black, which are out of use in these Countreys.

Their *Weight* is the *Rotolo*, which is about 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Averdupois*, the *Rotolo* is four *Wakies*, *Weights* of *Snachen*, and 360 *Rotoloes* make here a weight called a *Babar*.

The *Commodities* here abounding are these; *Civet* in great quantity, and worth a *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ a *Waika*, *Elephants Teeth* also plenty, worth thirty *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ the *Babar*, *Wax* worth 1 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ the 100 *Rotolo's*; *Gold* worth 60 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ the *Rotolo*, *Tin* worth 1 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ the *Rotolo*, and *Lead* much more; but the *Turk* will not suffer any to be brought hither through his Dominions, for they hold it a *contrabanda* *Commodity*: from *Grand Cairo* there goeth always in *August* a great *Caravan* for these parts, and likewise another in *November*, and the *Commodities* they carry thence is *Broad Cloths*, *Kersies*, *Velvets*, *Sattins*, *Damasks*, and *Silks* of all sorts, and from *Cairo* to *Dombia* this way is fifty days travel by *Caravan*, and no more, which hence is easily performed.

Now forasmuch as I find not on the *Arabian* side of the *Red-Sea* any other Town of eminence in *Trade* besides this, and that from *Cape guarda fue* alongst the Coast, I find none other worthy my detention, I will hence sail down to the bottom of this *Gulf*, and willingly pass by in silence the famous Port Town of () the place conceived where the *Israelites* passed on dry foot over, or rather through this Sea, when they were pursued by their envious Enemies the *Egyptians*, who therein found their death the reward of their hatred; and perusing the same, survey the now famous Port of *Sues*, the present station of the *Grand Signior's Fleet*, that aweth this Sea, and the neighbouring Regions thereof.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of SUES, and the Trade thereof.

SUES is now the reliques of that ancient *Heros*, to which place *Cleopatra* carried her *Suez* in the Gallies by Land after the defeat of *Mark Anthony* her beloved, accounted fifteen leagues *Red-Sea*. from the nearest branch of *Nilus* running to *Cairo*; it is strengthened by a strong late Fortification raised by the *Turks*, not only for the defence of the Town, but in defence of those his Gallies here kept to command these Seas, and his Maritime Coasts on both sides the *Gulf*; and here it was that several *Egyptian Soltans* intended to dig a Channel, and thereby joyn the commodity of this Sea to the *Mediterranean*, but all of them desisting ere the work was brought to perfection, the reliques whereof in many places remain yet to be seen, the *Divine Providence* having given bounds to Seas, which the wit and power of man, though *Princes*, cannot transpoise or alter. This place would long since have given way to the envy of time by decay and ruine, had it not been for that relique of *Trade* which is here preserved by a few inhabiting *Merchants*, and the station for the great *Turk's Gallies*, which he is inforced to build on the *Mediterranean* Sea, for want here of wood and fit materials, and thence convey the same hither by *Camels* and *Dromedaries* in several pieces, where afterward they are set up and accordingly employed, sometimes mastering the *Portugals*, and other *Kings* his neighbours, and sometimes again being by them mastered, according to the fortune of War; other Subject of *Trade* I find not here material, therefore in silence pass it over. And having thus then briefly run through the principal places of *Trade*, comprised within the limits of *Egypt*, and noted the concordancy of the weights and measures used commonly throughout this whole Countrey, both with *Venice* the former greater *Traders* hither, and with ours in *England*; before I come to the *Coins current* of this Countrey, it will not be improper I should insert a Concordancy of the weights of this place with some other neighbouring Countreys, according as I have gathered them out of the works of *Alexander de Pasi*, a *Venetian Merchant*, which here for many years resided.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Ægypt Weight compared with the Weights of sundry other Countreys.

Ægypt Weight compared with the Weights of sundry other Countreys. I Have noted before, how that in *Ægypt* are used four several *Weights* proper to severall sorts of *Commodities*; the *Cantar Forfori* is used in severall sorts of *Spices* coming from *Cairo*; the *Cantar Zero* is the greatest and most common in use for all such *Commodities* as are sold here by *Christian Merchants*; the *Cantar Laidin* is only used in *Flax*, *Hemp*, &c. and the last is the *Cantar Mina*, most used in *Damietta*, for *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Cinnamon*, *Musk*, and some sorts of *Spices*; the *Observations* made thereon, with some other eminent *Cities*, are these:

A *Cantar* of *Tripoli* in *Suria* is thus found to accord with *Ægypt*.

A *Cantar Forfori* is in *Tripoli* 1 *Cantar* 24 *Rotolos*.

A *Cantar Laidin* is in *Tripoli* ——— 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

A *Cantar Zeroi* is in *Tripoli* ——— 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

A *Cantar Mina* is in *Tripoli* ——— 42 *Rotolos*.

And note, that from *Ægypt* is sent to *Tripoli* in *Suria*, some *Spices*, *Sugars*, *Rice*, *Cassia*, *Salt*, &c. and from *Tripoli* is sent to *Ægypt* *white Soap*, *Dates*, and some other *Commodities*.

The *Weight* of *Cyprus* is thus observed with *Ægypt*.

The *Cantar* of *Cyprus* makes in *Ægypt* 5 *Cantar*: 20 *Rotol. Forfori*.

2 *Cantar*: 30 *Rotol. Zoroi*.

And the *Cantar Forfori* is in *Cyprus* 19 *Rotolo* $\frac{1}{2}$.

A *Cantar Laidin* is in *Cyprus* 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

A *Cantar Zoroi* is in *Cyprus* 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

A hundred *Mino* is in *Cyprus* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

And note, that from *Ægypt* is brought to *Cyprus*, some *Spices*, *Cassia*, *Rice*, *Flax*, *Salt*, *Fish*, and some other *Goods*, and from *Cyprus* is brought to *Ægypt*, *Honey*, *Melasso*, *Sugars*, *Cottons*, *Chamblerts*, *Greams*, and some other *Commodities*.

Ægypt weights compared with Rhodes.

Rhodes is thus found to accord with *Ægypt*:

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Rhodes* 18 *Rotolos*.

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Rhodes* 25 *Rotolos*.

The hundred *Mino* is in *Rhodes* 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

The *Cantar* of *Rhodes* is in *Ægypt* 2 *Cantar* 56 *Rot. Zeroi*.

And note, that *Rhodes* sends to *Ægypt*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Oyls*, *Raisins*, and some *Fruits*, and from *Ægypt* is sent to *Rhodes* some *Spices*, *Cassia*, *Sugars*, *Rice*, *Cow-hides*, *Flax* and *salted Fish*.

Ægypt weights compared with Scio and Smyrna.

Ægypt is thus found to agree in *Weight* with *Scio* and *Smyrna*.

The *Cantar* of *Scio* is in *Ægypt* 1 *Cantar* 11 *Rotolos Forfori*.

The *Cantar Zeroi* is in *Scio* 1 *Cantar* 95 *Rotolos*.

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Scio* 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotolos*.

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Scio* 1 *Cantar* 24 *Rotolos*.

And note, that from *Scio* is sent for *Ægypt*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Mastick*, *white Soap*, *Cottons*; and from *Ægypt* to *Scio* and *Smyrna* is sent *Cassia*, *Rice*, *Flax*, *Sugar* and *Sugar Candid*, *Oxe* and *Buffolo-hides*, *salted Fish*, &c.

Ægypt weights compared with Candia.

Ægypt with *Candia* is thus found to accord in *Weight*.

The 1000 *l. grofs* of *Candia* makes 3 *Cantar* 63 *Rotol. Zero*.

The 1000 *l. sotile* of *Candia* makes 3 *Cant.* 57 *Rot. Zero*.

The *Cantar Zeroi* makes *Candia* sotile 274 *l.*

The *Cantar Forfori* makes in *Candia* sotile 125 *l.*

The *Cantar Laidin* makes in *Candia* grofs 115 *l.*

The hundred of *Meno* makes in *Candia* sotile 220 *l.*

And note, that from *Candia* is sent to *Ægypt*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Cheese*, *Candia Wines*, and some other *Commodities*: And from *Ægypt* is sent to *Candia* some *Spices*, *Rice*, *Cassia*, *Sugar candid*, *Flax*, and some other *Commodities*.

Ægypt weights compared with Cania.

Ægypt is found thus to accord with *Cania*.

The 1000 *l. grofs* of *Cania* is in *Ægypt* 6 *Cantar* 33 in 35 *R. Zero*.

The *Cantar Zero* is in *Cania* sotile 278 *l.*

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Cania* sotile 127 in 128 *l.*

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Cania* grofs 100 *l.*

The hundred *Mina* is in *Cania* sotile 221 *l.* in 223 *l.*

And note, that the *Commodities* transported for *Merchandize* are the same as is above rehearsed in *Candia*.

Ægypt

Egypt is found thus to accord in *weights* with *Brussia* in *Natolia*.

The *Cantar Zera* is in *Brussia* 1 *Cantar* 77 *Rotolos*.

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Brussia* 82 *Rot.*

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Brussia* 1 *Cantar* 14 *Rot.*

The hundred *Menois* in *Brussia* 1 *Cantar* 42 *Rotolos*.

And note, That from *Brussia* is sent to *Egypt* *Wax*, *Honey*, *Carpes*, *Silk*, *Civet*, and other *Commodities*, and from *Egypt* those *Commodities* mentioned heretofore.

Egypt is found thus to accord with *Constantinople* in *Weights*.

The *Cantar Zera* is in *Constantinople* 1 *Cantar* 77 *Rotolos*.

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Constantinople* 82 *Rot.*

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Constantinople* 1 *Cantar* 14 *Rot.*

The hundred of *Meno* is in *Constantinople* 1 *Cantar* 42 *Rotolos*.

And note, That the *Commodities* accord with the precedent of *Brussia*.

Egypt is found thus to accord with the *Island of Corfu*.

The 1000 *l. fotile Corfu* is in *Egypt* 4 *Cant.* 27 *Rot. Zero*.

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Corfu* fotile 108 *l.*

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Corfu* fotile 150 *l. gros* 126 *l.*

The hundred *Meno* is in *Corfu* fotile 187 *l.*

The *Cantar Zero* is in *Corfu* fotile 234 *l.*

And note, That from *Egypt* to *Corfu*, and the parts adjoining, is sent *Cassia*, *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Cinnamon*, and some other *Spices*, *Sugars*, *Rice*, *Flax*, *Oxe* and *Buffello.bides*, and other *Commodities* of *Egypt*; and from *Corfu* is sent to *Egypt*, *Wax*, *Honey*, &c.

Egypt is found to accord with *Rbagusa* in *Slavonia*.

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Rbagusa* 120 *l.*

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Rbagusa* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

The *Cantar Zero* is in *Rbagusa* 163 *l.*

The hundred of *Mena* is in *Rbagusa* 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

The *Commodities* are the same as above mentioned in *Corfu*.

Egypt is found in weight to agree thus with *Catarro*.

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Catarro* 108 *l.*

The *Cantar Zero* is in *Catarro* 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Catarro* 150 *l. gros* 126 *l.*

The *Cantar Meno* is in *Catarro* 187 *l.*

And note that the *Commodities* are the same as is mentioned in *Corfu*.

Egypt is found to agree with *Spollato* thus in weight.

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Spollato* 144 *l. fotile*.

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Spollato* fotile 200 *l. gros* 126 *l.*

The *Cantar Zero* is in *Spollato* fotile 312 *l. in* 316 *l.*

The hundred *Meno* is fotile *Spollato* 250 *l.*

Note, the *Commodities* are the same mentioned in *Corfu* and *Gulf of Venetia*.

Egypt is found in weight thus to agree with *Ancona*.

The *Cantar Zera* is in *Ancona* 268 *l.*

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Ancona* 124 *l.*

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Ancona* 172 *l.*

The hundred *Meno* is in *Ancona* 215 *l.*

And note, That the *Commodities* of *Egypt* are nominated before, and from *Ancona* is sent to *Egypt*, *white Soap*, *Oyle*, *Nuts*, and the common *Commodities* of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Egypt is found in weight to agree with *Apulia* thus.

The *Cantar of Zero* is in *Apulia* 1 *Cant.* 7 *Rot.*

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Apulia* 48 *Rot.* or 155 *l.*

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Apulia* 68 *Rot.* or 188 *l.*

The hundred *Meno* is in *Apulia* 85 *Rot.* or 235 *l.*

These *weights* are found in this manner also to agree with *Naples*, and hath the *Commodities* transportable for *Merchandise*, as is mentioned before in *Ancona*.

Egypt is found in weight thus to agree with *Sicilia*.

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Sicilia* 55 *Rotolos* or 138 *l.*

The *Cantar Forfori* is in *Sicilia* 1 *Cantar* 29 *Rot.* or 300 *l.*

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Sicilia* 77 *Rot.* or 192 *l.*

The hundred *Meno* is in *Sicilia* 96 *Rot.* or 240 *l.*

And note, That from *Sicilia* is sent to *Egypt*, *Mellissus* of *Sugars*, *Nuts*, *Cheese*, and *Brimstone*, *Pumice-stones*, and from *Egypt* is sent to *Sicilia* the *Commodities* above-named of *Egypt*.

Egypt is found to agree with *Tunis* and *Tripoli* in *Barbary* thus.

The *Cantar of Tunis* is 1 *Cantar* 17 *Rotolos Forfori*.

Egypt weight
compared with
Brussia, *Natolia*

Egypt weight
compared with
Constantinople

Egypt weight
compared with
Corfu

Egypt weights
compared with
Rbagusa in *Slavonia*

Egypt weight
compared with
Catarro in *Dalmatia*

Egypt weight
compared with
Spollato in
Istria

Egypt weights
compared with
Apulia

Egypt weights
compared with
Aquila

Egypt weights
compared with
Sicilia

Egypt weight
compared with
Tunis and *Tripoli* in *Barbaria*

The *Cantar Forfori* in *Tunis* and *Tripoli* 85 *Rotolos*.

The *Cantar Laidin* is in *Tunis* and *Tripoli* 1 *Cantar* 19 *Rot.*

The *Cantar Zero* is in *Tunis* and *Tripoli* 1 *Cantar* 84 *Rot.*

The hundred *Meno* is in *Tunis* and *Tripoli* 1 *Cantar*. 47 *Rot.*

And from *Ægypt* is sent to *Tunis* and *Tripoli* some sorts of *Spices*, as *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Cinnamon*, *Cassia*, *Benjamin*, *Musk*, *Ambergreece*, *Civet*, *Storax*, *Camphora*, *Flax*, and such like. It relieth yet to make the knowledg of these several *weights* in themselves perfect, that I should shew what *Commodities* are weighed by each of them, and afterward shew in brief how they are found to accord with other principal places of *Traffick* not here above-mentioned.

The agreement
of the *Cantar*
Forfori with
other Coun-
tries.

The *Cantar Forfori* is the weight wherewith in *Ægypt* Merchants do buy and sell *Pepper*, *Ginger* and *Green Ginger*, *Lache*, red and white *Sandal*, *Incense*, *Myrrhe*, *Zedoaria*, *Gum Arabick*, *Semensine*, *Assa fœtida*, *Mirabolans*, *Indico*, *Sugars* of all sorts, *Sal Armoniack*, *Elephants Teeth*, and the like; agreeing thus with other Countreys of *Trade*.

Cantar Forfori, that is, 100 Rotolos is in	Rhodes	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rotolos.
	Cyprus	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rotolos.
	Petræ	108 l.
	Salonica	109 l.
	Zara	116 l.
	Fiume	140 l.
	Ancona	120 l.
	Riconati	123 l.
	Pesaro	124 l.
	Arminio	116 l.
	Lansano	123 l.
	Apulia	132 l.
	Acquila	124 l.
The Cantar Forfori of Ægypt, is in	Sicilia	134 l. which are 54 Rotolos.
	Calabria	131 l. which are 47 Rot.
	Naples	121 l. which are 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rot.
	Rome	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
	Florence	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. } now all one.
	Pisa	124 l.
	Genoa fotile	133 l.
	Lucca	123 l.
	Bolonia	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
	Millan	129 l.
	Cremona	132 l.
	Piedmont	129 l.
	Geneva	88 l.
	Lions	98 l.
	Avignon	102 l.
	Barcelona	98 l.
	Majorca	100 l.
	Marselia	105 l.
	Valentia	120 l.
	Sevil	90 l.
	Lisbon	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
	Bona and Bugia	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rot.
	London	81 l.
	Bruges	92 l.

The agree-
ment of the
Cantar Meno
with other
Countries.

The weight called *Meno* is accounted by Hundred, and not by the *Cantar*, which is also peculiar to some *Commodities* only, and thereby is weighed *Cloves*, *Maces* and *Fust* of *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, *Cinnamon*, *Cubebs*, *Long Pepper*, *Aloes*, *Epatica*, *Borus*, in *past* and in *gain*, *Cardamom*, *Spikenard*, *Costus* sweet and bitter, *Sarcacole*, *Armoniack*, *Oppanax*, *Storax*, *Calamint*, *Turbit*, *Spodium*, *Ermomatili*, *Mumia*, *Benjoin*, *Laccia*, *Euphorbio*, *Lignum Aloes*, *Rhubarb*, *Manna*, and other such like are sold by this weight, the hundred whereof make of the *Cantar Forfori* 180 *Rotolos*, and makes in

The 100
Rot. Meno
doth make
in

Venetia foteli	250 l.	Salerno	135 l.
Petrassè	184 l.	Ancona	215 l.
Corfu	187 l.	Pesari	220 l.
Rome	211 l.	Bolonia	208 l.
Ricanti	220 l.	Florence	219 l.
Lanfano	215 l.	Millan	229 l.
Acquila	223 l.	Cremona	232 l.
Fermo	223 l.	Genoa	238 l.
Rbagusa	208 l.	Verona	225 l.
Piedmont	229 l.	Geneva	157 l.
Savoy	157 l.	Lions	175 l.
Avignon	181 l.	Paris	169 l.
Marselia	187 l.	Barcelona	178 l.
Majorca	179 R.	Valencia	208 l.
Granado	148 l.	Cades	164 l.
Sevil	158 l.	Tripol. Barb.	148 l.
Lisbon	142 l.	London	166 ½ l.
Tunis	148 l.	In Flanders	173 l.

The next is the *Cantar Zero*, by which is sold *Cassia* and not any other Spice, also *Tin*, *Lead*, The agree-
Brass, and some other Commodities, the which is found to make in ment of *Cantar Zero* with
other Coun-
treys.

The Can-
tar Zero
doth make
in

Venetia gr.	200 l.	Rome	266 l.
Venetia foteli	316 l.	Ancona	268 l.
Salonica	177 Rot.	Florence	273 l.
Petrassè	140 l.	Genoa	297 l.
Finme	312 l.	Lucca	276 l.
Pulia	108 l.	Millan	287 l.
Lanfano	268 l.	Sicilia	120 l.
Ricante	275 l.	Piedmont	287 l.
Pesaro	275	Marselia	231 l.
Barcelona	219 l.	Cades	200 l.
Majorca	223 R.	London	223 l.
Valencia	227 l.	Flanders	215 l.
Sevil	198 l.	Tripol. Barb.	116 R.
Lisbon	250 l.	Granado	178 R.
Tunis	186 R.		

And this is as much as I have collected concerning the several *weights* of *Ægypt* used con-
stantly in *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, *Damietta*, and other principal places of that Country, which by
reason of the diversity, as being fourfold, have proved the more tedious and intricate; wherein
if Errour be found by the trial of him that shall have cause to make an Experiment, I shall (I
hope) find the more favourable construction of this my pains taken, wishing that I could have
thus enlarged my self in the Measures of these Countreys, and the agreement thereof with the
other places before-named, wherein (being defective) I must crave to refer the Reader to him
that is herein better acquainted, and therefore next to the *Coins current*.

The *Coins current* of this Country are in *Traffick* of *Merchandize*, partly foreign, and partly *Coins current*
domestick; the foreign is the *Spanish Ryal of Eight*, which they call here the *Piastre* and *Dollar*, in *Ægypt*.
and worth in common 80 and sometimes 90 *Aspers*, which is the domestick *Coin* of this Coun-
treys, and the *Maidin* which the common silver *Coin* of all the *Grand Signiors* Dominions. Three
a. or *Aspers* make a *Maidin*, and 30 *Maidins* make a *Dollar*; the *Gold Coins* here is the *Sol-
tane*, *Xeriffe* and *Chequeen*, all of one value, little differing, accounted 8 *shillings Sterling*; but
rising and falling in *Aspers* according to the plenty of *Gold*.

Their *Accounts* are here diversly kept, the *Inhabitants* for the most part accounting by *Aspers* The Accounts
and *Maidins*, three *Aspers* being a *Maidin*; and some *Christians* by *Dollars* and *Aspers*, 80 kept in *Ægypt*.
Aspers to a *Dollar*; and some by *Ducates of Pargo*, accounting that three *Ducates* of *Venice*
make one *Ducate* of *Pargo*; besides which, there is also in use an *Italian Ducate* 10 per cent.
less.

The *Customs* of *Alexandria*, *Damietta* and *Rosetta* is 10 per cent. as I noted before, upon all The Customs
Commodities inward and outward, and paid in kind or *Species*, but upon *Moneys* brought of *Alexandria*,
In it is only ½ per cent. and very strictly lookt into and exacted; but the *Bashaw* govern- *Damietta* and
ing here for the *Grand Seigneur*, being ever a principal man, and far remote from the Im- *Ægypt*.
perial

54750 l.

perial Port of Constantinople, lays in many Towns of this Kingdom what custom he pleases; and though it be held now to be but 10 per cent. which is the old and ancient Custom of Egypt, yet the Merchant that tradeth here, shall find ere his Goods be sold, and the Moneys in his Purse, accounting the Consolodge and other Duties, to be above 22 or 23 per cent. the place being much subject to Annuens and Mangaries, and the Custom-house being farmed to Jews, add thereto the greatest deceit they can possible to raise the daily Customs of the place, Alexandria it self paying in this manner 20 thousand Medins a day by Farm, which at the rate of 30 Medins to a Ryal of $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish, and the Ryal of $\frac{1}{2}$ accounted at 5 shillings Sterling, amounteth to 54750 l. per annum.

I should in the next place Survey the general Trade of Egypt, as it is observed and found to be at this day, but by reason I have in many places of the before-mentioned Chapters particularly handled the principal parts thereof, and noted the most eminent Nations that at this present do hither Traffick, I shall the more willingly pass over the same in silence, and only now observe, that besides the French and Venetians, not any other European Christians are found here to traffick, and the English have given over all Trade into this Countrey, by reason they are furnished with all the Commodities that this place did formerly yield, at the first hand from India, and what else they want, being Commodities either of Arabia or Egypt, they furnish themselves from Aleppo, where many English are resident: But here are found Consuls for both the Venetian and French Nations, which continue still some Trade hither, as indeed more proper for them, wanting the Trade of India which the English enjoy, of which I have made mention before, and therefore leaving Egypt, and with it the firm land, I shall take leave now to view the Islands that belong to Africa by modern Cosmographers.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Island Madagascar.

Madagascar.

Otherwise St. Lawrence.

I Find belonging to Africa many Islands, which are found to afford many notable Commodities for Merchandize, which for brevities sake I will only touch, that the Reader may know whence those Commodities do come which are found amongst us. Madagascar, otherwise called the Island St. Lawrence, giving name to a Town, the principal of that Island, was discovered by the Portugals Anno 1506: The Inhabitants willingly permit no man to land upon their Countrey for traffick sake; it yieldeth Cloves, Ginger, and some Silver, to the Inhabitants own use, but not for Exportation, and their Moneys in use are the Glass-Beads of Cambaia, which in Merchandize and Barter currently pass amongst them.

CHAP. XXXVI.

ZOCOTARA Island,

ZOCOTARA.

THE Island of Zocotara lieth in the mouth of the Red-Sea, 10 degrees North from the Equator, wherein the Portugals have fortified two Towns for Traffick; it is replenished with Drugs for Physick, and especially, with that so excellent and well known in Christendom, by the name of Aloes Zocotrina, which is sold there by a Quintal, which (by observation) makes in England 93 l.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Island of Saint Thomas.

St. Thomas.

SAINT Thomas Island lieth just under the Equinoctial Line; the prime City is Povoasan, inhabited principally by Portugals and Negro's, abounding only in Sugar, which here groweth in Canes, and are made so that yearly 50 great Ships are here laden with that Commodity for Spain and Portugal; whereto I am not able to add any other material point of Trade, because of my ignorance therein.

CHAP XXXVIII.

Of the Islands of the Canaries, and the Trade thereof.

THESE *Islands* are seven in number, and under the command of the *Spaniard*, formerly called *canaries*; the *Fortunate Islands*. They abound in *Sugars*, whereof great quantity of *Marmalade*, and other *Conserves* are made; in *Birds*, which hereof take their names, excellent in singings; in *Wines*, which hence are known by these *Islands* names, excellent in taste; and in *Wood*, found excellent for *Dying*.

To these *Islands* is now found and practised some small *Trade* by the *English*; to which place The *Trade* they import some *Seys*, *Serges*, *Bays*, *Linens*, and such like, and export thence *Wood*, and *Sn*-thereof. *gears* and *Wines* of the growth of these *Islands*; which last is vended thence into *England* and *Holland* above two thousand *Tuns* yearly, to the great enriching of the *Inhabitants*.

Their *Weights*, *Measures*, and *Coins*, are altogether concurrent with the *Weights*, *Measures*, and *weights*, *Measures*, &c. concur with *Sevil*. *Coins* current in *Sevil*, to which place it was annexed by the *Spaniards* the first discoverers.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Azores, commonly Tercera Islands.

THE *Tercera Islands* were first discovered by the *Flemmings*, and a while bare their names; upon which is placed the *Meridian Line*, dividing the East from the West part of the World; it only aboundeth in *Oad* or *Wood* used by *Dyers*, and is now in the hands of the *Spaniards*, and in special use to them in their *Voyage* to the *East* or *West-Indies*, and affording them for refreshment good *Water*, and store of *Goats flesh*. Other matter of *Trade* it affordeth not; therefore this shall serve to have said of the *Islands*, willingly omitting the *Hesperides*, the *Gorgades*, the *Princes Islands*; and others of lesser moment, and proceed in my *MAP* to view the *Trade* of *ASIA*, somewhat better known to us then *AFRICA*.

ASIA.

ASA

A S I A,
AND THE
PROVINCES
AND
Cities of Trade
THEREOF.

ASIAE
Descriptio Nova
Impensis
PHILIPPI CHE' TWINDE
1666.

EURO

MARE TARTARICUM

P. A.

P. A. S.

TO

T. A.

P. A. S.

A. F.

R. I.

P. A. S.

OCEANUS

MARE ARABICUM

INDICUM

ORIENTALIS





OF ASIA AND THE PROVINCES THERE

CHAP. X Of ASIA, and the Pro

ASIAS, the third division of the World, is bounded by the Propontis, and Euxine Sea, by Palus Medica, by the Red-Sea, and the Egyptian Isthmus. Five notable things have made the Garland of Supremacy over all the other parts of Mankind: Secondly, the Birth of our Saviour; his Thirdly, the Actions memorized by the holy Pen-men; the famous Monarchies of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, common Mother of us all, from whence innumerable parts of the uninhabited World, of which see other

The Principal Regions

1. Anatolia.
2. Syria.
3. Palestina.
4. Armenia.
5. Arabia.
6. Media.
7. Assyria.
8. Mesopotamia.

And of these in brief according

CHAP. XI Of Anatolia, or Natolia

Anatolia is limited on the East with the River Euphrates, Propontis, Hellespont, and the Egean; on the West with the Rhodian and Lycian Seas. In this Country and Towns, those seven famous amongst the rest, to mention; but now the ruins of them are hardly to be seen. this Region are these: First, Cilicia: Secondly, Parthia: Fifthly, Ionia: Sixthly, Lydia: Seventhly, Mysia: Tenthly, Bithynia: Eleventhly, Pontus: Fourteenthly, Cappadocia: Fifteenthly, Lycaonia minor. Of these in order.



OF ASIA, AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. XL.

Of ASIA, and the Provinces thereof.

ASIA, the third division of the World, is separated from EUROPE by the Egean Propontis, and Euxine Sea, by Palus Maotis, Tanais, Duina; and from AFRICA by the Red-Sea, and the Egyptian Isthmus, as I remembered in the beginning of this Work. Five notable things have made this Country famous, and have given it the Garland of Supremacy over all the other parts of the World. First the Creation of Mankind: Secondly, the Birth of our Saviour, his Miracles wrought, and place of his sufferance: Thirdly, the Actions memorized by the holy Pen-men of the Old and New-Testament: Fourthly, the famous Monarchies of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, and Medes: And fifthly, being the common Mother of us all, from whence innumerable troops of men issued to people the other parts of the uninhabited World, of which see other Authors further at large.

The Principal Regions of ASIA, are

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Anatolia.</i> | 9. <i>Chaldea.</i> |
| 2. <i>Syria.</i> | 10. <i>Persia.</i> |
| 3. <i>Palestina.</i> | 11. <i>Parthia.</i> |
| 4. <i>Armenia.</i> | 12. <i>Tartaria.</i> |
| 5. <i>Arabia.</i> | 13. <i>China.</i> |
| 6. <i>Media.</i> | 14. <i>India.</i> |
| 7. <i>Assyria.</i> | 15. <i>The Islands thereof.</i> |
| 8. <i>Mesopotamia.</i> | |

And of these in brief according to my first intention.

CHAP. XLI.

Of Anatolia, or Natolia in general.

ANatolia is limited on the East with the River Euphrates; on the West with Ibracius Bosphorus, Propontis, Hellespont, and the Egean; on the North with Pontus Euxinus, on the South with the Rhodian and Lycian Seas. In this Country was anciently accounted 4000 Cities and Towns, those seven famous amongst the rest, to whom Saint John dedicated his Revelation; but now the ruins of them are hardly to be seen, and the Provinces that are found in this Region are these: First, Cilicia: Secondly, Pamphilia: Thirdly, Lycia: Fourthly, Caria: Fifthly, Ionia: Sixthly, Lydia: Seventhly, Molis: Eighthly, Phrygia minor: Ninthly, Phrygia major: Tenthly, Bithynia: Eleventhly, Pontus: Twelfthly, Paplagonia: Thirteenthly, Galatia: Fourteenthly, Cappadocia: Fifteenthly, Lycaonia: Sixteenthly, Pisidia, and Armenia minor. Of these in order.

CHAP. XLII.

Of Cilicia, and the Cities thereof.

Cilicia and the
Cities thereof.
Scanderone, or
Alexandretta.

Cilicia is not found at this day to have any Town of note or consequence in it, save *Alexandria*, built by *Alexander the Great*; and to distinguish it from *Alexandria in Egypt*, is named *Alexandretta*, now known to us by the name of *Scanderone*, a famous Haven Town, serving for the scale to *Aleppo*, for all such shipping as come thither, either out of the *Ocean* or *Mediterranean*, and where the *English*, *French* and *Venetians* have their *Vice-Consuls* to protect their *Merchants* Goods and Ships, and where all *Merchandize* are either landed or laden that go to or from *Aleppo*; of which it will be more proper that I enlarge, when I come to speak of *Aleppo* which is seated in *Syria*, as I shall shew hereafter.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of Pamphilia, Lycia, and Caria.

Pamphilia, Ly-
cia, and Caria.

ALL these have not any thing now worthy note in them, conducing to *Trade* and *Merchandizing*, save the abundance of those *Goats*, upon whom grows that *Wooll* whereof is made the *Chamlets* and *Grograms*, of which I shall have cause to speak more at large, when I come to treat of the *Trade of Angora*; and in the interim it is to be noted, that these Provinces having lost their former names, are now known to us by the name of *Caramania*, and are at this present under the command of the *Grand Signior*,

CHAP. XLIV.

Of Ionia, and the Cities thereof.

Ionia and the
Cities thereof.
Ephesus.

Smyrna.

Ionia is the next Province, wherein is that ancient famous City of *Ephesus* much ruined from its ancient recorded beauty, famous for the direction of an *Epistle* by *Saint Paul* to the Inhabitants hereof: famous also for the Temple of *Diana*: and lastly, famous for the burial of *St. John the Evangelist*, who went here alive into the grave. But this City is now become a poor Village, and retains no monument of her pride, that I could find in *Anno 1624*. but a porch of a *Græcian Church* of black Marble, wherein is excellently ingraven the life of our *Saviour Christ*, much admired by all Artists.

But now the only City of *Trade* in this Province is *Smyrna*, one of the places that strove for the birth of *Homer*, and wherein was found one of those Churches whereto *St. John* dedicated his *Revelation*, seated in the bottom of a Bay or Gulph, known to our Seamen by the name of the Gulph of *Smyrna*; and where there is a *Consul* resident for the *English*, as also for the *French* and *Venetians* to protect their *Merchants* and *Trade*, where in *Anno 1619*. in matter of *Traffick*, I noted these things.

CHAP. XLV.

Of SMYRNA, and the Trade thereof,

Smyrna and
the trade
thereof.Commodities
of Smyrna.

THE principal *Trade* of this City was within these few years transported hither from the *Island Scio*, where the *Consuls* above said had their residence, and from thence are intituled *Consuls* of *Scio* and *Smyrna*, but by reason that scale both for sales and investments had then a dependency upon this, it was found more proper and less chargeable to remove their abode and ware-house hither, and by that means this became the principal *Port*, the goodness of the Harbour much furthering the same, being both under the command of the *Grand Signior*, and within these latter years much enriched by the trade of *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*; the *Venetians* drive great trade here under *French* colours still.

The *Commodities* that are found here to abound, and that are hence transported into other Countries of *Christendom*, are *Cotton Wools*, which in great plenty grow in the adjoining plains of this City; also *Galls* for *Dyers*, *Amiseeds*, *Cordovans*, *Wax*, *Cotton* and *Grogram Tarn*, *Cute*, *Carpets*, *Grograms*, *Chamlets*, *Mohairs*, and some *Fruits*, and *Drugs*; raw *Persia Silk* is likewise hither brought by Land from *Persia*; and all other *Commodities* found in *Turkie*, or of that growth

growth is here to be had, and the *Commodities* here vended from *England* are *Cloths* of *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and *Gloster*, *Kersties* of *Yorkshire* and *Hampshire*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Calicoes*, *Pepper*, *Indico*, and other *Spices*, which within these late years we had formerly from this and other places of *Turkie*, and which now by the commodity of the *East-India Trade* and *Navigation*, we carry to them; and from *Venice* is brought some *Cloth*, *Paper*, *Silks*, *Velvets*, &c. and from *France* some few *Cloths* and *Paper*, &c. great store of *Bullion*, which never returns into *Christendom* more, carried the greater part by the *Armenians* and *Persians* to their native Countries, and there melted down into a light Standard.

The *Coins* current of *Smyrna* are those of *Constantinople*, and generally those of all that *Empire*, which I shall shew when I treat of that *City*, and for that cause here omit it; and their *Accounts* they also keep here in the same nature with them, and therefore refer you to that place in both these particulars.

The Coins of Smyrna and Accompr.

The *Weights* of *Smyrna* and *Scio*, for they agree both in one, is the *Quintar*, which contains 100 *Rotolo's*, or 42 *Oaks*, and every *Oak* being 400 *drams*, and every *Lodoro* being 176 *drams*, and the pound *Averdupois* hath been found to be 148 *drams*, and the *Quintal* of 42 *Oaks* above said, which produceth 119 *l. English*, but in many *Commodities* it is found to answer but 117 *l.* so that in circa 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *drams* is 1 ounce *English Averdupois*.

Weights usual of Smyrna.

They have here in use two *Measures*, one for *Linnen* and another for *Woollen*, but because they nearly agree with *Constantinople*, I will refer the same to that place.

Measures of Smyrna and Scio.

The *Customs* paid by the *English* here and throughout all *Turkie*, by vertue of their *Capitulations* with the *Great Turk*, is only three *per centum*; and oftentimes the *Custom-house* of *Scio* and of *Smyrna* is in one mans hands; and though by their *Capitulations* it is so agreed, that those *Goods* that have once paid *Custom* in one Port, should not pay any more being thence Exported to any other place of his Dominions, and that *Commands* have been granted to that end by the *Grand Signior* at several times; yet the justice of that Countrey is so defective in this particular, that the *Commodities* landed in *Smyrna*, and paying there three *per centum*, and afterward transported to *Constantinople*, pay there again another three *per centum*, or compound with the *Customer*, which sometimes is done at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *per centum*, and sometimes at less: Note, that here, as in all parts of *Turkie*, the *Venetians*, *French* and *Dutch* pay five *per cent.* two *per cent.* more than the *English*, which is grounded upon their *Capitulations* with the *Emperour*.

Customs of Smyrna and Scio by the English.

By Ventians and French.

The Port-charges of clearing a Ship in *Smyrna* is paid in *Commodities* of our Countrey, and was to that end thus at first regulated; but since converted into payment by money, as to the *Cadie* who is to have five *Pico* of *Venice Cloth*, and a bundle of *Cony-skins* for a Vest, which in the infancy of our *English Trade* was here found to be much requested.

Port-charges of a Ship.

The *Cadies* Servant to have 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Pico* *English Cloth*.

The *Cadies* Caya to have 3 *Pico* of *Ditto*.

The *Cadies* Scrivan to have a *Chicquine* in *Gold*.

The *Cadies* Pages to have 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Dollars*.

The *Mosur Bathaw* to have 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Pico* *Cloth*.

The *Cadies Janisaries* to have a *Chicquine*.

All which Charges amount in *circas* to 68 *Dollars*.

To conclude, The *Trade* of this Port is most noted for the abundance of *Cottons*, which hence is transported to *England*, *France*, *Holland*, and *Italy*, estimated yearly to be about 20000 *Quintal*, and is found here to grow in the adjoining Plains, which they do sowe as we do *Corn*, the stalk being no bigger than that of *Wheat*, but stronger and tougher, bearing a head, round and bearded, and hard as a stone, which when it is ripe it breaketh and is delivered of a soft white *Bombast* or *Cotton*, mixed with *Seed*, which they separate with an instrument, selling the *Wooll*, but reserving the *Seed* for the next *Harvest*; see more of this *Trade* in *Cyprus* and *Constantinople*, to which I refer the *Inquirer*.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of Lydia, Eolis, Phrygia Minor and Major.

ON the North-East of *Ionis* is *Lydia*, famous only for the two Rivers, *Castrus* abounding with *Swans*, and *Meander* with windings, from hence termed *Meanders*; and if some Authors may be worthy of credit, the Natives were anciently the first known Men that gave beginning to *Merchandize*, and exercised buying and selling, and proved the original of the *Tuscans*, whose *Supream Duke* continues the same to this day, and is one of the greatest and most eminent *Merchants* in the World.

Lydia, Eolis, Phrygia. The first Merchants.

In *Eolis* are seated the two *Misia* Provinces, which hold not any thing note worthy.

In *Phrygia Minor* is not found any thing at present worthy in *Trade* to stay the course of my Pen;

Trois ruines,
ruin'd.

Pen; it affordeth the place where the ancient and famous City of *Troy* was seated, which cost the *Grecians* ten years Siege to take it, with the loss of 860000 of *Trojans*, and 666000 *Grecians*, but in *Anno* 1620, I hardly saw the reliques of this mighty *fabrique*, though I traced it for many miles, and gave ear to all the ridiculous fables of those poor *Grecians* that inhabit thereabouts in many Villages which lie within the compass of her ancient walls, from Mount *Ida* to the River *Scamander*, now only a Brook not two foot deep; so that, what *Ovid* said of old, I found by experience verified, *Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit*, &c.

Major.
Gordion.
Midium.

In *Phrygia major*, doth not remain any thing note worthy, save a remembrance that *Gordion* the seat of *Gordius* was here found in *Alexander's* time, who cut that knot with his Sword which he saw he could not otherwise undo; also *Midium* the seat of *Midas*, whose covetous petition was granted by *Bacchus*, to convert all into Gold that he handled, and so had like to have eaten Gold for Meat, had not his after-wit mastered his covetous appetite, and made him to his repentance see his error, and acknowledge it; and falling again to a second over-sight in judgment, as the first was an error in desire, he preferred *Pan's Pipe* before *Apollo's Harp*, and was rewarded for his small skill in Musick with a comely pair of *Asses Ears*: also in this Province stood *Colosse*, to whom *St. Paul* writ one of his Epistles; and *Pessinus*, where the *Goddess Cybele* was worshipped, which being brought into *Rome*, would not stir further than the entrance of the River *Tyber*, which the *Romans* much wondred, because the Dominion of the World was prophesied to that City that had the custody thereof; but the *Vestal Claudias Girdle* performed that which all the strength of *Rome* could not, and she haled up both the Ship and *Goddess*, to the wonder of the *Citizens* at that time, and of all the world ever since, though far greater miracles are found to be reported of that City, and the holy Inhabitants thereof at this day, if the said reports might gain that credit now, as *this miracle* then did,

Colosse.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of BITHINIA, and the Cities thereof.

Bithinia and
the Cities
thereof.

ON the North-side of the *Phrygias* is seated *Bithinia*, which is famous first for the Victory of *Alexander* against the *Persians*, of whom he slew 20000; Secondly, for *Mount Stella*, where *Pompey* overthrew *Mithridates*; and *Tamberlain* with 300000 *Tartarians*, encountered *Bajazet* with 500000, where 20000 lost their lives, and *Bajazet* in his pride of heart taken and pen'd up in an Iron Cage, against whose bars he beat out his brains: Thirdly, For *Nice*, where the first general Council was held *Anno* 314, to repel the *Arrian* Heresie; and fourthly, *Chalcedon*, where the fourth general Council was assembled to repel the *Nestorian* Heresie, where yet in *Anno* 1620, the Inhabitants do shew to strangers the place of this Assembly by tradition in manner of an Oval Circle built purposely for this occasion; and lastly, here is *Bursa* by some *Prusa*, the seat of the *Ottoman Kings* in *Asia* till they gained *Adrianople* in *Europe*, which was done by *Mahomet* the first: of the Trade thereof a word in my passage.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of BURSIA in BITHINIA, and the Trade thereof.

Bursa and the
trade thereof.

BURSIA seated in the bottom of a Bay known to the *Turk* by the name of the Gulph of *Bursa*, being a fair City and anciently the seat of the *Mahometan* Kings, is now inhabited by *Turks*, *Jews* and *Greeks*; who by reason of their neighbourhood, and in the way from *Smyrna* to *Constantinople* for Land Travellers, is found to have some Merchants of quality, and affordeth quantity of *Persian Commodities*, as brought hither from *Ensdrom* and other bordering Towns of *Armenia* and *Persia*, principally occasioned by the immunities that have been granted by several Princes that have here resided, to the Inhabitants thereof: but because the *Venetians* are found at present to be the prime traders hither, it will not be amiss that for the weights and measures of the place we should be ruled by their observations, which thence may easily be reduced to ours.

Commodities
of Bursa.

Their Commodities afforded to foreign Countries are the same as *Constantinople*, only some Fabriques I have seen to have been in my time there made of *Silks* by *Mans* that have been banished out of *Spain*, and come hither to reside, as *Damask*, *Taffeta's* and *Strip's Stuffs*, and such like; also Commodities which the earth hath produced, as *Anniseeds*, *Galls* and *Sugars*.

Coins and
Weights of
Bursa.

Their Coins are the same current in *Constantinople*.

100 *Rotels* make *Venice* sottile 176 *l.* and *Venice* gros 112 *l.*

The Ocha of Bursa is *Venice* sottile 4 *l.*

The Rot. of Burſia is Venice ſotile 9 ounces, and groſs 1 l. 1 ounce 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.

The 100 drams make ſotile Venetia 1 l. which is 72 *metalichi*.

The 100 Kilats of Turkey makes in Venetia 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kill. Gold weight 7 *metalich*. make ounce 1 Gold-weight in Venetia.

And by the Engliſh the ſame is obſerved to be within 2 per cent. to agree with the weight of Conſtantinople, as ſhall be ſhewed hereafter.

There are found here ſeveral *picos* which with the brace of Venetia is found thus to agree. Meaſures of Burſia.

Braces 100 of Cloth, Scarlet and fine Cloth makes 108 *Picos* Cloth here.

Braces 100 of courſe Cloth common makes 114 *Picos* in Burſia.

Braces 100 of Cloth of Gold makes in Burſia 102 *Picos*.

Braces 1000 of Linens is found to make in Burſia 772 *Picos*.

And this is noted to be a greater *Pico* than the reſt : but by the obſervation of ſome Engliſh they find only 2 *Picos*, one for Cloth and the other for *Grograms*, and do agree with thoſe of Conſtantinople.

There is no Cuſtom due upon Goods in Burſia, it being accounted an Inland Town ; but if Cuſtoms of ſent thence to Smyrna or to Conſtantinople, and Exported out of the Grand Signior's Dominions, it is liable to a Cuſtom, according to the Capitulations or Priviledge granted to that Nation that transporteth the ſame : but if thoſe Commodities bought in Burſia being carried to Smyrna or Conſtantinople, and there ſold, it payeth no Cuſtoms, but a ſmall Duty for Reſtiring, and quitting at the Cuſtom-houſes of both the ſaid places, as hath been practiſed by divers Merchants. In this Town of late years ſome Engliſh have reſided, and do find a fair and friendly quarter with the Inhabitants ; but they are accounted as *Subſactors* to thoſe reſident in Conſtantinople and Smyrna, therefore I ſhall not need to ſay further of this place.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of PONTUS, and the Cities thereof.

ON the Northſide of Biſthinia is Pontus, wherein is found the ruines of Tomos to which Ovid was baniſhed, and Pitbius, where Chryſoſtom lived in exile : here alſo ruled Miſtridates, who for 40 years withſtood the Romans, not more excellent in War than learning and memory, who ſpoke 22 languages, and invented that Counterpoiſon from him named Miſtridate ; and who at laſt by the Rebellion of his Son, and the valour of L. Sylla, Lucullus and Pompey, was vanquiſhed ; the laſt of which erected a Pillar upon a ſmall Iſland at the entrance of the black or *Enxine* Sea, which at this day is known by his name, and ſhewed by the Inhabitants to ſtrangers as a trophy of his Victories in theſe parts.

CHAP. L.

Of PAPHLAGONIA and GALATIA, and the Cities thereof.

IN Paphlagonia I find not any City notable for Trade, or other thing note worthy : and as for Galatia, it is obſerved that to the people of this Province did Saint Paul dedicate one of his Epiſtles ; and here is alſo ſeated the City of Ancira, now commonly Angora, famous for the infinite ſtore of *Grograms*, *Mobeirs* and *Chamlets* that are made here and fabricated, and from hence transported to Conſtantinople, being 16 days journey diſtant ; and to Aleppo having a like remoteneſs ; and from thence again Exported into all the Countries of Europe.

In this place the Venetians have a Factory to provide them the ſaid Commodities, and the Engliſh in imitation thereof about 1624. did firſt ſend thither two Factors from Conſtantinople, to furniſh themſelves with theſe Commodities at the firſt hand ; but ſome of the Tarn called hence *Grogram Tarn*, (and not *Camels hair*, as ſome vainly conceive) being lately brought into England, ingenious workmen were here found that invented therewith *Tames*, and many other Stuffs, to the great decay and prejudice of the *Grogram Trade* of this Countrey, and of ſuch as lived thereupon in Angora ; whereupon the Inhabitants in Anno 1630. petitioned the *Duana* of Conſtantinople, that this Tarn might not be Exported out of the Kingdom until it were put into work, and made into Stuffs, which was granted them ; but the Farmers of the Grand Signiors Cuſtoms at Conſtantinople conniving thereat, and ſuffering the ſame to be Exported, paying double Cuſtom, which is 6 per cent. and ſo it continued till 1634. at what time a ſecond ſtricter Prohibition with Conſiſcation was proclaimed and neerly lookt into, ſo that

that what quantity is now found to come thence, is by indirect means, and not otherwise, if possible thereby again to give life to the *Grogram Trade* and the makers thereof in these parts.

There was of late years an offer made by the *Venetian* Ambassadour resident at *Constantinople*, to Export 500 of the *Goats* that bear this *Wooll* to *Venetia*, thereby in time to bring this *Commodity* in request in their *Signiory*; but the *Turks* perceiving their drift, denied the same, lest his Subjects and Countrey might futurely be deprived of the benefit of so excellent a *Commodity*: had our Ancestors foreseen the like discommodity that would have ensued by the Exportation of *English Sheep* into *Spain*, it may be conceived it would never have been in those days permitted.

Weights and
Measures of
Angora.

The *Weights* and *Measures* of this place are the same as are found in *Constantinople*, the *Grogram Pico* having from this Town its original, and is the proper *Pico* of this Countrey and City; whereby all *Grograms*, *Mobairs* and *Chambless* are measured and sold throughout all *Turkey*, and is in *Grograms* found in *England* to answer proportionally as 24 *Pico*, being a piece of ordinary *Grograms* to make 16 *Yards London*: for their *Moneys* and *Accounts* they are found to be the same as in *Constantinople*, *vide* there.

CHAP. LI.

Of Cappadocia, and the Cities thereof.

Cappadocia.

ON the East-side of *Galatia* is *Cappadocia*, the chief City is *Erzyrum*, situate on the Confines of *Armenia*, being held the rendezvous for the *Turkish* Militia in their expeditions to *Persia*, and the place where when the War is ended they are dismissed; here is the entrance into the Dominions of the *Grand Signior*, and though Wars happen between the *Turks* and the *Persians*, yet these barbarous Nations are so careful of *Merchants* and the preservation of *Commerce*, that the *Merchants* of both Countreys, though otherwise the Provinces be at variance, may here enter and transport their *Merchandize* into one anothers Countrey, paying a small *Custom* as acknowledgment to the Prince, carrying a *Tescary* or Certificate thereof with them to such other places whither they go, which in it self protects their Goods and Persons from danger or Confiscation, or other duties; so that it is an ordinary thing to see *Persia Merchants* with great Estates in *Aleppo* and *Constantinople* in the hottest of the Wars between their two Sovereigns, to the shame, and contrary to the custom of many Christian Princes, who first prey upon the *Merchants* that inhabit their Countreys, making a War upon their Estates and Persons, before they meddle with, or haply hardly publish their intentions to their Sovereigns; the ancient *Tibarenean Custom* being now out of use in *Christendom*, who are said never to wage War against any Enemy, but they faithfully certified them before-hand both of the time and place of their intent and Fight; and as it may be conjectured, gave first a fair dismissal to the Subjects of their Enemies, and consequently to their *Merchants*.

Amasia.
Trabesond.

Here is also *Amasia*, where the *Grand Signior's* eldest Son is seen to abide after his *Circumcision*, till the time of his Fathers Death, and the beginning of his Reign: And *Trabesond*, formerly an *Imperial Seat*, now a small City seated upon the *Euxine* or black Sea, having a reasonable good Harbour, and where the *Grand Signior* maintaineth certain Gallies to scour these Coasts: Here is found a great Trade in Summer for *Fish*, which to me did much resemble the *English Herring*, which they take upon this Coast in good quantity, and is by the Inhabitants, who are for the most part *Armenians*, pickled and salted, and so preserved and sent into *Cassa*, *Constantinople*, and other parts. Their manner of salting, and the matter wherewith is likewise as strange; for the Countrey affording not our common known *Bay Salt*, there is a Mountain within some leagues of the City, out of which with ease they dig a Stone, to the eye appearing black and no way transparent; but beaten in Marble Mortars with them in use, it becometh very white, and is found to preserve all Meats as well as *Salt de Bay*, and for *Merchandize* is carried thence to *Constantinople* and other Countreys, and sold in the Stone unbeaten by the *Kotolo*, *Oache*, or *Quintar*.

Mineral Salt.

In this Countrey did inhabit the *Amazonian Viragoes*, *Penthesilea* one of their Queens came with Troops to assist the *Trojans*, and long after *Thalestria* another of their Queens came to *Hircania* to be *Alexander's* Bed-fellow, having now no memory extant of this Feminine Government.

CHAP. LII.

Of Liconia, Pisidia, and Armenia minor,

IN Liconia is found the City of *Iconium*, the Regal Seat of the *Aladine Sultans*, the ruine of *Lystra* where *Timothy* was born, and *Paul* and *Barnabas* healing a Cripple, were adored for *Mercury* and *Jupiter*. Liconia
Pisidia.
Armenia.

In *Pisidia* was the famous Battel fought between *Cyrus* and *Artaxerxes*, where *Cyrus* lost his life and the victory; and out of which *Xenophon* made that notable retreat with his *Crecians*, in despite of 20000 which followed him at the heels.

In *Armenia minor* is seated the Mountain *Ararat*, on whose top the Ark is said to rest after the Deluge. And thus much shall serve to have said of *Natolia*, which in general for *Merchandise* doth yield these *Commodities*; *Galls*, *Carpets*, *Oiles*, *Wines*, *Cottons*, *Woods* and *Cotton Tarn*, *Grogams*, *Grogram Tarn*, *Sheeps Wool*, *Hides raw* and *saled*, and *dry Cordovants*, *Aniseeds*, *Goats Wool*, *Soap*, *Silk*, *Cummin-seed*, *Muscadines*, *Cute*, *Raisins*, &c. And thus much in general of *Natolia*, which ere I leave, a word of *Trabesond*. Ararat.
Commodities
of Anatolia.

CHAP. LIII.

Of Trabesond, and the Trade thereof.

Trabesond, formerly the Seat of an Empire, now a Province of the *Grand Seignior*, is inhabited by *Jews* and *Greeks*, but principally by *Armenians*; the *Coins* are those common with all *Turkey*. Trabesond.

There is found in *Trabesond* in use two *weights*, one for *Spices*, *Drugs*, and fine *Commodities*, which is the same with the weight of *Genoa*, which they here brought into use in their great *Trade* into this City from *Gallata Caffa*, and other places subject in those days to their Government; the other for gross *Commodities* is the *Rotolo*, 160 whereof is the *Cantar*, agreeing with that common *Rotolo* of *Constantinople*, vide there more. Weights in
Trabesond.

Their common measure is a *Pico* agreeing neer with *Constantinople*, making about 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Inches English*. Measures in
Trabesond.

CHAP. LIV.

Of Syria in general, and the parts thereof.

SYRIA hath on the East *Euphrates*, on the West the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the South *Palastine*, on the North *Cilicia*, watered with *Euphrates*, which anciently passed through the *Garden of Eden*; and having its source in the Mountains of *Armenia*, running at this day by *Babylon* or *Bagdet*, disgorgeth it self into the *Persian Sea*, and *Orontis* which arising on Mount *Libanus* saluteth the walls of *Silutia*, and disembogueth in the *Mediterranean*, and is divided into three Provinces, viz. *Phœnicia*, *Cælosyria*, and *Syrophenicia*; of which in order. Syria.
Euphrates.

CHAP. LV.

Of Phœnicia, and the Cities thereof.

IN Phœnicia is seated the City of *Ptolemais*, or *Acria*, or *Acon*, famous for so many Christian Armies that have in times past besieged it; and which likewise added fame to our Kings, *Richard Cœur de Lion*, and *Edward the first*; in which place the *Venetians* and *French* have some Trade for *Wax*, *Hides*, *Corn*, *Silk*, and therefore following the Observations made by them in matters of *weights* and *measures*, I find the same to be thus accorded. Phœnicia, and
the Cities
thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. LVI.

Of Acria, commonly S. John de Acria, and the Trade thereof.

Acria and the trade thereof.

Acria being seated in the bottom of the *Mediterranean*, and now struggling with its own ruins, hath yet by reason of its small but commodious Harbour some trade maintained by the *French*, but principally by *Venetians*; who in small Vessels coast these parts, and pick up some of the *Asian Commodities* out of these Villages and Towns bordering upon the Sea-coasts, as both in this place, *Tripoly*, *Sidon*, &c. the agreements of their weights and measures observed by *Venetians*, I will insert.

Weights of Acria.

The *Cantar* of Acria, commonly called by them the *Cantar Tambaran*, makes *scotile* in *Venice* 900 l. which produceth in *England* 603 l.

Measures of Acria.

Rotolo 1 makes *scotile* pounds in *Venetia* 9 l.

Braces 100 of Cloth of Gold and Silk is in Acria 108 pic. *Braces* 100, of Cloth Woollen of *Venetia* is in Acria 115 *Picos*.

Coins.

Their *Coins* are generally the same with all the Dominions of the *Grand Signior*, which I shall declare coming to treat of *Constantinople* the *Metropolis* of that Empire, and of *Aleppo* the principal City of Trade in this Countrey, therefore shall not need here to insist further thereupon.

CHAP. LVII.

Of SIDON and the Trade thereof.

Sidon.

SIDON is now limited within a narrower compass than its antient bounds, commanded by the Emir or Prince of the *Drusians*, the off-spring of Christians, but now hardly professing any Religion at all; it is seated upon the same shore as Acria, and where the *French* and *Venetians* maintain *Consuls*, and is better known to us than Acria: and where by their means all Western Christians find a reasonable favourable protection in their trade.

Commodities of Sidon.

The Countrey doth principally abound in *Corn*, which some years is hence distributed and dispersed to *Marselia*, *Ligorn*, and other parts of Christendom, with *Galls*, *Wooll*, *Wax*, &c.

Coins common in Sidon.

Their *Coins* are principally *Rials* of $\frac{3}{4}$ *Spanish* and *Chickquins* in *Gold*, the *Rial* accounted for 72 *Aspers*, and the *Chickquin* 108 *Aspers*, but the valuation alters according to the occasions of the state and course of traffick, therefore no great confidence can be given thereunto.

Weights of Sidon.

Their weights is the *Dram* and *Rotolo* current in these parts of Asia, 650 *drams*, making the *Rotol*. 4 l. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *English*.

Rotolos 100 is their *Cantar* qu. 433 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. *English*.

Rotolo 1 is accounted to make there also 12 ounces.

Rotolos 110 makes *Rotolos* 100 common in *Aleppo*.

Rotolos 115 makes *Rotolos* 100 common in *Cyprus*.

Measures of Sidon.

Their measures are these

In this Tract lies the place where *Tyre* was seated, now devoured by the incroaching Sea, of whose antient traffick see the 66 Chapter; and also *Sarepta*, where *Eliu* who had formerly lived in *Mount Carmel* nigh adjoining, was sustained in a Famine by a *Widow*, whose Son he raised from death: other matters of consequence have not fallen out within my reading in this circuit, therefore hence I will travel to the next Province.

CHAP. LVIII.

Of Syrophœnicia and the Cities thereof.

Syrophœnicia.

SYROPHœNICIA hath been better beautified with Cities than now it is, the Wars of Princes and Time hath given a period to many, of which *Antioch* was famous both for being the *Metropolis* of all Syria, and the place where the *Disciples* of our Saviour were first called *Christians*, now nothing but the ruins to be seen upon those large Plains, which doth lead from *Alexandretta* to *Aleppo*; it comprehendeth the famous City of *Baruti*, which deserves a regard for the present Trade thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. LIX.

Of Baruti and the Trade thereof.

Baruti formerly called *Julia Felix*, is a famous *Maritime Town*, yet much inferior in Trade to *Baruti* and the trade thereof. what it hath formerly been; neer this Town is that noted Valley where it is said *Saint George* by killing of a *Dragon* delivered the *Kings Daughter*; in memorial whereof there was a *Castle* and *Oratory* here built and consecrated to him, and whose name it bore, whose ruins do yet appear, if the Inhabitants may be believed; it is now the common passage for all those *Caravans* that travel from *Aleppo*, *Damasco* and *Jerusalem* to *Cairo* and *Meca*, and thereby made a place of great concourse of *Merchants*. It is subject to the *Grand Signior*, and therefore his *Coins* in *Silver* and *Gold* are the current *Coins* thereof, partaking of those that are current in the neighbouring Countreys, as all bordering Towns are found to be. The *English* have no *Scale* or residence here; but the *Venetians* who pry with more industry into these parts, find here a profitable traffick, therefore in the *weights* and *measures* thereof we must fall by their Observations.

The *Cantar* containing 100 *Rotos* of *Baruti* makes *sute Venetia weight* 750 l. and of gross *Weights of Baruti* 475 l. and of *English* 502 l. The *Rotolo* makes *Venetia sute* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. gross 4 l. 9 ounces, *English* 5 l. the *Cantar* or 100 *Rotos* of *Baruti* is in *Aleppo* 96 *Rotos*, the common weight and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotos* of *Silk weights*.

Measures of *Baruti* is the *Pico*, 100 whereof makes in *Venetia* 86 *Braces*, and the 100 *Measures* of *Braces* of *Venetia* of *Woollen Cloth* makes in *Baruti* 112 or 113 *Pico's*, which is in *England* () *Yards*.

The Town of *Amano* lieth also in this *Syrophania*, and is found to be a Town of great Trade and confluence of *Merchants* of *Arabia*, *Persia*, and *Turkie*; but because I find the *weights* and *measures* thereof to accord with the same that are found in use in *Aleppo*, and their *Coins* the common current *Coins* of *Turkie*, I shall refer the Reader to *Aleppo*, and the Trade thereof.

CHAP. LX.

Of Coelosyria and the Cities thereof.

Celosyria doth not now afford many Cities of note, *Hierapolis* was here famous for the Temple and Worship of the *Syrian goddess*; but now *Damascus* is the principal Scale and City of this Province, which requires for the Trade thereof a longer discourse, than my Information can guide me; however, what I have gathered I shall here willingly insert.

CHAP. LXI.

Of Damascus and the Trade thereof.

Damascus is so pleasantly seated, that the Impostor *Mahomet* would never enter into it, left forgetting by the ravishing pleasures of the place, the business (as he said) he was sent for, and make this his *Paradise*; it is seated in a very fruitful soil, bearing *Grapes* all the year long, and girt with curious and odoriferous Gardens; being also famous, first, for her founders, who were *Abraham's* servants; Secondly, for the Temple of *Zacharias*; and Thirdly, for the conversion of *Paul*, who here first preached, and escaping the traps of his Enemies, was let down the walls of the house by a basket. And in matter of Trade it still continueth a place where all *Commodities* of *Turkie*, *Arabia*, and *India* are brought into, where *Caravans* of the Nations do pass through, going from *Constantinople*, *Bagdet*, and *Aleppo*, to *Egypt*, *Mecha* or *India*, and so again back.

The current *Coins* of this City are those common with all *Syria*, *Aleppo* being the principal, where you may see further for the *Moneys* of the place.

The *Damasco Cantar* is in *Venetia sote* 600 l. gross 380 l. which is *Averdupois* 402 l. yet observed to make in some *Commodities* 416 l. *English*, so that by the said *Venetian* calculation which I fall by (because of their residence there, and their great traffick thither) 100 l. gross *Venetia*, should render 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotos*, and the 100 l. sote 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotos*. *Damascine Rotolo* 1. makes *Venetia sote* 6 l. gross 3 l. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; *Peso* 100 *Damascine* are *Metallicchi* 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ sote *Venetia* 1 l.

Metallichi 100 *Damasco* gives in *Venetia* silver weight 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; *Killats* 100 *Damasco* gives silver weight in *Venetia* 90 *Kill*. *Killats* 100 *Damasco* gives by Spice weight in *Venetia* 106 *Kill*. *Cantar* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Damasco* gives in *Rhodes* *Cantar* one, *Cantar* one *Damasco* gives in *Genoa* 550 l

Measures of
Damasco.

Measures of length is the *Pico*, which is accounted about 27 inches, agreeing thus with other places.

Pico 100 *Damasco* } makes *Venetia* measure of Cloth 87 *brac*.
 } makes in *Genoa* 24 *Canes* of 10 *Palms* every *Cane*.
 } makes in *Florence* 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Canes*.
Braces } 100 of Cloth in *Venetia* gives here 112 *Pico*.
 } 100 of Silk *Venetia* gives here 106 *Pico*.
Pico one *Damasco* makes scarcely $\frac{1}{4}$ *Brace* of *Venetia*.

Commodities
of *Damasco*.

The *Commodities* coming hence are *Cottons* of *Syria*, *Saffron*, *Steel*, excellent blades for *Swords* and *Knives*, wrought and *Raw Silks*, of this growth of the Countrey, *Oil*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Balsam*, *Almonds*, *Dates*, some *Drugs*, *Rice*, which here are noted plentiful, besides the commodities here found and hither brought from other Regions, which I need not here nominate.

Tares upon all
Commodities
in *Damasco*

There is used in *Damascus* in the buying and selling of divers *Commodities* a certain *Tare* and *Allowance* to be given over and above the weight, from the buyer to the seller, most especially practised in bargains of *Spices* and *Drugs*, which as I find them observed by others, I think good here to shew; as in

<i>Ginger</i> —————	5 per cent. 105 Rot.	<i>Lacke</i> —————	5 per cent. 105
<i>Maces</i> —————	5 per cent. 105.	<i>Long Pepper</i> ———	5 per cent. 105
<i>Cinnamon</i> ————	5 per cent. 105	<i>Cocheneel</i> —————	5 per cent. 105
<i>Cloves</i> —————	5 per cent. 105	<i>Green Ginger</i> ———	0 per cent. 000
<i>Indico</i> —————	5 per cent. 105	<i>Sugars</i> —————	0 per cent. 000
<i>Myrrhe</i> —————	5 per cent. 105 Rot.	<i>Mirabolans</i> ————	5 per cent. 105
<i>Sugar Candied</i> ———	5 per cent. 105 Rot.	<i>Aloes Epatica</i> ———	5 per cent. 105
<i>Wormseed</i> —————	5 per cent. 105 Rot.	<i>Cardamum</i> —————	5 per cent. 105
<i>Zedoaria</i> —————	5 per cent. 105	<i>Turbit</i> —————	5 per cent. 105
<i>Spikenard</i> —————	5 per cent. 105	<i>Silk</i> —————	10 per cent. 110
<i>Gallinal</i> —————	5 per cent. 105	<i>Ambergreece</i> ———	10 per cent. 110
<i>Nutmegs</i> —————	5 per cent. 105		

And many others which the *Merchants* must learn.

All these *Commodities* are found to have these certain *Tares*, besides the *Bags*, *Canisters*, *Boxes*, *Churls*, and the like, by the *Custom* and practice of the place, and forasmuch as this City is an *Inland Town*, wherein a *Bashaw* is found to command for the *Grand Signior*; there is here a *Custom* imposed upon all Goods entring and issuing to *Forciners* and *Merchant strangers* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which is paid in *Money* and not in the same *Species*, according to the *Customs* of *Alexandria* before specified.

Agreement of
the weight of
Damasco with
other places of
Trade.

And to conclude the *Trade* of this place, I will insert an old observation faim into my hands, made upon the weights here, and the agreement thereof with other Countreys, the certainty whereof I will refer to trial.

The *Cantar* of *Damasco* making, as I said before, 100 *Rotolos*, makes in

The <i>Cantar</i> of <i>Damasco</i> by observa- tion hath made in	<i>Alexandria</i> —————	428 Rot. forfori.
	<i>Constantinople</i> ———	341 Rot.
	<i>Venice sotile</i> —————	600 l.
	<i>Ditto gross.</i> —————	380 l.
	<i>Ancona</i> —————	517 l.
	<i>Florence</i> —————	525 l.
	<i>Rhagusa</i> —————	500 l.
	<i>Naples</i> —————	566 l.
	<i>Sicilia</i> —————	576 l.
	<i>Idem</i> —————	203 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rot.
	<i>Millan</i> —————	552 l.
	<i>Genoa</i> —————	570 l.
	<i>Valentia</i> —————	400 l.

The Rot. Damasco is in

[	Valentia 4l. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and 1 l. Val. is 120 drams.
[	Genoa 5 l. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, ——— 1 l. Genoa is 105 drams here.
[	Millan 5 l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, ——— 1 l. Millan is 208 drams.
[	Sicilia 5 l. 9 ounces.
[	Naples 5 l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, —and 1 l. Naples.
[	Rhagusa 5 l. ——— and 1 l. Rhagusa.
[	Florence 5 l. 3 ounces — and 1 l. Florence is 112 dr.

The agreement of the Rotolo of Damasco with some other places.

The truth of these Observations I must leave to the tryal of the more expert, and give you a touch of what I have gathered in the matter of agreement of measures of length.

100 Braces of Cloth in Florence have made in Damasco 99 Picos.
 100 Picos of Damasco have made in Naples 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Canes.
 100 Picos of Damasco have made in Sicilia 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Canes.
 100 Picos of Damasco have made in Millan 87 Braces.
 100 Canes of Silk in Genoa have made in Damasco 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Picos.
 100 Picos of Damasco have made in Venice of Cloth 87 Braces.
 100 Braces of Venice Silk have made in Damasco 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Picos.

The agreement of the Pico of Damasco with some other places.

And forasmuch as the English, French, and Dutch are not found at present to have any Trade hither, and that the Venetians are the only Western Christian Merchants that here reside, and have here a Consul for the Protection of them and their Trade and Goods, it will fit me best to borrow some of their Observations, and observe the Trade they now drive to this City.

The Commodities which the Venetians then carry hither for Merchandize are woollen Cloths, Honey, Almonds, Tin, Quick-silver, Lead, Latten Wire, Iron Wire, Latten Plates, Brimstone, Allom, Mastick, Coral, Saffron, Flemish Beads and Bracelets, Chrystal Looking-Glasses, Linen of divers sorts, coarse Canvas, some few Furs, Sugars of Cyprus, writing Paper, Velvets, Taffetas's, Damasks, and Sattins, some Noremberg Wares, Coral-Beads, and many such European Commodities.

The Trade of the Venetians to Damasco.

The Commodities that they find here to make returns of, are these, Raw Silk of this Countreys growth, and of Persia, Ardasse and Lege, Belledine, Tripoli, Bodovin, Baias and others; also some Spices and some Drugs, as Ginger, Cloves, Maces, Sandal, Incense, Myrrhe, Nutmegs, Indico, Gallinal, Long Pepper, Mirabolans, Armoniac, Aloes Epatica, Cardamon, Turbit, Sanguis Draconis, Sugar Candied, Wormseed, Zedoaria, Spikenard, Cinnamon, Tutia, Cottons, and some Cotton Yarn, Benjamin, Alfa fetida, Manna, Champhire, Cassia, and the like, of which some are found to be sold by the Cantar of Damasco, and some by the Rotolo: also observe,

That Musk, Ambergreene and Pearl is sold by the Metalico, which is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, and Silver is sold by a weight called Ongia, being 10 drams, which makes 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ Metalicos, which makes sottile in Venice 1 ounce 1 sacc. and 5 Carats.

The Rotolo is accounted here 600 drams, but Lege and Ardasse is here sold by a Rotolo of 680 drams, which is 7 l. sottile Venice; but Damasco Silk, and all Silk of the growth of the Country is sold by the Rotolo of the place of 600 drams.

These notes the Venetians have made upon their weights and measures.

1 Cantar Damasco is sottile Venice 600 l. and gros 380 l.

1 Rot. Damasco is sottile 6 l. and gros 3 l. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

100 Drams Damasco is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ Mitigal sottile Venice 1 l. and of the silver weight in Venice 10 ounces $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 Carats.

100 Drams makes silver weight in Venice 12 Marc. 6 ounces and $\frac{1}{2}$.

100 Mitigal Damasco is in Venice 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and 5 Carats.

100 Carats Damasco is silver weight in Venice 91 Carats.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dram Damascine is 24 Carats Damascine, the which 24 Carats is one Mitigal Damascino.

Again, e contra.

The 1000 l. gros in Venice makes in Damasco 293 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rotolos.

The 1000 l. sottile in Venice is in Damasco 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rotolos.

So that the 100 l. gros is 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rotol. Damascine, and the

100 l. sottile is 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rotol. Damascine.

As for the Measure of Damasco there is but one here in use, and is common to all Commodities, both Linen, Silk, and Woollen, which is the Pico, which by the calculation of the Venetians I find thus, 100 Pico in Damasco is in Venice Cloth measure Braces 87; thereby estimating the said Pico to be almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of Brace Venetian.

Measures of Damasco.

100 Braces of Cloth in Venice makes in Damasco 111 in 112 Pico.

100 Braces of Silk in Venice makes in Damasco 106 in 107 Pico; and how they agree with the measures of England and other places, I have shewed before; therefore leaving Damasco Trade to the judgment of better experienced, and finding the Caravan of Aleppo ready to depart, I am called thither, where by the way observing some reliques not here worth mentioning, and where arriving you shall find in the next leaf what I have there observed in the matter and manner of the Trade thereof.

CHAP. LXII.

Of Aleppo, and the Trade thereof,

Aleppo and the
trade thereof.

Aleppo, called in the 2 Sam. 8. 3. *Aram sobab*, is now the most Famous City in all the Grand Signiors Dominions, for the wonderful confluence of Merchants of all Nations and Countreys, that come hither to traffick: It is pleasantly seated upon a Plain, in the midst whereof doth rise a small Hill, whereupon is built a strong Castle that commands the whole City: it hath in it many *Caves* for lodgings and ware-houses for Merchants, which resembling small Forts being shut with Iron Gates, defend the Merchants, and their Goods from all wrong or theft; their Streets are shut with Doors every night at each end, in the manner of Cairo, and thereby every Street becomes a defensible place by it self.

There are of all Eastern, Southern, and Western Nations Merchants found therein, many of which enjoy several immunities and privileges, granted them by their particular capitulations from the Grand Signior who is Lord hereof: the English, Venetians, and French, are found to be great Traders hither, each bringing hither their native Commodities, and here exchange them for Arabian, Persian and Indian Drugs, Gems, Spices, and such like Commodities, amongst which the English are most eminent, by reason that they not only furnish this City with the native Commodities of England; but also with such as come to them from India and Persia by Sea, and which in former days were from hence brought into England.

Scanderons.

This City is seated about 100 English miles from the Sea, *Alexandretta* or *Scanderone* being the Sea-Port and Road whereto all shipping, either out of the Ocean or Mediterranean come to lade and unlade their Goods, and are hence transported by Camels to Aleppo; which Scale was formerly in Tripoli, which is a more commodious Port, and neerer in distance; but the way being found more craggy, rugged, and dangerous, by reason of the insolency of the Arabians, it was by all Christians disused, and by consent the same was here settled.

Commodities
of Aleppo.

The Commodities which are found in this City, are commonly all the Commodities of Asia and Africa, as Spices of all sorts, Drugs of all sorts, Silks of Persia, Gems of India, Spices of Arabia, and the common Commodities proper to the Countrey, as Grograms, Grogram Tarn, Galls, Cottons, and Cotton Tarn, Silk of Tripoli, Bacai, Bedovine, and Damasco, and other sorts in great quantity.

Weights of
Aleppo.

The Weights used here in particular, is the *Dram* and *Rotolo*, as in most parts of Turkey; but the *Rotolo* is found in many commodities to differ in Drams, according to the custom in weight of the place and commodity.

The *Cantar* is also found to disagree in *Rotolo*, according to the common and usual weight of commodities, which I will declare, thereby to shew first how they accord with England, and other places of Trade, and then how they agree amongst themselves.

And first Silk of Persia is sold by the *Wefno*, which is 30 *Nesher*, and 1 *Nesher* is 120 Grains, and every Grain is 30 Drams, by which accompt the *Wefno* amounts to 3600 Drams, and 7 *Wefnos* make a *Cole*.

But the common weight better known to us in the *Rotolo*, which of *Ardesse* and *Lege* is 680 Drams, of *Belledine* 700 Drams, and so changing in other sorts of Commodities, which the Factor is to take notice of.

The *Rotolo* is also divided into 12 ounces, and ounce 1 is drams 60, drams 3600 is accounted a *Wefno*.

Drams 2400 is a *Botman*, which is the weight by which Silk is sold in Constantinople, and makes there 6 Oaks.

Cantar 2 is *Rotolos* 100, making neer 481 l. *Averdupois*.

Rotolo 1 is *Averdupois* 4, 13 ounces accounted and found sometimes 4 l. 14 ounces; so that 112 l. *Averdupois*, is found hereby to be *Rotolos* 22, ounces 8.

Rotolos 100 common weight, is 494 l. 8 ounces *Averdupois*, which is above 4 l. 15 ounces, and so is sometimes found to produce in some Commodities.

A *Wefno* of silver is 100 Drams, which is 68 *Libre* of *Venetia*, and it is found that 11 R $\frac{2}{3}$ full weight, makes a *Wefno* of silver here.

Silver,

Silver, Gold, Gems, &c. are sold by the *Misgal*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ drams, which is Carat 24 English, or Grains 96.

Wesno's of Aleppo are in buying of Silk thus reduced into Rotolo's and drams following.

Wesnos reduced into Rotolos in Aleppo.

Wesno	is Rotolos	Drams
1	5	200
5	26	320
10	52	650
20	105	600
30	158	560
40	211	520
50	264	480
60	317	440
70	370	400
80	423	360
90	476	320
100	529	280

Which may be enlarged to a greater number, having purposely here inserted the same for the benefit of the ignorant and Learner.

Now forasmuch as the *Venetians* have been accounted the first Christian *Traders* into this City, let us observe the agreements in weights of this place and *Venetia*.

Cantar 1 makes *scitile Venetia* 720 l. gross. 456 l. which this way be reduced to English weights is 482 l. *Averdupois*.

Rotol. 1 *Venetia* *scitile* l. 7, ounces 2, *scitile* 2½ gross l. 4, ounce 6½.

Gross *Venetia* 1000 l. is in Aleppo, *Cantar*. 2. *Rot.* 19.

Scitile Venetia 1000 l. is in Aleppo, *Cantar*. 1, *Rot.* 40; so that 100 l. gross, is *Rotol.* 21, and 100 l. *scitile* is 14 *Rozolas*.

Cantar 1 hath produced in *Florence* 660 l.

Now it will be necessary to note some Observations upon *Commodities* weighed in Aleppo, Aleppo notes of weighing.

All sorts of *Indico* is sold by the *Churl*, which is 27½ *Rotolo* of 720 drams, *Churls* 2, makes *Indico* a Chest, allowing in account 327 l. to a *Churl* of neat *Indico*, and there is allowed to the buyer 3 ounces per *Churl* for dust, and 3 ounces for single shirt, and 6 ounces for double.

Silk of all sorts hath allowance for heads of skeins if coarse, 100 in 130 drams per *Wesno*; if Silks. fine 60 drams notwithstanding.

Musk being bought by the *Misgal* out of the Cod gives no allowance, in the Cod 20 per Musk. cent.

Drugs of the growth of this Country are sold by the *Rotolo* of 720 drams, and pays no Custom; but of the growth of foreign parts, by *Rotolo* of 600 drams, and pays great Custom, as are *Camphire*, *Aloes Socotrina*.

Silk also of these Countreys, as *Damascus*, *Tripoli*, *Bacas*, gives no allowance in tare being Silk of *Damasco*.

Oppion is sold drams 110 for 100 drams, the 10 drams being allowed for tare in that commodity.

Spices of all sorts are sold by the *Rotolo* of 720 drams, and if the same be ungarbled, the allowance is 132 for 100; but if garbled, 110 for 100 notwithstanding, as in *Clover*, *Maces*, *Cinnamon*, &c.

Galls have allowance for dust 2 per cent. and briefly observe these commodities give these Galls. tares to the Buyer, *Aloes Epaticum* with the skin, and *Aloes Socotrina*, *Assa fatida* with the skin, *Edelium* gives 20 in 120; *Cinnamin*, *Cubebs*, *Cassia fistula*, *Oculus Indi*, *Galbanum*, *Maces*, *Oppion*, *Rhubarb*, *Manna*, &c. 10 per 100; *Camphora*, *Lignum Aloes*, *Nutmegs*, &c. 5 per 105.

Note, that forasmuch as no English Merchants are permitted to trade in Turkey but the *Levant Company*, and that this Company are incorporated by special Priviledges in London, by the favour of his Majesty of England, the orders of that Company by the *Traders* hither to other the Ports of Turkey is to be observed, according to their established Acts and Ordinances, whereto I refer the Enquirer for further Information.

The Coins current of Aleppo are the same, common with all the Dominions of the great Turk; Coins of Aleppo.

The *Soltany* is medines 80, aspers 120, sh. 16.

The *Lion dollar*, med. 50, asp. 80, sh. 10.

The *Ducat*, med. 40, asp. 60, sh. 7½.

Rials of ¼ pave passed 6½ per cent. better than *Lion dollars*, and 1½ R. ¼ hath passed for a *Soltany*.

Soltany : but this rule holds not in these days, for the wars and troubles of that Countrey have altered these Observations.

Shef. 1 is *modin.* $5\frac{1}{2}$, or *aspers* 8, and the *med.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *shef.*

But these rules following are more certain and found true.

R. $\frac{1}{4}$ is found to weigh 424 grains, the single *Rot.* $26\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

The *Crown* or single *Pistolet* found to weigh 53 grains.

The *Soltany*, *Hungar*, or *Chequin* to weigh 54 grains.

And the *Mitigal* is found to weigh 72 grains.

Accounts in
Aleppo.

Their *Accounts* are kept as by a common consent throughout the principal places of *Traffick* in *Turkey* in *dollars* and *aspers*; the *dollar* containiug 80 *asp.* at what rate otherwise soever the same do pass amongst all *Christians* that are *Merchants*, and here resident; yet it is found that the *account* of the Countrey (as proper to the *revenues* and treasure of the *Grand Seignior*, and practised by the receivers of his *Estate*) is kept in *aspers*, wherein they account to thousands, ten thousand and hundred thousand *aspers*, and so by a cargo or load of *aspers* which they account to be 100 thousand *aspers*, and at 80 *aspers* per *dollar* amount to 1250 *dollars*, or 312 l. 10 *shillings* *Sterling*.

Measures in
Aleppo.

There is found in *Aleppo* but one measure or *Pico*, which is 27 inches *English*, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard, and is the same for *Linnen* and *Woollen*, and doth agree with the *Venetian brace*, used there in cloth of *Gold* and *Silk*; and the 100 *braces* of Cloth in *Venetia* is found to render here 106 *Picos*.

There is also a *Pico* found for *Grograms*, *Chamblets* and *Mobairs*, but this is the proper *Pico* of *Angora* the Staple of that commodity, and is found to be but 2 Inches *English* incirca less, as I have more at large noted in that place.

Customs in
Aleppo.

As for the *Customs* of this place, they are as in *Constantinople*, for the *English Nation* 3 per cent. with some innovations crept in by the corruption of *customers* and *Foreigners* which here are found to be *Jews*; and which in this point are loth to derogate from the common manner of almost all *customers* and *Forciners* in the world: but the last agreement between *Mustapha Aga* the *Customer* and the *Consul* of the *English* was thus,

Kersies rated at *Medines* $14\frac{1}{2}$ per piece, at 3 per cent.

Broad-cloths rated at *Medines* 120 per cloth at 3 per cent.

Cony-skins the bundle 50 skins at 14 dol.

Tin rated at 55 *Rot.* per chest, and 32 dol. is $157\frac{1}{2}$ dol.

Indico at *Medines* 587 per chest.

Galls at 12 dol. per *Rot.*

Silk at *Medines* 6 per *Rot.*

Grograms the Ball at 33 dol.

Fillades per *Quintal* at 33 dol.

Cotton-wooll per cent. — 33 dol.

Quilts at 50 dol. per Ball.

Botanos at Ball 80 dol.

Cordovans at Ball 8 dol.

Turmerick at *Medines* 80 per *Rot.*

Gumdragant at Ball 60 dol.

Note, that all *Spice*, as *Nutmegs*, *Cloves*, *Mace* and *Cinnamon*, pays 21 per cent. but to be rated at 14 per cent. less than the same cost, as being commodities of *India* properly.

Nutmegs valued at *Medines* — 60.

Cloves per *Rot.* at — 160.

Maces per *Rot.* at — 220.

Cinnamon per *Rotolo* at — 30.

Pepper owes but half Custom, and therefore rate it at $\frac{1}{2}$ less than it cost, and then pay 21 per cent.

The general
Trade of A-
leppo surveyed
in its particu-
lar colours.
The English
the prime tra-
ders to Aleppo.

Before I leave this place, it will be needful that I do more particularly survey the body of the great Trade which is seen exercised here at this day; and first for the Trade of the *English* as the most eminent, it is found that this place doth yearly vend about 6000 *English Cloths* of several sorts, about 600 *Quintals* of *Tin*, some *Furs*, *Kersies*, and other *English Commodities*, besides 100 thousand *Rials* of $\frac{1}{2}$ brought yearly hither by them in ready moneys to be invested in *raw Silk*, *Drugs*, and other commodities of this countrey: they have here to this end a *Consul*, who is entituled of *Syria* and *Cyprus*, who hath here the preheminance of all other *Christian Consuls* resident; and in returns of this estate, carry hence great quantity of *raw Persia Silk* termed and known to us by the name of *Ardaffe* and *Lege*, and also *Bedovin Castravan*, *Beledin*, *Baias*, and other sort of the growth of this countrey; also they carry hence great quantities of *Galls* of *Tocat*, some *Drugs* of *Arabia*, great quantity of *Grogram Yarn* and *Grograms*, *Cottons* and *Cotton Yarn*, and other commodities of this place; which investments were formerly in a large nature in *Drugs*,
Spices,

Spices and Gems, with which now the English furnish themselves at the first hand from India, &c. and though otherwise thus their returns are thereby shortned, yet having a greater part of their returns in these sorts of Silks abovesaid, it hath herein found a fair enlargement for the abatement made in Spices. The scale of this City is *Alexandretta*, as I noted before, commonly *Scanderone*, whereto all Ships come that have business hither; and here likewise the English have a *Factory* intituled a *Vice-Consul*, for the effecting and preservation of their affairs here, and for the landing or lading of all Goods coming in or going out from this City; and where also to the same end the *Venetians* and *French* have likewise their particular *Vice-Consuls* to manage the publick Trade of their several Nations.

The *Venetians* I account the next *Merchants* of consequence here resident, who bring hither great quantity of Cloths *Venice*-making, and other of several sorts, some *German Commodities*, as *Laten Plates*, *Wire*, *Haven Laten*, *Steel*, *Iron*, *Silks* wrought, as *Sattins*, *Damasks*, *Velvets*, *Taffeta's*, *Paper*, and some *Rials* of Eight, and *Venetian Chiqueens* in Gold, with *Cryстал Looking-Glasses*, *Quick-silver* and other *Commodities*. And hence in return thereof Export *Silks* raw of all sorts, *Cotton Wool* and *Cotton Yarn*, *Grograms*, *Mohairs*, *Chamblatts*, sundry sorts of *Drugs*, *Spices*, *Gems*, and *Galls*, *Indico*, and other such.

The *French* are the next of note that trade hither, having to that end also a *Consul* in *Aleppo*, and *Vice-Consul* in *Alexandretta*, and who carry hither some few Cloths of *Langue'de*, and of *Rials* of Plate a great quantity, which every small Bark is found to bring hither from *Marselis* the only *French* Port hither-trading; in return whereof they used some years past to carry hence abundance of raw *Silk* of all sorts, to the import sometimes of 600 in 800 Bales upon a vessel: but this their Trade by sundry losses occasioned is now decayed, and their Ships are only laden with *Galls*, *Cotton Wools*, *Cotton Yarn*, *Grograms*, some *Drugs*, *Spices*, *Calicoes*, and such.

These are then the only three Christian Nations that have any Trade of moment here, the Trade driven here by the *Dutch* not worthy consideration; besides which this Town is found to be the great *Magazine* of all *Persia*, *India* and *Arabia* *Commodities*; the *Merchants* whereof come hither in great Troops and Caravans, with their Camels laden with the rich Wares of those several Countreys, and make their returns in the *Commodities* of *Europe* above-named, which they buy and barter with the *English*, *French* and *Venetians*, which here have their residence as aforesaid. To conclude then the Trade of this place, and to omit nothing that I have judged proper for the demonstration thereof, I will insert the Observations made here by experience in the weights and measures of this place, with the weights and measures of some other places of Trade in the Levant.

It is before noted, that in *Aleppo* there is but one *Quintar* accounted as the common *Cantar* of the place, by which all *Commodities* are both bought and sold; yet it is to be noted withal, that from this *Quintar* are many other *Cantars* derived, varying according to the custom practised in the weight of some special *Commodities*, as I have before likewise noted: now this *Cantar* consisteth of 100 *Rotolo's*; the common *Rotolo* here, which is also accounted 600 drams, though as I have there observed, several *Commodities* are weighed by a several *Rotolo*, some consisting of 600, some 680, some 700, and some 720 drams: therefore to explain this point, it hath been observed, that the common *Cantar* of *Aleppo*, containing 100 *Rotolo's*, and each *Rotolo* containing 600 drams, have made in these Countreys following:

The 100 Rotolo of 680 drams is in	{	Naples	633 l.	6 l. 8 ounces.
		Venetia sottile	720 l.	7 l. 2 ounces 2½ sacb.
		Venetia gross	456 l.	4 l. 9½ ounces.
		Florence	626 l.	6 l. 3½ ounces.
		Genoa sottile	624 l.	6 l. 10 ounces.
		Sicilia	691 l.	6 l. 10½ ounces.
		Millan	662 l.	6 l. 7½ ounces.

I have noted the measure here in general for all *Commodities* to be the *Pico* in Cloth, the 100 *Pico's* hath been found thus to concord with other Countreys.

have made in 100 Pico	{	Venice Cloth	94 braces.
		Venice Silk	100 braces.
		Florence	107½ braces.
		Genoa	28½ Canes.
		Millan	81 braces.
		Sicilia	32 Canes 1 Palm.

And thus much is what I conceive needful to have said concerning the Trade of this famous City of *Aleppo*.

CHAP. LXIII.

Of Tripoli, and the Trade thereof.

Tripoli in Syria,
and the
Trade thereof.

THE next and last of note in this Country is *Tripoli*, and to distinguish it from that in *Barbary* commonly called (in *Syria*); it hath in former times been a fair Town, and enjoyed a fair and common *Harbour*, and now ruin'd, and hath (as I said before) of late days been accounted for the Port and Scale of *Aleppo*, where our Ships ever laded and unladed, but since their removal to *Scanderone* it is of little commerce: some *Venetians* are here found to reside, and who pick out hence some small trade with the Inhabitants of the Country, who afford them *Silk* here growing, some *Cotton Yarn* and *Cotton Wooll*, some *Drugs*, *Corn*, and other *Commodities*.

Weights of
Tripoli.

Their weight agrees with that of *Damasco*, which is *Rotolo* 100, and is a *Cantar Damascino*, which is *Venetia* sotle 600 *l.* gros 380 *l.* which this way should be *English* 402 *l.* but it hath been found to yield 416 *l.* *Averdupois*, drams 52 is an ounce.

Ounces 12 is a *Rotolo*, which hath been found to be 4 *l.* 2 ounces of *Averdupois*, and ounces 8 is an *Oak*, which hath been observed to make out 42½ *l.* *Averdupois*.

Measures of
Tripoli
Coins in Tri-
poli.

Their measure being a *Pico* is somewhat less than 27 inches *English*.

Their money is generally the same with all *Turkey*, but thus accounted:

Aspers 2 is a *Medin*.

Aspers 40 is ½ *R.* ¾

Aspers 160 is a *R.* ¾

Aspers 140 is a *Dollar Lion*.

Aspers 240 is a *Sultany*.

And thus much shall serve for *Tripoli* in *Syria*.

CHAP. LXIV.

Of Palestine, and the Cities thereof.

Palestine.

THE next Country in order is *Palestina*, having on the East *Exbrates*, on the West the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the North *Phanicia*; and on the South *Arabia*: this Country hath so often changed its name, that it hath been called by 6 several names; 1. *Canaan*, 2. *The Land of Promise*, 3. *Israel*, 4. *Judea*, 5. *Palestina*, and lastly, the *Holy Land*; and now divided into four parts, *Galilea*, *Judea*, *Idumea*, and *Samaria*.

Galilea.

In *Galilea* is not found any City either of Note or Trading, though in times past it was famous for many, as *Bethsaida* the Birth-place of *Peter*, *Andrew*, and *Philip*; and *Nazareth*, second to none, where the Virgin *Mary* was saluted with those joyful tidings by an Angel: in this Country ariseth the two Spring-heads of *Jordan*, *Jor*, and *Dan*, of which two that united River doth derive its name.

Jordan.

Samaria.

Neither doth *Samaria* now afford any City of Commerce, though many notable places were there found in the flourishing days of the *Israelites*.

Idumea.

Idumea is also destitute of Trading, though it have the commodious Sea-port *Joppa* in it, where our Western Pilgrims are seen to land and foot it to *Jerusalem*; where also in times past *Jonah* took shipping to flee to *Tarsus*, and where *Peter* lying in the house of one *Simon* a Tanner, was in a Vision taught the Conversion of the *Gentiles*: here also was *Gasa*, where the *Persians* did hold up in the greatness of their Empire the Customs and Tributes of their Western Dominions: take what I find in Trade here worthy observation.

CHAP. LXV.

Of Gasa, and the Trade thereof.

Gasa, and the
Trade thereof.

Gaza hath been more famous and beautiful than now it is, and renowned through *Europe* both for a good Sea-Port and a good defence to the Western Christians in their Wars here against the *Saladin* and *Soldans* of *Egypt*, and for a good Seat of Trade; but all these good things were too good for those Nations that have since been Masters thereof: for the goodness of the Port is spoiled by Rubbish, the goodness of the Walls ruin'd by the Wars, and the goodness of the Scale in Trade decayed by the neighbouring Towns situated upon this Coast. It is seated in the bottom of all the *Mediterranean Sea*, and sees yet a little Trade by the benefit of

of a *Creek* capable to receive small Vessels, wherein the *Venetians* and *French* pick out some Trade with their ready money: It is a Station common to those *Caravans* that by Land travel from *Damasco*, *Aleppo* or *Constantinople* to *Cairo*, and so back again; and these *Caravans* keeping their settled times of progress and regress, are the cause of some Traffick here maintained: the barrenness of the neighbouring Desarts drive some hither to inhabit, which makes the Town to be better peopled than otherwise it happily would be, thereby enlarging the Commerce of the place. What Observations therein I have learned, I must acknowledge due to the endeavours of a *Venetian Merchant* who much frequented these parts, which is, the Commodities of this City are those proper of the Country, and as the place partaketh as a confine Town of *Egypt* and *Judea*, so it must be understood that it doth participate of the Commodities for Merchandize proper to both of them, as *Cottons*, *Cotton Yarn*, *Silks*, some *Drugs*, some *Spices*, and the like.

The Coins here current I need not nominate, neither yet the manner of keeping of Merchants Coins of *Gasa*; Accounts here; for as seated in the Dominions of the *Grand Signior*; the Coins and Accounts are the same common with *Constantinople* and other parts of *Turkey*.

The Weight of *Gasa* is found to be only one, composed of the *Rotolo*, and 100 *Rotolo's* making their *Cantar*; which *Cantar* by the said Observations make in *Venetia* 800 l. *lotile*, and the 1000 l. grofs in *Venetia* hath made here 191 *Rot.* and the 1000 l. *lotile Venetia* hath made here 125 *Rotolo's*: But because I find a Countrey-man of our own to have made a differing Observation from this in the point of Weight, which is, that the *Cantar* of *Gasa* will make in *London* 536 l. *Averdupois*; I will leave the Experiment to that hand that shall have cause to make a further trial.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of Tyrus, and the ancient Trade thereof.

Tyrus lieth also in this Tract, or to say more properly and more truly, did once lie in this Tract, which for its great splendor in Traffick in times past deserveth here the commemoration thereof, which I will insert as I find it noted by the Prophet *Ezekiel* in chap. 26. and 27. the greatness and amplitude of which Trade now ruin'd and altogether desolate, serving for example to all eminent Cities of Traffick, that the Merchants Inhabitants of those places forget not God the giver of that plenty and abundance; nor yet abuse the same to their own destruction, as is shewed there it was to the *Tyrians*. Tyrus then in the height of its greatness is recorded to have a very great Trade, and so large that it served for a general Mart to all the World, and that all Nations were furnished with their Merchandize and Commodities thence, which wonderfully enriched the City, and increased the power of the Citizens; so that she is there termed the strong and renowned City of the Sea, and which was mightily inhabited by Sea-men and Merchants, whose power and greatness in Navigation and Trade is described by many particulars in that Chapter; as First, That her Ship-timber was of the Fir-trees of *Hermon hill*, and the Masts thereof were of *Cedar*, and brought from *Lebanon*, and the Oars thereof were of the Oaks of *Bashan*; the Sails thereof were fine imbroidered Linnen brought from *Egypt*, and the coverings (or as Sea-men term it their awnings) were of blew Silk and Purple, brought from the Isles of *Elishab*: their Mariners were the Inhabitants of *Sidon* and *Arvad*, and their Ship-Masters and Pilots were the wisest of the City, and their Carpenters, Shipwrights and Calkers were the ancients of *Gebal*, and the wise men thereof; and all the Ships of the Sea with their Mariners negotiated in her in the Traffick of Merchandize. Now those that traded hither, and were the Merchants thereof, and the Commodities for which they traded is also recorded there, for the Merchants of *Tarshish* brought hither to the Fairs all rich Commodities, as *Silver*, *Iron*, *Tin*, *Lead*: The Merchants of *Gracia*, *Italy* and *Cappadocia*, furnished it with *Slaves* for labour, and with all manner of vessels of *Brass*. The Merchants of *Togarmah* brought hither to her Marts *Horses* and *Mules* for carriage. The Merchants of *Dedan* brought *Unicorns Horns* and *Elephants Teeth*. The Merchants of *Aram* brought to her Fairs *Emerald*, *Coral*, *Pearls*, fine Linnen, and Purple imbroidered Works. The Merchants of *Israel* brought *Honey*, *Balm*, *Oyl* and *Wheat*. The Merchants of *Damasco* brought *Wines*, *Wools*, and multitude of other rich Wares. The Merchants of *Dan* and *Javan* brought *Iron-work*, *Cassia*, *Calamus*. The Merchants of *Arabia* furnished it with *Cattel*. Of *Sheba* and *Ramah* with *Spices* and precious Stones and *Gold*: And to conclude, all the Nations of those Regions were accounted the Merchants that did traffick thither with all the riches of their several Countreys, and furnished the same with the best of their Sea-men, and the principal of their Ships for Navigation: but the Holy Prophet in lieu of their then greatness, prophesied their future misery; instead of their then riches, prophesied their future poverty, which is there recorded to have fallen deservedly upon this City

Of Tyrus, and the ancient Trade thereof.

and their Inhabitants, for glorying in their own strength and opulence, and for deriding of the holy City of *Jerusalem*, by rejoycing at the Visitation and fall which God had been pleased to afflict her withal; so that many years past the said *Prophecie* hath been in her fulfilled, as now we see it in these days to be; for many Nations have risen up against it, and the waves of the Seas have devoured it; the riches thereof are robbed, and the *Merchaundize* thereof are spoiled: the Nations that have known the splendor of it are risen up in astonishment at it, the waters have covered it; and in fine, the same is brought to nothing, and shall never hereafter have a being, which is fully accomplished in every particular: Therefore let each flourishing City of *Trade*, and every *Merchant* exercising traffick take warning by their ruine and desolation, and by their just and faithful dealing and upright conversation, endeavour to divert the wrath of God from the Cities of their Habitations; and having the sin of the *Tyrians* ever in remembrance, they may thereby hope to avoid their punishment.

Jericho.
Jerusalem.

Now as for the Countrey of *Judea*, I find not that it affords any eminent City of *Trade* in these our days, though otherwise it be famous in Scripture in times past, both for the City of *Bethleem*, where our Saviour Christ was born, and where it was found the *Innocents* did suffer for him ere he suffered for them; and also for the City of *Jericho*, destroyed by the sounding of Rams horns; and lastly, for *Jerusalem* the City of the Lord, built by *Melchisedeck* Prince and Prielt of *Salem*, in the Countrey of the *Jebusites*; but since that time having been laid waste divers times, and having again found new re-edifiers, is now of little consequence: Here was that most magnificent Temple built by *Solomon*, and the famous Temple of the Sepulchre built by *Helena* Daughter to *Coilus* a *British* King, and Mother to *Constantine the Great*; the ruines thereof is yet much resorted unto both by Protestants and Papists, though for sundry ends; which place affordeth now not any *Trade* to any Nation save to the *Jews*, who farm of the *Grand Signior* this abovesaid Temple at 80000 *Sultanies* yearly, and every Pilgrim or other Christian entring, must pay 9 *Sultanies* to the said Farmers for admittance; so that the posterity of those *Jews* make an unrighteous gain and traffick by his death, whom unrighteously their Fore-fathers occasioned to die.

CHAP. LXVII.

Of Armenia, and the Provinces and Cities thereof.

Armenia.

Armenia hath on the East *Media*, and the *Caspian Sea*; on the West *Euphrates* and the *Euxine Sea*; on the North *Tartary*, on the South *Mesopotamia*; the whole Countrey is divided into three Provinces; First, *Colchia*; Secondly, *Georgia*; Thirdly, *Turcomania*.

Colchia.

Colchia lieth on the *Euxine Sea*, the Inhabitants thereof being Christians; hence did *Jason* in the days of old steal the *Golden Fleece*; and here is also seen the ruines of that famous City *Dioscuria*, where by reason of the many forein Merchants from all Countreys that here frequented, three hundred Languages were commonly spoken and practised.

Dioscuria.

Georgia.

Turcomania.

Neither can I find in *Georgia*, earst called *Iberia*, any City of note for Trading. *Turcomania* being also as barren in this kind. It is observed by sundry Authors, that out of this Province is derived the Name and Original of the *Turks*; who here had their off-spring, and who within these three hundred years last past have made themselves potent by their Armies, and to the ruine of many Kingdoms, the present *Grand Signior Sultan Amurath*, who in *Anno* 1623, at my being at *Constantinople* was proclaimed Emperour of that Nation, hath under his Dominions and Commands in chief as Sovereign all these Countreys; First, in *Europe* he hath *Dacia*, *Grecia*, all the *Aegean Islands*, and *Tanrica Chersonesus*; in *Asia* he hath the Provinces before already described; also *Arabia*, *Syria*, *Media*, *Mesopotamia*, *Rhoder*, *Cyprus*, and other Islands; and lastly, in *Africa* he hath *Agypt* and the Kingdom of *Tunis* and *Argier*, and many others of lesser consequence. And thus leaving *Armenia*, my next step is to *Arabia*, which cometh now to be handled.

The Kingdoms
under the
Turk.

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of Arabia, and the Provinces thereof.

Arabia.

Arabia is bounded on the East with the *Persian Gulph*, on the West with the *Red-Sea*, on the North with *Mesopotamia* and *Palestina*, on the South with the *Ocean*; the Inhabitants are extremely addicted to Theft, this *Trade* being found to be the best part

part of their maintenance, the Countrey is divided into three parts, *Arabia Deserta*, *Petrofa*, and *Felix*. *Arabia Deserta* is the place where the people of *Israel* wandered for forty years under the command of *Moses*: the most eminent City of this Province is *Balsora*, whereto by reason that it serveth for a through-fare from *Arabia* to *Aleppo* and *Damascus*, is found a City of great concourse of many *Merchants*, and which doth principally consist more upon the *Commodities* brought hither from other Countreys, as of *India*, and other parts of *Arabia*, than of any found here to be transported into other Countreys; the further Trade thereof by reason of my ignorance I omit.

This Countrey by reason of the thievish lives of the *Inhabitants*, and the general barrenness and infertility thereof, some Authors have observed in the course of their Trade and Merchandizing, that the sandy Deserts are the Seas of the *Arabian Merchants*, the wild *Arabs* their *Pirats*, and their *Camels* their *Ships*, usually carrying 600 pound for an ordinary burthen, and so we find them do in the carriage of our Goods and Wares from *Scanderone* to *Aleppo*, and so back again, a Camel's load being accounted ten *Cloths Suffolk*, which by Statute weigh 640 l. which with the packing may be 700 l. or else two Barrels or Chests of *Tin* found to be incirca 600 l. and so in other commodities.

In *Arabia Petrofa* I find not any City of Trading: *Exion Geber* on the Coast of the *Red-Sea*, where *Solomon's Navy* kept station before the setting out and at their return from *Ophir*, was once a famous place, and of great Traffick, though now it lies buried in its own ruins.

In *Arabia Felix*, *Merchants* should be better welcome, were the *Inhabitants* so beneficial to their traffick as their *Commodities* might be made; for it is esteemed the richest and pleasantest part of all *Arabia*, and indeed of all *Asia*, abounding with *Gold*, *Pearls*, *Balsam*, *Myrrh*, *Frankincense*, and many other precious *Drugs*.

Here are those two notably noted Towns of *Medina* and *Mecha*, the one the birth-place, the other the burying-place of *Mahomet* (who in his younger years was a Merchant, and in his elder a cunning *Sopbister*) where *Christians* are forbidden to enter, lest they should see (as some Authors alledge) the absurdities of the *Mahometan* Adoration of their great Prophet's Sepulchre, whose body inclosed in an Iron Chest, is said by an Adamant to be drawn up to the roof of the Temple where it hangeth; but herein many of them are and have been for a long time deceived, for my self and other Merchants that have for some term of time resided in *Turkie*, and specially in *Constantinople*, know by experience that the *Grand Signior* doth yearly send a Carpet, or rather Tomb-cloth of green Velvet, to cover the said Sepulchre, the old being then taken away, and accounted the fees and vails of their *Priests* and *Clergy-men* that attend thereon, who cut the same into several pieces, and sell it to the Superstitious at extream rates for precious reliques; the Tomb it self being seated in a Temple built in *Mecha*, of no great magnificence or beauty, save the cost daily bestowed thereupon in Lamps of Silver and Gold, wherein there is Balsam and other such rich Odours, Ointments, and Oils continually burned, and is seated on the firm ground, and not in the Air, as above is said, and inclosed within an Iron-grate, wherein some by favour are permitted to enter, from some of whom I have had this relation, and is by divers *Turks* that I have known and that have seen it and reported it to be so, and no other wise: this large circuit of ground hath not afforded me much matter of Trade worthy observation that hitherto hath come to my hands; the most pertinent and eminent places are *Mocha*, the Sea-port of the said *Mecha* above-named, and *Aden*, both on the *Red-Sea*; of the Trade whereof a word, so far forth as I have gathered, and then I will conclude.

CHAP. LXIX.

Of Mocha, and the Trade thereof.

Mocha, or Muechi, as some name it, is seated in the *Red-Sea*, almost opposite to *Zuacben* that famous City of Trade on the *African* shore, and serveth as the Port and Scale to *Mecha*, the birth-place of *Mahomet* the famous Prophet of these Country-men, much here resorted unto by *Turks*, *Moors*, *Arabians*, and other Nations professing this superstitious Religion; it is frequented by divers Merchants, especially *Arabians* and *Egyptians*, that take it in their way to *Aden*, *Ormuz*, *India*, or the like; and also much frequented by *Mahometan* Pilgrims, who in blind devotion come this way to *Mecha* to pay their Vows to their ungodly Patron.

It is subject to the *Grand Signior*, and acknowledgeth his Coins for current in this place in matter of Trade, which is the *Asper* common with all *Turkey*.

Whereof 60 is here accounted for a *Rial* of $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish.

Q 2

An

Weights in
Mocha.

An hundred is accounted for a *Solimy*, *Chequin* or *Xeriff*.
The common Gold here current 8 *sh*. Sterling.
Their weights here used partake also somewhat of the common weight in appellation used throughout all Turkey, which is the *dram*, 10 whereof are accounted here an ounce.
14 Ounces is a *Rosola*,
24 *Rosol* is a *Fracello*, which is 25 *l*. 12 ounces English.
15 *Fracello* makes a *Candar*; or as they term it.
1 *Babar*, making English incirca, 386 *l*.
The Measure here is the *Pico*, accounted incirca 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches English, other notes have not fallen into my hand of this place, therefore hence I will bend my course to *Aden*.

Measures in
Mocha.

CHAP. LXX.

Of Aden, and the Trade thereof.

Aden, and the
Trade thereof.

A Den is the strongest and fairest Town of *Arabia Felix*, situated in a Valley, and incom-
passed most part with Hills of Marble, upon which it is conceived it never raineth; it
lieth on the North-side of the entrance of the *Red-Sea*, reaching 60 miles further inwards than
the opposite *Cape Gardesiu*; it is fortified with five strong Castles, kept by Garrisons, and
within late years surprized by the *Bashaw* of *Egypt* for the *Grand Seignior*, in whose obedience
it now quietly remaineth by the death and slaughter of the natural Sovereign thereof: it is now
by the industry of man from a firm Land become an Island, and yet commanded by a strong
Castle, the residence of the Governour seated on an adjoining hill.

It is accounted to have 6000 houses in it, Inhabited by sundry Nations, or more properly
a miscellany of *Indians*, *Persians*, *Æthiopians*, *Arabians*, and *Turks*, which here do reside for
the benefit of that great Trade and Commerce that is exercised in this City. The *Portugals* had
once got the possession thereof, and were Masters of it for some few years: but finding the charge
of the Garrison to exceed the benefit afforded by the Trade and neighbouring confines, they
willingly surrendered the place to a *Moor*; who paying them for some years certain Tribute, they
seated as a Sovereign to command the same, who ruled here till the *Turks* came to be Masters
thereof.

This City is now the principal Magazine for the Commodities of *Persia*, *India*, and *Ara-
bia*, and affording naturally great store of Drugs, as *Myrrh*, *Balsam*, *Manna*, and many
sorts of Spices: The heat of this place is so excessive in the day-time, that all the bargains
and contracts made here amongst Merchants, are done by night, as the coolest season to effect
the same.

Now for the Coins here current, the Weights and Measures here in use, and other need-
ful further Observations of the Trade of this place, I am enforced to be silent in, and
refer the same to the more experienced, to be hereafter added, as occasion shall serve here-
unto.

CHAP. LXXI.

Of Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Chaldea, and the Cities thereof.

Assyria, Meso-
potamia, and
Chaldea.

A Ssyria hath on the East *Media*, on the West *Mesopotamia*, on the North *Armenia mi-
nor*, on the South a part of *Persia*; in which I find no City at present of any note:
here is seen to this day the ruins of that *Niniveh*, whose walls were of three days journey in
compass about, one hundred foot high, and thirty foot broad, and beautified with 1500
Towers of 200 foot high; through which ran that famous River of *Euphrates*, and to which
place was *Jonas* sent to preach; here being 120000 persons found so ignorant in the
things of God, that they are said in Scripture not to know the right hand from the
left.

Mesopotamia.

In *Mesopotamia* is seated *Caramis*, a Famous Town and *Bashaw-like* of the *Grand Seig-
nior*, whose Commerce is unknown unto us by reason of its situation; in *Genesis* 12. it is cal-
led *Padan-Horan*, and is the place where *Abraham* dwelt after he had left *Ur*; and in this
Country was *Abraham* born, and to which place he sent his Servant to choose a Wife for his
Son *Isaac*; and here in some Authors opinion (which in this description I followed) did *Pa-
radise* stand.

Paradise.

Chaldea.

In *Chaldea* we find many Cities to have been of old; and amongst others *Babel*, famous
for the confusion of Languages that here happened in building that stupendous Edifice, which
was

was raised 5164 paces high, and which had its basis and circumference equal to that height; it is now much lessened of its ancient greatness, and from *Babel* it became first *Babylon*, and *Babylon*, now *Bagdate*, a *Babylon-like* of the *Grand Signior*, through which runs the River *Euphrates*, which *Bagdate* is in part the cause of her present traffick which daily is found to be maintained by the help of *Aleppo*, where is kept (by the intercourse of *Merchants*, and the commodity of *Caravans*, and intelligence of *Pigeons* carrying Letters) a neighbour-like Commerce; *Bagdate* oftentimes sending into the Land, what *Aleppo* do receive by Seas.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of Babylon, now Bagdate and the Trade thereof.

Babylon, now Bagdate, was at first founded by *Nimrod*, but never finished till that warlike *Semiramis* took it in hand, whose walls were 60 miles in circuit, 200 foot high, and 75 broad, seated upon the River *Euphrates*, in those days a fair and beautiful City, now having almost lost all that splendor and glory it then justly boasted of: Many famous accidents have here happened; here died *Alexander the Great*, after which his body lay eight days ere his ambitious Captains could have leisure to give it a fitting burial; here it is also said that when this place was taken by *Zopyrus* the *Macedonian* with his *Grecians*, it was full three days ere one part thereof took notice of the conquest, since which it hath been subject to several *Sovereigns*; and it is at this day a Town of very great Traffick, between which and *Aleppo* are many *Caravans* found to travel with many thousand Camels laden with sundry Commodities; the rich Commodities of *India* brought from *Ormuz* by Sea to *Balsara*, seated as the Maritime Port of the City in the *Persian Gulf*, and so up the River *Euphrates* hither, and hence to *Aleppo*, *Damasco*, and other Countreys, which again returns them in exchange the Commodities of *Turkey*, *Egypt*, and *Europe*.

In this Country, and generally through many parts of *Turkey* they have a custom to give advice of their affairs by *Pigeons*, which serve *Merchants* here for Posts; and hereby the *English* are found in *Aleppo* to have advice from *Alexandretta*, which is accounted 100 miles, in 24 hours, and hereby the *Caravans* here travelling, give from time to time advice of their journeys and success, which is done in this manner: when the *Hen Dove* sitteth and hath young, they take the *Cock Pigeon* and put him into a Cage, whom (when he is by the *Caravan* carried a days journey off) they set at liberty, and he straight flieth home to his mate; when by degrees they are thus perfectly taught: the *Carriers* and *Merchants* on any accident fasten a Letter about one of their necks, and they being freed without any stay hasten to the place from whence they were brought, and such as at home do watch their return, (climb their hole and take away their Letter) are certified of the mind of their friends, or any other tidings, after a very speedy manner.

The Commodities of this place, are the common Commodities before nominated in *Aleppo*, and their Coins current, are the same that are found throughout *Turkey*, as subject to one and the same *Sovereign*; but the Coins of *Persia* are found here likewise to pass current for their value, and so doth also their Gold without exception; it being a received custom in Trade, That frontier Towns of Trade admit the Coins of the bordering Inhabitants and Regions.

The weights of *Babylon* known amongst us is the *Dram*, *Misigal*, *Rotolo*, and *Cantar*.

Their *Rotolo* hath been observed to make 1 *l.* 10 ounces *English*, and our 112 *l.* *English* hath made here 68 *Rotolo's*.

Their measure in length common in this place is the *Pico* found to be by trial about 27 inches *English*.

To conclude this Countreys relation; from hence came the three *Wise men* called of the *East*, who worshipped *Christ* and presented him with gifts, and the Inhabitants hereof are said to be the first inventers of *Astronomy* and *Astrology*; and therefore hence have all such the title of *Chaldeans*; and for other matter of Trade, here is only found the famous Town of *Mosull*, situated on the River *Euphrates*, abounding with the Forests of *Galls*, so much required and requested by divers throughout the World: and now to *MEDIA*.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of Media, and the Provinces thereof.

Media and the Cities thereof. **M**edia is limited on the East with *Partbia*; on the West with *Armenia*, on the South with *Persia*, on the North with the *Caspian Sea*; being absolutely the greatest Sea of all others that hath no Commerce with the Ocean, by some called the *Hircanian Sea*, and by some the *Sea Bacchu*, of a Town of that name thereon bordering.

Sultania. The chief Cities of this Countrey are *Sultania*, famous for the fair Mosque in the East: *Sumachia*, the strongest of all the rest, taken by the *Turks* in Anno 1578. and now the seat of a *Turkish Bashaw*; *Eres*, *Ardovile*, *Sberuan*, *Bacchu*, and some others; and lastly, the most eminent *Tauris*; of the trade hereof see hereafter.

Tauris. Likewise in this Tract is comprehended the Province of *Albania*, now *Zairia*, little behold- ing to the industry or labour of the Husbandman, yet of its own accord yielding for once sow- ing, most times two, and sometimes three reapings: the chief City is *Caucasia Porte*, built hard upon the Hill *Caucasus*, one of the best fortified Towns of the East, now called *Derbent*, a strong City invironed with two walls, and fortified with Iron Gates; yet nevertheless taken it was by the *Grand Signior* in his last wars against the *Persians*, under whose command it now remaineth, being now accounted one of the Keys of this Kingdom, and the common entrance into *Persia*; and lastly, in this Countrey *Phidon* an *Argive* in Anno Mundi 3146. is said to find out the use of weights and measures; which knowledg and concordance by this Tract I covet to obtain.

Derbent. And to conclude, a word of the Trade of this Countrey in the general; I find that the *Mos- covia* Company were the first that sought the knowledg thereof in these parts; for upon their discovery of *Moscovia* they traded down the River *Volga* to *Astracan*, and thence in Barks sailed with their *English Commodities* to *Bacchu*, *Derbent*, and other places on the *Caspian Sea*, and since some of the *East-India Company* have more narrowly traced it, and have observed the same more particularly: the principal Commodities proceeding hence is the raw Silk made at *Gilan*, *Zabafsa*, *Rastiguan*, *Chiulfal*, and others, now known unto us by the name of *Persia*, *Ardasse*, and *Lege Silks*; and from this last the dealers in Silk here are throughout *Asia* commonly term- ed *Chiulfalins*.

The Weights of Derbent is the Mont, which is 3 l. 11 ounces *Pe- nica solite*.

CHAP. LXXIV.

Of Tauris, and the Trade thereof.

Tauris and the trade thereof. **T**auris is the Metropolis of *Media*, and the Summer seat of the *Persian Sophies*, containing 16 miles in compass, and including 100 thousand Inhabitants; it hath within late years been three times conquered by the *Turks*, and hath as often again returned to the *Persians*, under whom now it resteth: first, by *Selimus*, then by *Solyman* the Magnificent, and lastly by *Osman* General to *Amurath* the third; it is now in the possession of the *Persian*, and strongly fortified, and seated in a cold, yet wholesome Countrey, the Inhabitants more addicted to making of Silk, than to the Sword; distant six days journey from the *Caspian Sea*; and indeed incom- passed by several great Towns of note, whose manual labours are famous over the World, as first *Eres*, whence came the fine Silk called the *Mamodean*, now out of use; the *Gilan* abound- ing with *Lege Silk*; *Sumachia*, abounding in excellent Carpets, whereto the people wholly addict themselves; then *Arasse*, the most eminent and opulent City in the Trade of *Merchan- dize* throughout all *Servania*, partly by the abundant growth of Silk there nourished, and hence called *Arasse*, vulgarly *Ardasse* (2000 fums yearly going hence to *Aleppo* in *Syria*) and partly by the growth thereof; *Galls*, *Cottons*, *Wooll*, *Allom*, some *Spices*, *Drugs*, and sundry other *Com- modities*; so that to make this place the happy Scale of *Merchandize*, Nature having plaid her part, there wanteth only peace between the Kings of *Persia* and *Turkie*, which at present is de- nied them: the further manner of Trade of that place, I am constrained for want of due infor- mation to omit, and refer what I have thereof collected to *Persia*.

Gilan and Bi- lan. *Sumachia.* *Arasse.*

CHAP. LXXV.

Of Persia, and the Provinces thereof.

Persia is bounded on the East with the River *Indus*; on the West with *Tygris* and the *Persian Gulph*; on the North with the *Caspian Sea*, and the River *Oxus*; and on the South with the main *Ocean*; the People are much addicted to Hospitality and Poetry; in their Complements Lordly, in their Apparel phantastical, in their Expences magnificent, and in their Lives lovers of Learning, Nobility, and Peace.

Persia, and the Provinces thereof.

This Empire containeth these several Provinces.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <i>Persia.</i> | 7 <i>Arachosia.</i> |
| 2 <i>Susiana.</i> | 8 <i>Parapomissus.</i> |
| 3 <i>Caramania.</i> | 9 <i>Saccha.</i> |
| 4 <i>Gedrosia.</i> | 10 <i>Hircania.</i> |
| 5 <i>Drangiania.</i> | 11 <i>Ormus.</i> |
| 6 <i>Arica.</i> | |

Of all which in brief, and no further than may concern my present purpose.

In *Persia* now called *Far*, having the Gulph of *Persia* to the South limit, *Caramania* for the East, *Susiana* for the West, and *Media* for the North, was seated *Persopolis* the ancient Seat of this Empire, which *Alexander* at the request of his *Curtisan Ladies* commanded to be set on fire, but afterward repenting him of so great a folly and so unworthy an act, he re-edified it, though yet now having lost much of its former beauty; and giving place to the famous City of *Casbin*, the residence of the present *Sophies*, brought hither from *Tauris* by *Sophie Tamas*.

Persia Far.

The *Commodities* that this Country is in general found to afford for *Merchandize*, are *Silks* of all sorts *raw*, growing plentifully in 1 *Bilan*, 2 *Gilan*, and 3 *Aras*; some *precious Stones*, many sorts of *Drugs*, wrought *Silks*, *Chamlets*, *Carpets*, *Shashes*, *Callico's*, and many excellent *Arms* used in War both for Horse and Man, which is here so well tempered in the framing and making (with some vertuous *Simples*) that it makes it both hard and excellent for use, and preserves the same clean from any rust or perishing.

Commodities of Persia.

CHAP. LXXVI.

Of Casbin, and the Trade thereof.

Casbin is now accounted the *Metropolis* of *Persia*, and sometimes the residence of the *Sophies*, hither removed from *Tauris*, as I said before; it is accounted a days journey about on Horse-back, well walled and fortified with a strong Fort, and beautified with two fair *Seraglio's*; the Walls whereof are made of *Red Marble*, and paved with *Mosaicque Work*; the chief Street hereof is called the *Attimidan*, in figure four-square, each angle being $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, incompassed with Scaffolds for the people to sit and behold the King and his Nobles at their Exercises of shooting, riding, running, and the like; this City is seated in a goodly fertile Plain of three or four days journey in length, which is furnished with near two thousand Villages to supply the necessary uses thereof, which did much enrich this place before the removal of the *Persian's Court* to *Hispahan*, which is fourteen days journey further into the East; three places herein do much adorn and beautifie this place; First, the *Attimidan* aforesaid; Secondly, the *King's Palace*, which is so brave a Fabrick, and so richly furnished, that *Europe* can hardly match it; And lastly, the *Bassars* which are many in number, which are in the manner of our *Pawns* in *London*, where are to be sold all manner of *Persia*, *India*, *Turkie*, *Moscovian*, and *Ara-bia Commodities*, as all rich *Gems*, *Jewels*, *Drugs*, *Spices*, *Silk*, wrought in *Damask*, *Velvets*, and *raw*, transported into other Countreys; the *Attimidan* serving the *Merchants* for an Exchange or place of meeting, where every day is seen a continual Fair, where all manner of *Commodities* are sold both for Back and Belly; also *Goldsmiths*, *Exchangers of Money*, and all other Professions, who come hither and display their *Commodities*, as to some publick Mart. And the *Moneys* and current *Coins* here passable amongst *Merchants*, I refer to the chief City of *Persia*, *Hispahan*, the present residence of the *Persian Monarch*; and I am informed that the *Weights* and *Measures* thereof do also agree therewith, so shall not need to enlarge my self further in that particular.

Casbin, and the Trade thereof.

Three Excellencies in Casbin.

Commodities of Casbin.

CHAP. LXXVII.

Of Balsara, and the Trade thereof.

Balsara, and
the Trade
thereof.

Balsara lieth in the bottom of the Persian Gulph, and is seated on the mouth of the River *Emphrates*, serving as a Magazine for all the Commodities of Arabia, India, Turkie, and Persia, and as a thorough-fare for all Merchants travelling from one of those Countreys to another, but especially for such as here take shipping to the Isle of *Ormuz*, India, Arabia, &c. This Town was of late years subject to the Persian, but now in obedience to the Great Turk, and is the last of his Dominions this way: and here it is observed that the Water doth ebb and flow, as with us in England, and in no place else adjoining upon the Ocean Seas; the indraught may be imagined to be the cause, as it is observed the like in Venice.

It hath been noted in matter of Trade here, that there is paid for every sum of Goods carried from Bagdate hither by Water, six *Sebids*, and from Balsara to Bagdate two *Medins* per *Wesnoe*, and 100 *Wesnoes* from Balsara to *Ormuz*, cost carriage 20 *Lairins*, and the like back from *Ormuz* to Balsara.

Hither always come the Syria Caravans that are bound for India, and end their Land-travel, and imbarck themselves and Goods for the great Marts of *Ormuz* and *Cambaja*, and here returning they conclude their Sea-Navigation, and begin their Land-Peregrinations for Turkie, &c.

Customs paid
at Balsara.

The Customs payable at Balsara as the last Port of the Grand Signior's Dominions, who conquered the same from the Persians in Anno 1550, is 1 in every 14 *Sebids* for gross Commodities, but it is 1 per 20 or 5 per cent. upon Cloths, Silks, and fine Goods, but here is a Tare of 3 in 10 *Wesnoes* allowed both in Spices, Drugs, &c. for dust, and upon Silks, for waste, heads, and the like.

Prices of Com-
modities in
Balsara.

The prices of Commodities ruled some years past thus here.

The *Wesno* of Maces was worth in Balsara 13 Ducates.

The *Wesno* of Nutmegs was worth 6 Ducates.

The *Wesno* of Soap was worth 15 *Sebids*.

The *Wesno* of Almonds was 24 *Sebids*.

The *Wesno* of Galls was worth 10 *Lairins*, and for this weight of *Wesno*, it is found that 16 *Wesnoes* of Balsara make a *Kintar* of Aleppo common weight, but the 100 *Wesnoes* in the weight of Silk of *Rotol*. 680 dr. in Aleppo makes Silk *Ros*. 529 dr. 28.

Weights used
in Balsara.

The Weights common here in the sale of Commodities besides this *Wesno* is the *Maund*, which is 100 *Rotolo's*, which have been observed to have made 500 l. English, which is 5 l. a *Rotolo*; but I have met with an Observation upon this place made by some English that have travell'd hither, that the 112 l. hath made 19 *Maunds* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Rotolo's*, which must be 5 l. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces English; the difference I refer to be rectified by the better experienced.

Measures of
Balsara.
Cusestan.

Their Measure is found to be about 26 inches English.

To proceed to the next Province in Persia, it is *Cusestan*, situated Eastward from Persia, called in Scripture *Havilah*, having in it *Susa*, a City where sometimes the Persian Monarch abides in Winter, as being more Southerly than *Ecbatana*; and lastly, *Casan*, of which a word.

CHAP. LXXVIII.

Of Casan, and the Trade thereof.

Casan, and the
Trade thereof.

Casan is a principal fair and famous City in this Countrey, but much troubled with excessive heat by reason of its situation in a pleasant and large Plain; it consisteth altogether of Merchandizing, and the greatest Trade of all the Inland Countrey is found herein, and most especially frequented by Indian Merchants; the Inhabitants are in general addicted to all curious Manufactures, and Fabricks, as in weaving of *Shashtes*, *Turbans*, and *Girdles*, in making also of *Velvets*, *Sattins*, *Damasks*, curious and fine *Ormusins*, and *Carpets*; and indeed it is accounted the very Magazine of all the Persian Cities, for these Commodities; here is also to be sold all manner of Drugs, and Spices, Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, and *Turquoises*, and all sorts of Silks, both raw and wrought, so that the Author (who in this Relation I follow) is verily perswaded that there is more Silk yearly brought into Casan, than there is of broad Cloth brought into London. The civil Policy of this City is also commendable, an idle person not being permitted to live amongst them, and the children after six years old, are presently set to work; here being a Law to the shame of Christendom, That every Inhabitant must yearly give

Commodities
of Casan.

Policy of Ca-
san.

give up his name to the *Magistrate*, therewith declaring how and in what manner he liveth, what *Art* he exerciseth, and if he be found in a falsehood, he is beaten on the feet, or else employed in some publick slavery, to the example of others: and for other notes of Trading, see *Hispahan in Partbia*.

Caramania is the third Province, the chief Cities are *Gadil*, *Cobin*, and *Caraman*, famous for the excellent *Fabricks* here made, *Cloth of Gold*, and for the best *Cymitars* in the World; and here it was that *Alexander* being returned out of *India*, kept his *Bacchanalian* feasts.

In *Gedrosia*, *Drangiana* or *Sigestan*, *Aria* now *Sablestan*, *Aracosia* now *Cabul*, *Parapomijis*, *Saca* and *Hircania*, I find not any thing worthy the survey, therefore I willingly pass them over, and close these Provinces with the City of *Sciras*, which is comprehended in this Tract.

CHAP. LXXIX.

Of Sciras, and the Trade thereof.

Sciras, in times past *Persepolis*, built by *Perseus*, who gave the name of *Persians* to the Inhabitants, was for a long time the Seat-Royal of this Empire, for which cause *Alexander* (as is before mentioned) at the request of his *Curtizan Law*, commanded it to be set on fire, but afterward repenting him of so great an over-sight, he re-edified the same: it is situated on the banks of the famous River *Bindamir*, which courseth through the Kingdom of *Persia* and *Lar*, and so emptieth it self into the *Persian Gulf*, and standeth just in the roadway which leads from *Hispahan* to *Ormus*; it sheweth yet many eminent signs and monuments of its former glory; as two very great *Gates* twelve miles distant asunder, shewing what the circuit was in the time of the *Monarchy*; also the ruins of a goodly Palace and Castle built by *Cyrus*, having a three-fold wall, beautified with many *Spires* and *Turrets*; the first twenty four foot high, the second forty eight foot high, the last ninety foot high, all of *Free-stone*, and formed in a square with twelve *Gates* of *Brass* on each Angle, with *Pales* of *Brass* set before them curiously wrought, testifying the magnificence of the Founder. It is now accounted one of the most famous Cities of the East, both for Traffick of *Merchandize*, and for excellent Armour and Furniture of War, which the Inhabitants here with wonderful cunning and art do make of *Iron* and *Steel*, and the juice of certain *Herbs*, of much more notable temper and beauty, than are those which are made with us in *Europe*.

The *Coins* here in use being proper to the whole Kingdom, and the *Weights* and *Measures* not found differing from the same used in *Ormus*, the prime Port of this whole Kingdom, I shall not need here further to insist thereupon; and therefore from hence accompanying the *Caravan*, I in the next place survey the said famous Port of *Ormus*.

CHAP. LXXX.

Of Ormus, and the Trade thereof.

THE last Province of this Country is accounted to be the Island and Territories of *Ormus*, twelve miles from the Continent, small in compass, and very barren, yet famous throughout the World for the great Trade there exercised by the *Indians*, *Persians*, and *Arabians*, and other Nations, the King thereof some years past was a *Mahometan*, and drew by the *Customs* of this City 140000 *Xeriffs* yearly, since which it became tributary to the *Portugals*, who fortified the same in *Anno* 1506; and for the excellency thereof the *Arabians* use to say proverbially:

*Si terrarum Orbis, quaquapates, annulus esset,
Illius Ormusium gemma decusque foret.*

*If all the World should be a Ring, the Stone
And Gem thereof were Ormus Isle alone.*

Since which time by the valour of our *English East-India Companies Arms*, this Island hath been reduced to the subjection of the King of *Persia*, to whom it is now obedient, and still enjoyeth the former splendid Trade to all the parts of the East; here are found the *Spices* and precious *Gems* of *India*, the *Tapestries*, *Carpets*, and *Shawls* of *Persia*, the *Programs*, *Mohairs*, and

Orders of Caravans from Syria to Balsara.

and *Ghamblets* of *Turkie*, the *Drugs* of *Arabia*; and lastly, the *Money*s called the *Larins* of *Persia*, which are here accounted as a great and special *Merchandise*, all which be excellent helps to make this place a famous *Mart* and *Magazine* of all *Eastern* *Commodities*. Now the cause that in part moveth this great *Trade* hither, and the great concourse of *Merchants* into this *Island*, is that twice yearly there cometh a great company of people over land out of *Syria*, *Aleppo*, and other those parts, which are called *Cassiles* or *Caravans*, with all the *Commodities* of the *Mediterranean* Seas, which in their journeys observe this order; They have first a *Captain*, and certain hundreds of *Janisaries* or *Souldiers*, which convey and conduct the said *Cassilla* or *Caravan* until they come to *Balsara*, from whence they travel by water to *Ormuz*; and this twice yearly hapneth, in *April* and in *September*; which constant times of their departure thence thus known, their number is oftentimes augmented to 6000, in 10000 persons, with their *Mules*, *Camels*, and *Dromedaries*, passing by *Babylon* now *Bagdäte*, and so to *Balsara* as is above said; and in this same nature they travel at certain set times, in their return hence for *Aleppo*, carrying with them all manner of *Merchandise* of this place, fitting either for *Turkie* or the *Mediterranean* Sea; and in which *Caravans* all Nations are found freely to travel, excepting the King of *Spain*s Subjects, which are very narrowly lookt into, though notwithstanding they are found oftentimes to pass in the names of *Venetians*, *French*, and other Nations, so that when these *Caravans* do come to *Ormuz*, against their coming there is general preparation made by all other *Merchants* of that Countrey, for to have *Commodities* in readines to barter and exchange with them. The *Island* it self is but small and barren, and composed only of a Salt Rock, whereof their houses and walls are made; and in Summer it is found so excessive hot, that the *Inhabitants* are forced to lie and sleep in wooden *Cisterns* made for the purpose, full of water, and all naked, both men and women lying clean under water, their heads only excepted; yet they have no fresh water in the *Island*, but what they fetch from other *Islands* in the Sea neer there adjoyning, which they also keep in *Cisterns* for their use, as is accustomed in some part of *Spain* in *Jars*, or, as they term them, in *Tenajos*. At the last reduction of this Town to the Scepter of *Persia* by the aid of the *English*, they had many Immunities of Trade granted them, and to be here free of all *Custom*, and withall to draw the one half of all the *Customs* thereof; but that good service was soon forgotten, and they have now only the honour of the good service for their pains and reward, and nothing else.

Jasque.
Gombrone.

To this City and *Island* I must add the two only Sea-Ports of consequence on this Coast, appertaining to the Crown of *Persia*, which are *Jasques* and *Gombrone*, in which the *English* have their *Factories* and residence, and is the place where their Ships do lade and unlade their burthens for this Kingdom, and where also the Goods and *Commodities* bound for *Hispahan*, *Casbin*, *Sciras*, *Casan*, and *Tauris*, and generally for the whole *Empire*, are landed, and here laden upon *Camels*, *Dromedaries*, and *Horses* into those places; and because that I find that the *Coins*, *Measures*, and *Weights* of this place do somewhat differ from them passable, and at use in *Spahan*, and more within the Land, I have thought it needful here to insert the same, according as I have gathered them from those that have frequented the places above-mentioned, referring the Reader for what is here omitted to *Spahan* it self, the *Metropolis* of this *Empire* in the following Chapter.

Coins current
in Gombrone,
and Jasques,
and Ormuz.

The *Coins* then here in use and valuation are these:

- 1 *Bessee* of Copper is 4 *Cosbegs*.
- 1 *Shabee* of Silver is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Bessee*s, which is 4 *d. Sterling*, or 10 *Cosbegs*.
- 1 *Mamothby* Silver is 2 *Shabees*, which is 8 *d. Ster.* or 20 *Cosbegs*.
- 1 *Abashee* of Silver is 2 *Mamothis*, which is 16 *d. Ster.* or 40 *Cosbegs*.
- 1 *Asar* of gold is 20 *Shabees* or 6 *shil.* 8 *d. Sterling*.
- 1 *Toman* of Gold is 10 *Asars*, which is 66 *shil.* 8 *d. Ster.* and this *Toman* is accounted 50

Abashees, or 2000 *Cosbegs*.

These are the general *Coins* current throughout *Persia*; to these I must adde those in use in these parts above mentioned: The *Rial* of $\frac{3}{4}$ *Spanish* is here a *Commodity*, and bought and sold, and the common estimation thereof is here 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cosbegs*, or 13 *Shabees*, and somewhat more, which accounted at 4 *d. per Shabee*, is little more than 4 *shil.* 4 *d. Sterling*. Again, this *Rial* of Eight passeth here for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Larrees*, which *Larrees* are 10 *d. Ster.* and by this account the *Rial* of $\frac{1}{2}$ is 4 *shil.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d. Sterling*.

1 *Larree* is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Saddees*, each *Saddee* being not fully 2 *d. Ster.* and each *Saddee* accounted here for 40 *Flofles*; so that the *Larree* is here 220 *Flofles*, and every $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ is here at *Gombrone* and *Jasques* 1155 *Flofles*.

Weights of Ormuz,
Gombrone,
and Jasques.

The common weight here and throughout *Persia* is the *dram*, 96 *drams* making 16 ounces *Averdupois*; so that 6 *drams* makes the said ounce, and 1200 *drams* being a *Mauud-shaw*, or as we may call it, the *King's Mauud*, which hath been found to make in *England* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Averdupois*: In weighing of *Silk* they observe the *Mauud-Tauris*, which is the $\frac{1}{4}$ *Mauud-shaw* or

600 drams, and 5 Maund-Tauris is accounted here for 1 Maund of Sarrat, which by this computation should make 3000 drams, or 500 l. Averdupois, 36 Maund Shaws or 72 Maunds Tauris is a load of Silk, which is by the said calculation 43200 drams, which is 7200 ounces English, making Silk pounds 300 l. Averdupois, which is about two Coles of Aleppo of 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rosolos per Peer.

Their measure in use here as throughout all Persia is not found much to vary, they have in general two, which they term the *Coveda*, the short and the long; the long *Coveda* is somewhat longer than the English Yard, accounted by some 37 inches; and at *Sciras* and in some other Cities it is found to be 38 inches, by which all Cloths, Kersies, and Onlandish Manufactures are sold. The short *Coveda* is proper only for the Manufactures of Persia, accounted to hold out 27 inches, and found agreeable to the *Pico* used in *Constantinople* and *Aleppo*. And thus leaving *Ormus* and the said Port-Towns of *Jasques* and *Combrone*, I will hence travel to *Parthia*, wherein I find *Hispahan* the Metropolis of Persia seated.

The next Country subject to the Crown of Persia is *Parthia*, bounded on the East with *Aria*, on the West with *Media*, on the South with *Caramania*, and on the North with *Hircania*, and is now in the Persian tongue called *Erache*.

The chief Cities that are found in this Tract are *Guerde*, *Irsdie*, and last *Hispahan*, formerly *Hecatompyle*, the residence of the present *Sophie*, and accounted of that bigness, that the Persians hyperbolically call it, *Half the World*; under which I will comprehend the general Trade of Persia, to far forth as I have found it observed.

CHAP. LXXXI.

Of HISPAHAN and the Trade thereof.

HISPAHAN in times past was called *Hecatompolis*, or the City of 100 Gates, which name it may well still retain, seeing that the Walls thereof contain a reasonable days journey on Horse-back, it is now become the greatest City in all the Persian Dominions, and so much the more populous and magnificent, as being the common residence of the Persian *Sophies*; it is strong by situation, defended by a high Wall, deep Ditches, and a goodly Castle; on the West-side stand two stately Palaces or *Seraglio's*, for the King and his Women, far exceeding in state and magnificence all other the proud buildings of this City. The Walls are of red Marble, and pargetted with divers colours, and all the Palace is paved with chequered and fretted work, and on the same is spread curious Carpets both of Silk and Gold; the Windows are of *Alabaster*, of white and other spotted Marble; the posts and wickets of mattie Ivory chequered with glistering black *Ebony*, so curiously wrought in winding knots, as may easilier stay than satistie the Eyes of the wondering beholder; to which is added a pleasant Garden, wherein is seen a thousand Fountains, Brooks, and lesser Rivulets; and also what may else be wanting, to make it fit for so great a Monarch.

The Inhabitants of this City do all their affairs on Horse-back, both publick and private, going from place to place, they confer one with another on Horse-back; and so do the Merchants buy and sell and negotiate; the difference here between the Gentlemen and the slave being, that the slave never rideth, nor the Gentleman never goeth on foot.

It is not questionable, but that this City, the splendor of all Persia, the continual residence of the Kings, and inhabited by so many eminent persons, as always attend this Monarch, but that it is of great Trade and concourse of Merchants, and furnished not only with all the native Commodities of Persia, but also of those of Arabia, Turkey, India, and China, hither brought in great abundance to be exchanged for the native Commodities of this place: and though it want the commodiousness of the Sea, yet by Caravans it is supplied with all those things that are conducive either to beauty, necessity, or ornament. The Caspian-Sea affords it the Commodities of Turkie, Russia, and Muscovia, and Jasques with Ormus; his two Sea-Ports in India afford it the Commodities of India and Arabia; all other Commodities from either the Turk or Mogur is supplied by Caravans, Dromedaries and Camels: which hath cost by late observations in portage and carriage of Commodities thus:

The carriage of 100 Maunds of wares from *Sciras* to *Hispahan* costeth 70 *Sebids*, and from *Spahan* to *Casan* 60 *Sebids*, from *Hispahan* to *Ormus* by *Sciras* 120 *Sebids*, and from *Hispahan* to *Tauris* 40 *Sebids*.

The common Commodities of *Hispahan* I have already nominated, and though all Commodities in general are subject to rise and fall in price amongst Merchants, yet the Maund of Cotton is here at 12 *Sebids*, the Maund of Rice 7 *Beste*, the Maund of Dragant 2 *Beste*, of *Enop* 2 *Beste*, of *Non* 3 *Beste*, of *Lagbem* 4 *Beste*, of *Anil* 40 *Mambodies*, and the *Cattee* of Sugar is worth 400 *Tomans*, which is () pound English.

Coins current
in Persia.

Their Coins current in Hispan, and generally throughout all the Kingdom of the *Sophia* are of several sorts, partly of *Bress*, partly of *Silver*, and partly of *Gold*. The principal whereof is the *Toman*, which formerly hath been accounted to be worth 6 *l. Sterling*, since 4 *l.* and by reason of the late wars imbas'd, and worth now only 3 *l. 6 s. 8 d.* at Sea-side *Sterling*, and by some accounted 3 *l. 12 s. 6 d.*

This *Toman* is worth 200 *Shabeds* or *Shabees*, $14\frac{1}{2}$ or $15\frac{1}{2}$ *R^s Span.* or 10 *Asures*, which have been accounted 4 *l. ster.* a piece, a *Mamoth* of *silver*, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Bestes* of *Copper*.

The *Rial* of $\frac{1}{2}$ *Span.* is here accounted for 13 *Shabees*, and 1 *Cosbeg*, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ *Lorins*.

The *Lion Dollar* current in these parts to 10 *Shabees*, every *Shabee* is 4 *d. sterling*, or 50 *Deniers* here in account.

A *Rupias*, which is the *Coin* of the *Mogul*, is *Abasbees*, $4\frac{1}{2}$, which is 2 *s. 3 d. sterling*.

A *Mamoth* is 9 *Cosbegs* or 32 *Dores*, or 100 *Deniers*.

A *Bestee* of *Copper* is 4 *Cosbegs*, or 20 *Deniers*.

An *Abasfee* of *Silver* is 2 *Mamothies*, or 20 *Shabees*, or 200 *Deniers*.

A *Chequin* of *Gold*, *Xeriff* or *Solton* is $18\frac{1}{2}$ *Shabees*; yet in some places of *Persia* they pass for 20 *Shabees*, and in some for 24 *Shabees*.

An *Asure* of *Gold* is 20 *Shabees*, and 10 *Asures* is a *Toman* 3 *l. 6 s. 8 d. sterling*.

A *Larin* is $5\frac{1}{2}$ *Shabees*, and in some places only 5 about 10 *d.* or $10\frac{1}{2}$ *d. sterling*, here 25 *Cosbegs*.

A *Fonan* is 9 *Cupans*.

A *Mitigal* is $32\frac{1}{2}$ or 34 *Shabees*.

A *Sadee* is 40 *Flosser*.

A *Shabee* is 10 *Cosbegs*.

A *Mitigal* is $33\frac{1}{2}$, and in some places 34 *Shabees*.

A *Tanger* is 12 *Pulls*, which is *Shabees*.

Accounts kept
in Persia.

They here keep their *Accounts* in sundry *species* and denominations, some in *Xeriffs*, some in *Spanish Rials*, and some in *Tomans*, and some in *Shabees*: The common *Account* is thus distinguished.

The	{	<i>Abashee</i> is	200 <i>Deniers</i> , or 20 <i>Shabees</i> .
		<i>Mamoth</i> is	100 <i>Deniers</i> , or 10 <i>Shabees</i> .
		<i>Sadon</i> is	50 <i>Deniers</i> , or 5 <i>Shabees</i> .
		<i>Viste</i> is	20 <i>Deniers</i> , or 2 <i>Shabees</i> .
		<i>Cosbeg</i> is	5 <i>Deniers</i> .

And those that keep their *Accounts* in *Shabees* only, they reckon them to hundred thousands, and hundred thousands, as the proper known *Coin* of the Country; and this manner hath seem'd the best to our *English* there resident, which they account 60 *Shabees* for 20 *s. sterling*.

Weights current
in Persia.

The weights of *Persia* are consistent of three sorts, of the *Dram*, the *Mitigal*, and the *Mand* or *Mandshaw*.

The *Dram* is the least, 100 whereof makes $66\frac{2}{3}$ *Mitigals*.

The *Mitigal* is the next, 100 whereof makes 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Drams*.

The *Mand* or *Mandshaw* is the greatest, and makes 1200 *Mitigals*, or else 1800 *Drams*; which hath made by the observation of some *Factors* that have resided there 14 *l. 9 ounces Averdupois*.

The sum or *Cargo* of *Silk* is accounted here 36 *Mandshaw*: which accounted as above, makes *English* 524 *l. Averdupois*, and is great pounds of 24 *ounces incirca* 350 *l.* But the *East-India Company* find it to be 300 great silk pounds and no more, by often trial: But it is to be noted that these *Mandshaws* are found to differ in many *Provinces* and *Cities* in *Persia*, and the bordering *Countreys*, and doth differ in many *Commodities*; but the *Mandshaw* common of *Persia* is 1200 *drams* for silk.

The *Mandshaw* of *Tauris* is but 600 *drams*.

The *Mandshaw* of *Syrrat* is 5 *Maunds* of *Tauris* above-named.

The *Maund* of *Hispan* is accounted one and half *Mand* of *Sirar*, besides which they have these weights in some places;

1 *Dubba* is counted 5 *Maunds*.

1 *Sherway* is counted 50 *Maunds*.

1 *Bellois* is counted 7 *Maunds*.

1 *Maund* is counted by observation pounds *English*.

In *Tauris* also before-named, a *City* in times past of great *Trade*, in this Country they have 2 *Maunds*, the one of silk, which hath made by a *Florentines* observation 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Florence*, and another for all other *Commodities*; the 100 whereof hath made there by the said observation 264 *l. Florence*.

The

The Measures of length used in Persia is of two sorts, and both of them called a *Covedy*; a Measures used long and a short. in Persia.

The long accounted to be $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches English measure.

The short accounted to be 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ agreeable to the *Pico* of Turkey.

This is what I find observable in the particular Trade of Persia; I will now view it as it stands in the general parts thereof.

CHAP. LXXXII.

Of the Trade in general of Persia.

THE Trade of Persia, as it is found subsistent in these days, consisteth more by an In-land than a Maritime Traffick; for if the large extent of the *Sophie's* Dominions be well considered, and the neighbouring Regions whereon it bordereth, it will be found that it wanteth many things to make it eminent. It is plentifully supplied of *Commodities*, and those also of excellency, as of *Silver* in great quantity, *raw Silk* in abundance; and of some *Drugs* naturally grown: but when the industry of the Natives is surveyed, it will be soon discerned that the costly, rare and rich *Carpets* here made, the curious and fine *Cotton Cloths* here wrought, for their *Turbants*, *Girdles*, *Shashes*, *Shireing*, and the like, interwoven with *Silk*, and not seldom with *Silver* and *Gold*; and the daily use thereof not only in Persia it self, but throughout *India*, *Arabia* and *Turkey*; witness to the World the ingeniousness of this Nation: The greatest want and impediment of Trade that they have here is of Sea-ports and Havens, of which they are much scantied. They enjoyed once a large tract of Land lying along the *Caspian Sea*, from *Derbent* on the one side, bordering on the *Turks*, to *Deristan* on the other, bordering on the *Tartars*; but of late days the same is much shortned, for the *Grand Seignior* hath laid *Tauris*, one of his *Metropolitan Cities* for his limits, and the *Tartar* hath entered as far as *Minerdon*, so that he hath only left him upon this Sea the Ports of *Gilan* and *Pismir*, that are of any consequence, wherein much Trading is not exercised, by reason of the ill neighbourhood of the *Turks*, *Muscovites*, and *Tartarians*, coasting the *Caspian Sea*. In the *Persian Gulph* he did enjoy the commodious and Famous Town and Port of *Balsara*, taken from him by the *Turks* about 60 years past, and *Ormuz* in the entrance of that Gulph is but lately reduced to his Scepter by the valour of the *English*, though anciently belonging to his Crown. The Ports of *Jasques* and *Combrone*, being the only two Sea-ports he enjoys upon the Continent of any quality, to which and *Ormuz* all the Trade of Persia toward *India* is observed to be driven, and to which the *Portugals*, *Dutch*, and *English* resort for their *Silks*, and other rich *Commodities* of Persia; and where each of them have *Factories* and residency for the Trade of this Country: and now on each side of Persia by Land-ward he is invironed by three mighty and powerful Nations, with whom he is sometimes in Wars, and sometimes in Peace, the *Mogul's* Countrey and *Tartar* on the one side, and the *Turks* on the other. For the Trade thereof; it is observed, that Persia yielding yearly incirca 12000 *Coles* of *Silk*, which is the prime *Commodity* of this Kingdom, growing principally and made at *Gilan*, *Bilan*, *Mahmody*, and *Arasse*, (which last affords that sort of *Silk* which we call vulgarly *Ardasse*), the one third part of which is conceived to be vended into *Turkey*, transported by *Camels* into *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, *Constantinople*, *Brussis* in *Natolia*, and of late days to *Smyrna*, and from thence conveyed for the most part into *Europe*, especially to *England*, *France*, and *Italy*, where the same is spent and consumed; in return of which they have from *Syria*, and those parts principally *Rials* of $\frac{1}{2}$ *Spanish*, some *Gold* and some sorts of *Cloth*, *Woollen* and *Silk* stuffs brought thither out of *Venice*, *Marselia*, and *London*. Another third part of the said *Silk* is carried to and spent in *Agra* and the Dominions of the *Mogul*, into *Ormuz*, *Jasques*, &c. and thence by the *Indians* and *Arabians* into *Sarmacand*, and other the Dominions of the great *Tartar*, and into *Astracan*, and other the Dominions of the *Moscovite*; in return whereof they have the *Spices* of *India*, the *Drugs* of *Arabia*, the rich *Furrs* of *Russia*, and the precious *Gems* of *Cathai*, and other the *Commodities* of *Tartaria*; and the other third part is imagined to be spent for their own use and clothing at home in their own Countrey; so that by virtue of this sole *Commodity* which this Countrey thus abundantly affordeth, and which is sought after by all other Nations, (and the curiosity and luxury of this Nation in general) they have the *Commodities* of all other Countreys in return thereof brought unto them. Divers Propositions have been made, and divers Inventions proposed, and sundry Treaties have been set on foot, only to compass the sole Trade of these *Silks* of Persia, with the *Sophie* himself, who challengeth a propriety therein throughout his whole Dominions. The *Dutch* have more than once thrust at it,

The Trade in general of Persia.

Jasques and Combrone Ports belonging to the Persian, and where the English resort to.

it, and to have it delivered at *Astracan*, and so to be conveyed against the stream of *Volga* into *Moscovia*, and so to *Holland*: but the Sum and Stock required was so vast to compass and manage it, and the propositions and passage so difficult and dangerous, that they gave it over with this opinion of the World, That they endeavoured to swim against too great a stream, and that they had some plot to set it afoot, and never intended to go through with it, or otherwise were not able to compass the same; since which the Duke of *Shath* put on for a branch only thereof: but when the account came to be made up, his means was too mean to go through with that small proposed part he aimed at: and lastly, the *English East-India Company*, (as *Merchants* measuring their Actions with the weight of their Purles) have more prosperously succeeded; and in *Hispahan* have contracted with the *Sophie* for a round quantity, who have *Merchant-like* performed on their parts the conditions agreed upon, so far to his good liking, that by his late Embassadour in *England*, the whole yearly growth was tendred and offered to them; but his ill performance in the lesser, made them question the like in the greater; and therefore to their honour refused it. Now as concerning the lesser parts of the Countreys Traffick, which consists in the *Manufactures* of this Kingdom; I pass them over in silence as being of lesser consequence, and hasten to *Tartary* the next Countrey, bordering upon the *Persians*.

CHAP. LXXXIII.

Of Tartary, and the Provinces thereof.

Tartaria.

Tartary is bounded on the East with the Eastern Ocean, on the West with *Moscovia* and *Moldavia*; on the North with the frozen Ocean, on the South with the *Caspian Sea*, the Hill *Taurus*, and the wall of *China*: it is divided into these Provinces, *Precopensis Asiatice*, *Antiqua*, *Zagathai* and *Cathais*.

Precopensis.

In *Tartaria Precopensis* is found the ancient City of *Crim*, the Seat of the *Tartarian Rulers*, whence this Nation had their Original and Name: also *Okjacon*, the residence of the present Princes; and lastly *Cassa*, the only Sea-Port of consequence in these parts, of the *Trade* whereof it will be needful I should speak a word.

CHAP. LXXXIV.

Of Cassa, and the Trade thereof.

Cassa, and the Trade of it.

Cassa, anciently *Theodosia*, seated commodiously for Traffick in the bottom of the *Black Sea*, was by *Mahomet* the Great taken from the *Genoese*, and is the present Scale for all *Commodities* that pass by Sea from *Constantinople*, *Trabesond*, *Podalia*, and *Walachia* by *Danubius*, and such other places to *Tartary*, *Muscovia*, &c. The Countrey affords great abundance of *Cow-Hides*, *Wax*, *Honey*, and a kind of pickled Fish much resembling the *English Herring* here caught upon this Coast: also it sends to *Constantinople* some *Butter* sowed up in *Oxe-Hides* of all colours, and fluttishly made, which serves for provision there to the *Slaves*, and the meanest sort of people inhabiting this large City; also thence the *Grand Seignior* hath his principal *Timber* for the building of his Gallies, Ships, and such other like provisions.

Cassa doth in matters of *Merchandise* and *Trade* retain still much of the customs of the *Genoese*, to whom for a long time it was subject; and so doth *Tbana*, *Sorgat*, and other principal Cities bordering upon the *Black Sea*, which I will in brief touch, so far as I have gathered the same when I lived in *Turkey*.

Coins current in Cassa.

First then, the *Coins* of *Cassa* are the same as is current throughout *Turkey*, save that the neighbourhood of *Tartaria* and *Muscovia* makes the *Coins* of those places and Kingdoms likewise pass current there, as it is found in all frontier Towns which border upon two Nations, and that are either free of themselves, or subject to other; therefore for the same I will refer the Reader to the *Coins* current in those bordering Countreys.

The weight of Cassa.

Their weight is a *Rotolo*, 100 whereof makes a *Cantar*, which answers in *Averdupois* weight to 70 l. *English*; which said *Cantar* is divided into several divisions, according to the *Commodity* bought or sold thereby; as sometimes to *Batmas*, accounting $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Batmas* to a *Cantar*, and 12 *Rotolo's* to a *Batma*; and then a *Cantar* is but 90 *Rotolo's*: and sometimes to *Sommas* and *Saggies*, as 124 *Saggies* makes a *Somma*, and ten *Somma's* make a *Cantar* of 100 *Rotolo's* above said; and *Silk* is sold by this *Somma*, 20 *Somma's* to a Draught, which is 2 *Cantars*, and is *English* about 140 l. and in *Venetia* *scitile* weight 112 l. circa.

Their

Their *measure* so far as I could learn is but one, which is the *Pico*, the 100 whereof made in *Venetia* by trial of a friend, silk-*Braces* 130, and this *Pico* is divided into 8 *Rups*, as at *Constantinople*. The Measure of *Cassa*.

They have also a *Coin* which is called a *Somma*, in which their *Accounts* are kept, and to which other *Coins* current are reduced; and the same is divided to *Saggis*, which they account by 45 *Saggis* to a *Somma*, and 4 *Sommes* to a *Soltany* or *Chequin*; and thus much shall serve for the *Trade* of *Cassa*. Accounts in *Cassa*.

CHAP. LXXXV.

Of Astracan and the Trade thereof.

ASTRACAN is in *Tartaria Asiatica*, as I shall shew hereafter, seated in the Embouchure of the River *Volga*, having 70 mouths, and receives the *Trade* of all the *Caspian-Sea*, into which the said River entrencheth; it hath a very great confluence of *Merchants*, who by the benefit of that Sea have here a very great *Trade*, *Volga* bringing it all the commodities of *Muscovia*, *Russia*, and *Tartaria*; and this Sea the commodities of *Persia*, *Arabia* and other *Provinces* abutting thereupon; it is situate in an Island of 12 leagues compass, defended by a wooden Castle and earthen Walls, taken by the *Muscovites* in Anno 1552. from the *Tartarians*: it is all Winter shut up by the immeasurable cold, and all *Traffick* over and upon this great stream is performed on dry foot. Astracan and the trade thereof.

The *Coins* here current, by reason of my ignorance I must refer to the better experienced.

Their *weights* are here two, a gross for gross Commodities, and a *soile* for fine Commodities; the gross *Cantar* hath been observed to have in *England* yielded 268 l. the small *Cantar* hath made *English* 103 l. now in both these *Cantars* there is accounted 20 *Rotols* to a *Lib*, and 5 *Libs* to a *Cantar*, and 12 *Tobats* to a *Rotol*; which by the ingenious may easily be reduced to the *soile English* pound, therefore I pass it over, and come in the next place to the *measures*. The Weights of Astracan.

The common *measure* is a *Pico*, and the 100 thereof hath made by observation in *Venetia* 126 *Braces* of Cloth *measure*, which is in *England* about (—) inches. Measures of Astracan.

Corn and all other grain is sold by a *measure* called the *Chijetto*, which in *Venetia* comes to make 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Staiors*. Corn and Wine.

Wine and liquid Commodities is sold by the *Butt*, which is 46 *Mistaties*, and which also renders in *Venetia* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Bignons*.

In *Tartaria Asiatica* there are few Cities; for the Inhabitants by borders or tribes travel with their substance from one place to another; yet in this Tract is found *Cason*, and *Astracan* afore-named, which is a very great Town of Commerce, considering these Regions, commodiously seated, (as I said before) on the mouth of the River *Volga*, by which there is passage found from the *Caspian-Sea* in some seasons of the year up to *Mosco*, and by which way (as I noted in the trade of *Persia*) some *Merchants* of *Christendom* more than once intended to transport the silks, and other the riches of *Persia* to *Muscovia*, and so to *Europe*; but the design proved dangerous and chargeable, by reason of such potent *Princes* that border upon that River; and by reason that the same must pass against the current stream, which in Winter is not found passable by reason of the Frost, by which and other discouragements the design was given over and fell to nothing. Tartaria Asiatica.

In *Tartaria Antiqua*, I find not any thing worthy of note, nor yet City of import, the Inhabitants living like Vagabonds; only it affordeth *Rhubarb*, which is so excellent in Physick by its proper nature, that the whole World is beholding to these *Barbarians* for the same as a cure for many diseases. Tartaria antiqua. Rhubarb.

CHAP. LXXXVI.

Of Zagathai and Cathai, and the Provinces thereof.

ZAGATHAI contains sundry Provinces, and but few Cities; the most famous is *Sarmacand*, which gave both *Cradle* and *Grave* to mighty *Tamberlain*, from whom the Great *Moguls* boast themselves to be lineally descended. Zagathai. Sarmacand.

But *Cathai* is esteemed the richest and civilest Kingdom of all *Tartary*, the which is furnished with sundry great and populous Cities, especially *Cambalu*, the residence of the Great *Cham*, and where *Merchants* of all Nations are found to reside and *Traffick* to; as I shall shew hereafter. Cathai. Cambalu.

This

Commodities
of Cathai.

This Country is found to abound with *Rice, Grain, Wooll, Hemp, Rhubarb, Coral*, and abundance of *Silks*, both growing and brought hither from *China* and other Countreys, amounting to two thousand Carts yearly; the City is held to be 30 miles about in compass, and is replenished with all *Artsmen* (*Astrologers* being here in great reputation) which may (considering their number found here, being, as some write, 5000) be more properly termed Fortune-tellers, or *Gypsies*; but these Countreys resemble in customs the *Muscovite* and *Chinois*, none being permitted to search into their Cities and manners, except they come either as *Embassadors* or *Merchants*; yet what I have gathered of the *Trade* of this Countrey, I will include under the title of *Cambalu*, the principal City of this Empire.

CHAP. LXXXVII.

Of Cambalu, and the Trade thereof,

Cambalu, and
the Trade
thereof.

Cambalu, the Metropolis of Cathai, as *Sarmacand* is of *Zagathai*, is seated on the North-East bordering of this Countrey, containing both the old and new City, through which doth run the famous River of *Polifanga*; it is accounted 28 miles in compass, or rather in square, each angle containing 7 miles, and in every square is placed three principal Gates which incloseth the Town with Earthen Walls or Rampiers of 10 paces in thickness, and every Gate comprehending a sumptuous Palace, and every angle having also an excellent Palace, where the Armours of the Garrison Souldiers are kept, which is 1000 Souldiers at every Gate.

The Buildings are squared out proportionably, and every street is drawn out to a line, so that every Gate yields a free prospect through the City to the opposite Gate, beautified on each side with stately Edifices and Houses for the Honourable of this Countrey.

In the midst of this City is a sumptuous Palace, wherein the *Grand Cham* resideth, with all his *Queens* and *Children*, and wherein is placed a Bell, which is tolled at certain hours of the evening, after which may no man stir out of doors, until the beginning of the day following; the largeness, rarities, curiosity, and richness of this Palace, the partitions allowed his *Queens*, and lodgings appointed for his *Children*, and their daily attendants, and the order, beauty, and manner thereof, I willingly omit, as not pertinent to my present purpose.

Exendu, and
the largeness
thereof.

Without this City walls are accounted 12 Suburbs of 3 or 4 miles long adjoining to each of the aforesaid 12 Gates, and here all *Merchants*, strangers, and foreigners do abide, each Nation having a several *Cane* or store-house, where they both lodge, and exercise their *Merchandize*, and traffick one with another for the *Commodities* of these several Countreys: the confluence of *Merchants* here cannot choose but be wonderful, seeing it is reported that the City is so populous, that the *Cham* maintaineth 5000 *Astrologers* here daily, besides many thousands of Souldiers both of Horse and Foot, that 12000 Horse is accounted but as his ordinary and daily Guard; besides which, the neer neighbourhood of *Exendu*, the principal place of the *Grand Cham*, seated not many days journey hence, where *Merchants* are not permitted to enter, is built in a four-square figure, every side extending eight miles in length; within this Quadrant is another, whose sides are six miles long; and within that another of four miles square, which is accounted the very Palace it self; and between which several walls are found *Walks, Gardens, Orchards, Fish-ponds*, places for all manner of *Courty* and *Military* exercises, and also *Parks, Forests*, and *Chases*, for all manner of *pleasures* and *game*, and the infinite number of attendants and servitours that of necessity is required to wait upon so great a *Prince*, with the Officers thereto belonging, cannot but much increase the *Trade* and *Commerce* of this City and place.

As for the *Trade* of this City of *Cambalu*, and generally of all *Tartaria*, it is observed, that the Countrey (though in a large Tract) extending it self upon the North Ocean; yet by reason of the long continued colds and frosts, the Inhabitants have but little benefit thereof; however it may be conceived, that the *Molucco's*, *Japans*, and other Islanders thereabout in the season of the year, have here a great traffick, and that hence these *Tartarians* are furnished with the *Spices* of *India*, the *Gems* of *Pegu*, and *Bengala*, and peradventure with other the *Drugs* of *Arabia*: but upon the *Caspian Sea*, they are the Masters of many good Sea-Ports, besides *Astracan* which of late they have lost to the *Muscovite*, as *Zahassz Cosmi*, *Melmesnach*, and others; by which is conveyed to them the *Silks, Tapestries, Carpets, Arms*, and excellent *Manufactures* of *Persia*, and in the *Black-Sea*, besides *Copha*, now in subjection to the *Turks*, they enjoy the brave Ports of *Curraropo*, *Afow*, and others, serving to convey unto them the *Commodities* of *Turkey, Trabesond, Rodolia, Walacia*, and other Countreys bordering upon the famous River of *Danubius*.

Now

Now for the other parts of this large *Empire*; it bordereth on the one side with *Muscovia*, with whom it is now in peace, though not seldom at debate, from whence by the benefit of Traffick, which I find observed not to be of any great consequence, they have rich *Furs* and other the *Commodities* of this Country.

But where it bordereth upon *China*, which is for a very large extent of ground, by some Authors accounted 400 leagues, the common report of the strict Laws and Customs of that Nation (to debar entrance to all Strangers) should perswade me of little Traffick that way; yet I find it observed by some late Travellers, whose relation herein is questionable, That the City of *Cambalu* receiveth yearly thence by way of Traffick 10000 *Carts* laden with *Silky* and *Stuffs* of the *China* Fabrick; the truth thereof I refer to the censure of the Reader.

As for the *Moneys* current in this large Territory, I find it to be diversly made, yet neither of *Gold* nor of *Silver* coined, but of the middle bark of the *Mulberry Tree*, which being made firm, and cut into divers and round pieces great and little, they imprint the *Kings* mark thereupon, and from this mean stuff the *Emperour* causeth a huge mass of *Moneys* to be yearly made at *Cambalu*, which sufficeth for his whole *Empire*, and no man under pain of death may coin or spend any other *Money*, or refuse it in all his Kingdoms and Dominions; whereby it cometh to pass, That *Merchants* often coming hither from far and remote Countreys, bring with them *Gold*, *Silver*, *Pearl*, and *precious Stones*, and receive the *King's* *Money* for them; and because the same is not current in their Country, they therewith buy in this *Empire* other the *Commodities* here found, which they carry hence away with them: the *King* also payeth his stipends, Officers and Armies with the said *Moneys*, and buyeth whatsoever else he needeth with the same, so that no *Prince* in the world can exceed him in treasure, which is at so ealie a rate provided and procured.

Besides which, I find it observed in some parts of this large Country subject to some subordinate *Kings*, in subjection to the *Great Cham*, that they use in some places pieces of polished *Coral* in stead of *Money*; and in others they have certain *twigs* of *Gold* in lieu of *Money*, which is distinguished by weight into several parcels, without stamp or character, and this is accounted in matters of consequence: but they have a lesser *Coin* (if I may so term it) made of *Salt*, which they boil in Caldrons for a certain time, which congealed they make into lumps, like our *Peny-loaves*, which being made solid is signed with the *Princes* stamp, and passeth thus current amongst them, and wherewith they provide themselves of all necessities: In some others I find also that they use *Porcelan* for *Money*, and weighed pieces of *Gold*, for in some Countreys of this *Empire* *Silver* *Mines* are not found, and they give in proportion one ounce of *Gold* for five ounces of *Silver*; neither is it found in many places of this Country that they have the use of Letters; therefore the *Merchants* make their contracts and obligations in *Tallies* of wood, the half whereof the one keepeth, and the other the other half: which being afterwards paid and satisfied, the said *Tally* is restored; not much unlike the custom of *Tallies* in *England*. And thus much shall serve to have said of the Trade in general of this Country; the strange customs, manners, and forms of Government hinder all further particular knowledge of Trade to our *European Merchants*: therefore leaving thus this *Empire* and City, (contented with this short Survey) I proceed to *India*, of late years become somewhat better known to *Europe* and to our Nation.

Coins current in *Cambalu*, and through *Tartaria*, of the bark of *Mulberry-trees*.

Of *Coral* polished.

Of *Salt* in Loaves hardened.

CHAP. LXXXVIII.

Of INDIA, and the Provinces thereof.

The East-India is commonly divided into two Parts, viz.

The one is India within Ganges, or that part thereof which lieth on the West side of the River of Ganges, which containeth 15 Provinces.	1. Dulsinda.	In which is Places of Note,	1. Caximir, Caskimir, or Chusmur, 2. Koree, 3. Nigara, 4. Seftan, 5. Multan, 6. Duckee.
	2. Pendab		1. Labor, 2. Saltan-paure, 3. Atbec.
	3. Mandao.		1. Mandac, 2. Molton, 3. Scernus, Polymbothy.
	4. Delly		1. Delly, 2. Tramel, 3. Doceti.
	5. Agra.		1. Fatapore, 2. Agra, 3. Hender, 4. Biani.
	6. Sanga		1. Azmere, 2. Citor.
	7. Cambaia	The Province of	1. Sinda, in which is found 1. Tara, 2. Lawribander, 3. Calwalla, 4. Redempore, 5. Nuraquemire.
			2. Guzarat, in which is found, 1. Diu, 2. Sauran, 3. Boldra, 4. Ardevat, 5. Madabat, 6. Saringa, 7. Periano, 8. Sarkeff.
			3. Cambaia, in which is, 1. Cambaio, 2. Baroch, 3. Swalley, 4. Surat, 5. Nerland, 6. Daman, 7. Campamel, 8. Daciotate, 9. Netherby, 10. Bandore, 11. Tanai.
	8. Decon	In which is Places of Note,	1. Bidor, 2. Visapore, 3. Danagar, 4. Decan, 5. Syuacura, 6. Goa, 7. Chaul, 8. Balagnate, 9. Brampore, 10. Syra.
	9. Canara.		1. Melinda, 2. Onor, 3. Baticalia, 4. Mangalar, 5. Mayendre, 6. Lispor, 7. Solsette.
		Is divided into seven Provinces, viz.	1. Cononor.
			2. Calicut.
			3. Cranganor, where is
			4. Cochin.
			5. Cai-Colam
			6. Conlax
			7. Travancor.
	10. Malabar		1. The City of Cononor, 2. Calicut, 3. Peripatan, 4. Marabia, 5. Trampatan, 6. Main.
			1. Pandarane, 2. Tanor, 3. Parangale, 4. Chatusa, 5. Chale, 6. Capacote, 7. Calicut.
			1. Cranganor, a City of that Name.
			1. Augamale, 2. Cochin.
			1. Cai-Colam, the chief town.
			1. The City of Conlax.
			1. Travancor, the chief City, 2. Qualicare.
	11. Narfinga		1. Cael, 2. Golconda, 3. Chandaagrin, 4. Prepeti, 5. Chahambaram, 6. Madura, 7. Gengi, 8. Tansar, 9. Malapur, 10. Choromandel, 11. Casta, 12. Negapatan, 13. Tarnassari, 14. Bishnagar, 15. Penegardo, 16. Narfinga, the chief City.
The other is India without Ganges, or that part thereof which lieth on the East side of the River of Ganges, which containeth six Provinces.	12. Oristan	In which is Places of Note,	1. Oristan, 2. Cateoba, 3. Angeli, 4. Bacalli, 5. Sinnergan, 6. Senerpate.
	13. Botanter		1. Bottia, 2. Clamur, 3. Kucare, 4. Combe, 5. Gourea, 6. Rame, 7. Recan, 8. Tripura.
	14. Patanaw		1. Patane, 2. Banar, 3. Siripur, 4. Ciandecan.
			1. Bengala the City, 2. Gouro, 3. Catigan, 4. Taxda, 5. Poror Grande, 6. Poror Pequeno.
	15. Bengala		2. The Islands in the Gulf of Bengala, are,
			1. Melintay, 2. Miranda, 3. Bacam, 4. Cavilan, 5. Prom, 6. Tangu, 7. Ana, 8. Brema.
			1. The City of Couchin-China.
			1. Campa, 2. Cambaia, 3. Gudurmuch, 4. Conl.
			1. The Kingdom of Malaca, where is the City of Malaca, Sincapura, 3. Polazimbilam, 2. For, alias Johor, a City so called in that Kingdom, 3. Kingdom is Patana, where is the City of Patane, 4. The Kingdom of Siam, where is 1. Socotai, 2. Quedoa, 3. Tana, 4. Luga, 5. Calantam, 6. Siam, 5. The Kingdom of Maunay, where is the City of Odia, alias Udie.

A B

6. Pegu

Is divided
into five
Kingdoms,
viz.

1. Verma, the chief City thereof is Verma.
2. Machin, the chief City thereof so called.
3. Orachan, the chief Towns therein are, 1. Dianga, 2. Sundina, 3. Arachan.
4. Martuan, the principal City therein so called.
5. Pegu, in which is 1. Cosmi, 2. Jocabel, 3. Diun, 4. Coilan, 5. Lanagon, 6. Dala, 7. Siluamped, 8. Mecao, 9. Si-riangh, 10. Pegu, the principal City.

India is bounded on the East with China, on the West with the River Indus, on the North with Tartaria above-mentioned, on the South with the Ocean, taking his name of Indus, a famous River here running 1000 miles ere it meet the Ocean; it lay after the conquest thereof by Alexander the Great for many years undiscovered, the Merchants only thereof were found to bring their native Commodities to Sarmacand, and Cambalu aforementioned, to exchange against such Commodities as those Countreys afforded, as to the common Empories, and likewise to Ormus, where they provided themselves of all Egyptian and Arabian Commodities: by which means knowledge was got of their Countreys; but the great worth and wealth thereof was not fully known and discovered to us till of late years, by the Navigation first of the Portugals, then of the Dutch and English, this Countrey became better surveyed, finding that the same afforded and abounded in all manner of Minerals, (Lead and Copper only excepted) with all manner of Cattel (Horse excepted;) with all manner of precious Stones, with all manner of Spices, some Drugs, and other Commodities, as in their particular Provinces shall be more particularly remembred.

The Famous River Ganges runneth through this Countrey, to which the Indians go in Pilgrimage, as if the water washed in or drunk could bring Salvation to them: this divideth India into two parts, called India intra Gangem, and India extra Gangem, both which include many large Provinces and Kingdoms; and first India intra Gangem hath nine principall Kingdoms, which I will briefly, following some Authors opinion, pass cursorily through.

First Narsinga, the chief City Maleasper, or St. Thomas, where they hold the body of this Apostle was burnt, though the Spaniards hold his body was found under I know not how many fathom of ground in Calamana, by devout Fryers, that after the religious receipt of the Sacrament of their Water-God, digged for him and found it; vide Mase Jesuit. The second is Malavar, and the third Ballasia, in which are found three famous Mart-Towns, Cockin and Calicute, and Conanor: the last having a large and safe Haven, commodious for the Trade of these Countreys, distant from Calicute 30 miles, and Calicute distant from Cockin 80 miles: Calicute, by reason of its great concourse of Merchants is here a Famous Mart, and extendeth it self for three miles all along the shore, principally affording to Christendom that sort of Pepper, taking its name hence of Calicute Pepper, also Calicoes Cloth, and the other sort of Pepper of the name of this Countrey of Malavar.

The fourth is Cambaia, a Famous Kingdom, very rich and populous, the chief City is also of the same name, and one of the richest of these Countreys, containing 800000 persons.

The fifth is Mandao, wherein is the City of Mandao, being 30 miles in compass, which held out a Siege of 12 years against the Mogul, who is King thereof, as likewise of those former Provinces named.

The sixth and seventh is Bengala and Aristan, where is found the Cities of Cattigan and Sagan, and principally for Trade that of Bengala, on the banks of a Gulph known by that name; and Oriss inhabited by Christians of St. Thomas so called, because he converted them.

The eighth is Canora, under the command of the Mogul; the most Famous Cities are Ulabat, Lispor, Melinda, &c.

The ninth is Dellia, the chief City being Dellie, the sometimes residence of the great Mogul; the other famous Cities are Tremel, Fatabar, and Chesmer famous for the study here of Magick: all these mighty Provinces have been conquered by the Great Mogul's Forces within these 90 years, to the astonishment of all India.

India extra Gangem contains 12 potent Kingdoms, and all under the command of the potent Kings of Barma, which cursorily I will also run over.

The first is Macin, famous for that Sweet-wood which this Countrey doth produce, called Aloes or Lignum vite, valued at its weight in pure Silver, serviceable only here for the pompous Funerals of great Princes; the chief City is the said Macin.

The second is Aracan, wherein is the City of Ava, which through the world is so famous for the abundance of Gems.

3. *Cambaia*. The third is *Cambaia*, famous for this City of *Cambaia*, a place of great *Traffick*, which affords plenty of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Aloes*, and many other *Commodities* of great worth.
4. *Cochin-China*. The fourth is *Cochin-China*, aboundeth with the like *Commodities* brought to *Cochin-China*, the chief City of this Kingdom; and much frequented by *Merchants* of all Countreys for *Porcelane* and *China-dishes* here made, and much in esteem and use in these Countreys.
5. *Barma*. The fifth is *Barma*, made famous only within 60 years, for the *Princes* hereof have vanquished all the former Kingdoms, and made them *Tributaries* to this Kingdom and this Scepter.
6. *Siam*. The sixth is *Siam*, once the Lady of all *India*, now subject to *Barma*: the principal Cities are *Mollacia*, in compass 20 Miles, a Town of great resort for *Merchants* for the traffick of *Spices*, and now in subjection to the *Portugals*. The next is *Siam*, situate on the River *Me-an*, which every year overfloweth the Countrey for 120 miles: and lastly, *Odin*, on the River *Cuipomo*, on which 200000 Boats are found daily to be set on work, and contains 400000 Families; and is now known the residence of that Famous and Fortunate King of *Barma* before-mentioned.
7. *Pegu*. The seventh is *Pegu*, which gives name to a principal City, having a rich soil and harbourous Sea-shore; the principal known Haven is *Martaban*; and here is also *Lafmin*, a City of great *Commerce*. This Countrey hath suffered much by *Sword*, *Pestilence*, and *Famine* within these late years, and is now, as the rest, a Province of this aforesaid powerful King of *Barma*.

Now having thus surveyed *India* in the general and in gross, as it is divided into Kingdoms and Provinces, it will be requisite it should next be surveyed in the particular, so far as it may concern our present purpose, which is the *Commerce* and *Trade* thereof, so far forth as it is at this day known to our Nation, wherein I could with my Experience better to shew the particulars thereof, in consideration of the large extent of ground that is comprized under this name of *India*, stretching it self from *Taurus* to the *Ocean* one way, and from *China* to *Persia*, which is near 4000 miles another way, at which place it will be fittest for me to begin my *Trade*, and see what may be observed therein. Yet before I enter into this discovery, and give a particular relation of such materials, wherewith *Trade* is in it self practised through this large tract of Lands, Islands, and Seas; and before I shew the matter wherewith this *Trade* is in all this Countrey driven, it will not be improper I should also see who they principally are that manage this *Trade*, and to whom this great *Traffick* appertaineth, either as they are *Natives* and here born, or as they are *Strangers* and here are induced to reside, attracted thereto by the sole motive of the great *Commerce* and rich *Commodities* found either naturally here growing, or artificially here made and produced.

Commodities
of *India* in ge-
neral.

This Countrey then, as I said before, aboundeth in the general with all manner of *Minerals*, *Copper* and *Lead* excepted; with all sorts of *Cattel*, *Horses* excepted; with all manner of *Spices*, with many sorts of *Drugs*, *Cotton Cloth*, *precious Stones*, &c. to which may be added the want of *Wine* and *Wheat* that here they have, that so this Countrey may be beholding in some sort to others, as others are for her commodities to this. These being then the prime commodities wherewith *Trade* is here maintained, I will note the *Traders* and *native Merchants* that are here resident, which properly I may account to be of five several sorts, all acknowledging several *Rites*, *Religions*, and *Customs*; and therefore partake of so many several forms and manners in the managing of their affairs of *Merchandising*. The *Gentile Merchants* are the first, and are found of great eminency in some parts of this Tract. The *native Christians* converted by the discipline of *St. Thomas*, are the second, who in many places are found to manage a great and ample *Trade* through this Countrey: the third are the *Mahometans*, *Persians*, and *Tartarians*, especially since the great *Victories* of the *Mogul*, found here also of great quality and estate. The fourth are the *Jews*, who live straglingly dispersed over and through all parts of this Countrey, and in every Prince's Dominions exercise the same. The fifth are *Moors* and *Arabians*, who some 200 years past seized on some Haven-Towns here along this Coast, driving the *Natives* into the *Inland* parts, and at this day are seen to be very great *Merchants*. The sixth are the *Portugals*, who possessing some few Sea-Towns commodious for *Traffick*, brag of the conquest of the whole Countrey, which they are in no more possibility entirely to conquer and possess, than the *French* were to subdue *Spain* when they were possessed of the Fort of *Perpignan*; or the *English* to be Masters of *France*, when they were only Sovereigns of *Calis*. And now to the Cities of this Tract, where at this day is found a *Trade* to be practised, and first of *Diu*.

The Mer-
chants in ge-
neral trading
in *India*.

CHAP. LXXXIX.

Of DIU, and the Trade thereof.

THE Town and Island of *Diu* lieth about 20 Leagues from the Famous River *Indus*, *Diu*, and the and not far distant from the firm Land: It is now subject to the *Portugals*, who have conquered both the Island and Town from the King of *Cambaia*, and so fortified it, as it is conceived to be now invincible. This Town hath a very good and great Haven, and therein is found a great concourse of *Merchants* of all Nations, as *Turks*, *Persians*, *Arabians*, *Armenians*, and others of sundry Countreys; and because of the continual Traffick thereof, it is accounted the best and most profitable Revenue the King of *Spain* hath in all *India*, for that the *Banians*, *Gusurates*, *Rumo's*, and *Persians*, which traffick in *Cambaia*, and from thence to the *Red-Sea* and *Mecca*, do both discharge their Wares and take in their Lading here at *Diu*, by reason of the commodious situation thereof, as lying at the entrance of *Cambaia*, and from *Diu* it is shipt and sent to *Cambaia*, and so brought back again to *Diu*. Trade thereof.

The *Commodities* of this place and this Coast, are first, fine *Cotton-Linnen* of sundry sorts, which they call *Jorims*, *Sluyers*, and *Lamparads*, and which we call by the general name of *Calicoes*, also *Cocos Oyl*, *India Nuts*, *Butter*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Sugar-candied*, *Iron* good store, and most excellent and fair *Leather*, which is artificially wrought with Silks of all colours both flowers and personages; and which is in *India* much esteemed to lay upon beds and tables, instead of Carpets and Coverlets: they make also here all sorts of curious desks, cupboards, chests, boxes, standishes, and a thousand such like devices in wood, guilded with variety of colours, wrought with imagery and *Mother of Pearl*, which are carried hence throughout all *India*; but especially to *Goa* and *Cochin*, against the time that the *Portugal* Ships come thither to take in their lading to go homeward. Commodities of Diu, and that Coast.

Other observations of the further Trade of this place I refer to *Goa*, the Metropolis of *India* in possession of the *Portugals*, to which all the other Forts possessed by the *Portugals*, in some sort have a reference in the matter and manner of their Trade.

CHAP. XC.

Of Cambaia, and the Trade thereof.

Cambaia, the principal City of the Kingdom so called, is a fair and large City; and contained some years past 800000 persons; it is seated on the inclosure of the Famous River *Indus*, and there the River enlargeth it self to a great breadth, till it come to the Isles of *Vacas*, having the Island of *Diu* on the one side, and the Cities of *Deman* and *Surrat* on the other: It is absolutely the greatest City of Trade in these parts, and therein is a Factory seated for the Traffick in these Countreys of the *English* and *Dutch East India Companies*: here is also found a great concurrency of *Merchants* as well of *Christians*, as of *Persians*, *Arabians*, and *Armenians*, but the Natives which are called the *Gusurates* and *Banians*, are esteemed the greatest and most politick *Merchants* of all *India*, and held in subtlety equal with any Nation under the Sun. Of Cambaia, and the Trade thereof.

The *Commodities* for Traffick that this Countrey either naturally affordeth, or is artificially here fabricated, is *Corn*, *Rice*, and such Grain, *Butter* and *Oyl*, wherewith for their abundance they furnish all the Countreys round about them; also great quantity of *Cotton Linnens* are here made, which we term *Calicoes* of all sorts, called by them *Canequins*, *Boffetta's*, *Jarins*, *Cantares*, and others of sundry kinds of making, from the very coarsest wherewith they make their Sails for Shipping, to the finest, which are by us known by the name of *Calico Lawns*: also here are made sundry fine Carpets called *Alcatiffes* and *Banquies*; also many sorts of Coverlets, called *Codorins*; also many manufactures of Wood carved and imbelished, some with *Mother of Pearl*, and some with *Silver*, and such like; also here are found sundry sorts of precious stones, as *Spinals*, *Rubies*, *Granads*, *Jacints*, *Amethysts*, *Chrysolites*, *Amber*, *Agats*, *Jasper*; also sundry Drugs, as *Opium*, *Camphora*, *Bangue*, and *Sandal-wood*, *Sugars*, and lastly and principally *Anil* or *Indico* is here growing, prepared and made ready, and from hence carried throughout the whole world: the principal places in this Countrey affording the same is, *Bianny*, *Fetterbarre*, *Sherkie*, *Labore*, and other places thereabouts. Commodities of Cambaia.

To this place I should add the Famous Port of *Surrat* and *Baroche*, being as is *Cambaia* under the subjection of the *Great Mogul*, and seated in this Tract, which because in matters of Traffick I do not find to vary from the former, I willingly omit, and therefore comprehend them under this Chapter and Title, proceeding to the current *Coins*, *Weights*, and *Measures*. Surrat and Baroche, and the Trade thereof.

asures found in use and practised in these Cities, as in subjection to one the same Prince, who is Sovereign thereof.

Coins of Cambaia and Moguls Country.

The ancient current and general Coin of this Countrey is the *Mahmudy*, stamped by that Famous King *Mahmood* in the first conquest of these Countreys, which was accounted for (—) *Res* of Portugal, and by the *English* there resident estimated 12 *d. sterling*. But the *Grand Mogul* being the last Conquerour, prohibited the said coins of *Mahmudin*, and therefore at this day they are found very scarce, yet most frequent in *Gusurat*. The most current Coin now throughout his Territories being the *Ruppie*, of which there are divers sorts, which are,

The *Casanna Ruppie* which is the common *Ruppie*, worth in *India* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mahomdy*, and estimated *incirca* 2 s. 3 *d. sterling*.

The *Jacquiree Ruppie*, 5 of which makes 6 *Casanna Ruppies*.

The *Soway Ruppie*—4 whereof makes 5 *Casanna Ruppies*.

Accounts kept in Surrat and Cambaia.

The *Hondée Ruppie*, of equal value with the *Casanna Ruppie* abovesaid; and in these last do the Merchants of *Gusurat* keep their accounts: Besides which, they have for smaller Coins current these.

The *Pice*, accounting 34 to the *Mamody*, which is 10 *d. sterling*.

The *Shabee*, accounted to be 16 *Pices*, or 10 *Cosbegs*.

And some there are that keep their accounts in *Mahomodis*, accounting $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Mahomdy* to be one *Hondée* or *Casanna Ruppie*, being thus estimated for 2 s. 6 *d. sterling*, as 2 *Ruppies* are accounted for 1 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Spanish*, though indeed not found always of that value, for the *Ruppie* is here observed with the right of a Prince's coin, and the *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ for a merchandize or commodity, rising and falling: the said *Ruppie* in *Agra* is found to pass for 84 *Pices*; but this is thus most current in *Amadever*, *Labore*, and other the places where the *Christians* of *Europe* and others do provide and buy their *Indica*, &c. and there two of the said *Ruppie's* make in ordinary payntment for Merchandize 1 *R* $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Spanish*.

Weights in Cambaia, Surrat, Agra, and the Moguls Dominions.

There is generally found throughout the Dominions of the *Great Mogul* two several weights, the one proper to Silk, and the other for all Merchandize besides, and both of these have their foundation upon a weight of Copper, called, as the Coin aforesaid, the *Pice*,

A *Pice* in Silk is accounted $5\frac{1}{2}$ *Mitigals*.

A *Mitigal* is () about 13 *d. 10 Troy*.

A *Pice* of Silk is also accounted for 2 *Tolls*, 1 *Toll* is 12 *Messes*.

A *Sear*, of which there is a small and great; the small *Sear* is ordinarily used in Silk, and accounted 30 *Tolls*.

Now for the common weight for all other Commodities, I will begin with the *Sear*, which varies here in several parts of this Countrey.

A *Sear* of *Surrat* is 18 *Pices* weight of Copper money, which is $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces *Averdupois*.

A *Sear* of *Agra*, called the *Sear Acoberg*, is 30 *Pices*, which is 22 ounces *Averdupois*.

A *Sear* of *Agra*, called the *Sear Janquery*, is 36 *Pices*, being the common *Sear* of all *India*, and double the *Surrat Sear*, which is $26\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

A *Sear* of *Puttana* and *Ganges* is 37 *Pices*, and those that have made a strict calculation, have found that 22 common *Pices* makes 16 ounces *Averdupois*.

They have also in use in these countreys two *Maunds*.

A *Maund* small of *Surrat* is 40 *Sears* of *Surrat*, and the said *Maund* is 33 *l. Averdupois*.

But they have for some commodities another *Maund* in *Surrat* about 27 *l. Averdupois*.

A *Candil* of *Surrat*, *Cambaia*, &c. is 20 of the said *Maunds*.

Sears 40 makes a small *Maund* of 33 *l. English*.

Sears 40 great make a great *Maund* of $54\frac{1}{2}$ *l. English*, and some have observed it to be 55 *l. English*; and this is the *Maund* of *Agra*.

Amadever.

In *Amadever* this difference is found in the said weight.

A *Maund* is 40 *Sear*, which is 18 *Pices*, and 33 *l. English*.

And the 100 *Maunds* of *Amadever* is 63 *Maunds* of *Agra*.

For Gold, Silver, Musk, Civet, Bezoar-stone, they have another weight which they call the *Toll*, being 12 *Messes*, and is 7 *d. 16 grain Troy weight* in *England*, as hath been observed both by the *English* and *Portugal Merchants*.

It is not to be questioned, but that this so large tract of Countrey must admit of more diversity of Weights, which I am inforced to pass over in silence by reason of my ignorance, and refer what is here omitted to the better experienced.

Measures in Cambaia, Surrat, Agra, and Moguls Countrey.

There is used in these parts two common measures, and both called a *Covado*, a short and long *Covado*.

The short *Covado* of *Surrat*, *Cambaia*, &c. used in the sales of many commodities, as *Linnen* and *Silk*, is 27 inches *English*.

The long *Covado* of *Surrat* used for woollen cloth is 35 inches.

But

But in *Agra*, *Labore*, *Dilly*, *Brampore*, &c. the ordinary and common *Covado* is found to hold 32 inches, and called in some places of this Countrey *Elahy*.

At *Puttana* they have a *Covado* of 38 inches, and by the observation of some, it hath been found that 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Covado* of *Puttana* is 5 *Covado's* of *Agra*, which makes four Yards *English*.

And note, That in all the *Moguls* Country they use no concave measures for any grain or liquid commodities, but sell the same by weight, in the same nature as they do all ponderous and massive commodities.

They measure their ground and days journeys by a measure which they call a *Corso*, which is one thousand five hundred Geometrical paces, and is accounted in common estimation of our late Travellers a mile and a half *English*.

In this tract and belonging to this Prince are many famous Towns of Trade, the chiefest is *Labore*: *Labore*, famous for the *Indico* there growing, and prepared; and for that admirable High-way to *Agra* of twenty days journey, beset on each side with *Mulberry-trees*, and whence there depart yearly above twelve thousand *Camels* laden with *Spices* to *Hispahan*, which are brought hither from *India*.

The next principal town is *Amadabar*, famous in these parts for the great trade and excellent situation thereof, as being the most eminent City of the *Gusurates*. Neither is *Tutta* here *Tutta* to be forgotten, though an Island Town, yet seated on the famous River of *Indus*, and having dependency and belonging thereunto: and that excellent Port of *Lowribander*, three days *Lowribander* journey distant from it, on the shore commonly intituled the Coast of *Sindie*, wherein it hath been observed by our *European* Navigators, that Ships may safely ride without receiving harm by the *Worms*, which do much hurt in *SURAT*, and all alongst the coast of *India*.

CHAP. XCI.

Of GOA, and the Trade thereof.

GOA is the Metropolis of *India*, I mean of those that are under the command of the *Goa*, and the *Portugal* or *Spaniard*, where the *Viceroy*, *Archbishop*, and the *King* his *Consul*, and trade thereof. *Chancery* do reside; here is also the Staple of all *India* Commodities, whereto *Merchants* of *Arabia*, *Armenia*, *Persia*, *Cambaia*, *Bengala*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Malacca*, *Java*, *Molucco*, *China*, and of sundry other Countreys do resort: It is seated in an Island of three miles circuit, but is but little distant from the firm Land; the Port is capacious of good Ships, but if they exceed 200 Tuns, they unlade short of the Town at a place called *Bardes*, well built with fair houses both publick and private, after the *Portugal* manner, and hath in it many *Cloisters*, *Churches*, and *Friories*; but is not fortified with any walls, but the contrived and continued buildings of the houses, serves both for the defence and inclosure: in the heart of the City is a Street called the *Leilon*, where a daily assembly is made from 7 to 9 in the morning, not only of *Merchants* from all parts, but also of *Gentry*; and during the said hours the said Street is replenished with all *Commodities* and *Merchandise* from all the afore-named Kingdoms, set forth in manner of our Fairs in *England*; which daily is thus practised, and wherein the rich *Commodities* of those Countreys are vended and put to sale; besides which, there are particular Streets where the native *Indians* do dwell together, being found to be here great *Merchants*, and for the most part inhabit neer together, especially such as are found to be of one and the same Art and Profession, being bound by the strict Laws of this Country, every man to marry within his own and the same Trade, and to bring up likewise their children in their own and the same Profession; which law (being strictly observed) giveth great perfection to all Arts here practised: Their Winter begins here the last of *April*, continuing till *September*, and is called Winter, not for the cold, but for the continual rains that are found all this time; the rest of the time is accounted Summer, which is without rain, and the pleasantest of all other seasons upon this Coast.

The *Commodities* natural of this place are not observable, the Island small, and the firm Land *Commodities* plentiful in *Palm-trees*, *Cocum*, and the like: the City is the common Staple for all *India* Com. of *Goa*. *Commodities*, brought hither by others, and here bartered and exchanged for other; but of it self not affording any of note or consequence.

They have here two sorts of *Moneys*, a good, and a bad, and therefore in all contracts they *Coins* current as well to bargain for the money that is to be received, as for the commodity that is to be sold: *in Goa*. but because this place is neighboured with sundry great Nations that traffick hither; it will be fit I should enlarge my self a little further on this subject.

The common *moneys* here current is called the *Pardaus Xeraphin*, Coined here, and worth 300 *Res* of *Portugals*, and is as much as three *Tostons*, which is *English* money about four shillings six pence sterling.

One

One *Pardan* is five *Tanga's*, which is an imaginary coin, and is in both sorts of the coins in use, as accounting five *Tanga's* bad money, being the same in worth as four *Tanga's* of good money. One *Tanga's* is worth four good *Ventins*, and five bad *Ventins*, a coin also imaginary, and not real, and is worth seventy five *Basaruco's*.

A *Vintin* is worth 15 bad *Basaruco's*, and 18 good *Basaruco's*, which is the lowest and smallest coin here in use.

Three *Basaruco's* is worth two *Res* of *Portugal* money, and by this account, the *Pardu Sberaphin* is worth 375 *Basaruco's*: and these are all the proper coins of *Goa*: the other here current are

The *Persia Larins*, a coin of very fine silver, and worth 110 *Basaruco's*.

The *Pagode* of gold worth about 10 *Tanga's*, is, 8 s. sterling.

The *Venetian* of gold, worth 2 *Pardaus Sberaphin*.

The *St. Thomas* of gold, worth 8 *Tanga's*.

The *Rial* of $\frac{1}{2}$ called *Pardaus de Reales*, worth commonly 440 *Res* of *Portugal*; but these and the *Larins* of *Persia* may here be accounted for *Commodities*, rising and falling in price, as the occasions of *Merchants* enforce them.

Sheraffs.

But note, that all moneys are here paid and received by the hands of *Sberaffs*, as is the manner in *Turkey* and other Eastern Countreys, who make good the loss and damage either in tale or goodness for a small consideration, and by the *Portugals* termed *Cernidors*.

Weights of Goa.

The weights common in *Goa*, and along the coast of *India*, that is subject to the Crown of *Spain*, are divers; the usual known is as in *Portugal* the *Quintal* and the *Rove*; and this is most in use for all *European Commodities*.

But they have in use another, proper for *Honey*, *Sugar*, *Butter*, which is called the *Mauud*, being 12 l. of the weights above-mentioned.

Another proper only to *Pepper*, and other such *Indian Spices*, they have, which they call the *Bahar*, accounted three *Quintals* and a half of *Portugal* weight, which by reason of the near concordancy that it hath with the hundred of *London*, I shall not need to say any thing further thereof.

The measure of length is the same as is used in *Liborn*.

Measures of Goa.

The measure of *Grain*, *Rice*, and such like *Commodities* is called a *Medida*, being about a span high, and half a finger broad, 24 whereof is accounted a *Mauud*.

Maunds 20, is accounted one *Candil*, which is about 14 bushels *English*, and by this measure they account their *tunnage* in shipping; yet it is found, that some sort of *Rice* is here sold by the *Fardo*, being round bundles wrapt in straw, and bound about with cords, and these should weigh by the custom of the place 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Maunds*.

There is upon this coast a great trade in use for *Pearls*, which because it is of great moment in this and other places of *India*, it will be fit I should shew the manner thereof.

The order how they fish, and trade for Pearls.

The fishing for *Pearls* beginneth yearly in *March* and *April*, and continueth but 50 days; but yet they fish not always in one place every year, but change their places by certain appointed and settled orders amongst the principal that have the over-sight thereof.

Now when the time of this fishing draweth near, then they send very good *Divers* that go purposely to discover where the greatest heaps of *Oysters* are under water, and on the shore opposite to that place, there they set up and plant a Village with Houses, and a *Bazaro* or market-place, of stone and other materials, which standeth as long as the fishing time lasteth; and is for that time furnished with all things necessary, which now and then happeneth to be near unto places inhabited, and now and then afar off, according to the place appointed for that years fishing.

The fisher-men themselves are for the most part *Christians*, natives of that Countrey; neither is any other debarred from this fishing that will, paying a certain tribute or acknowledgment to the *King of Spain*, and to the *Jesuites* who have sundry Churches upon that coast: now during the said Fishing, there are alway maintained three or four *Fafts* or *Gallions* armed to defend the fishers from injuries and *Rovers*. The order of which fishing is observed to be thus:

There are commonly three or four Barks, and their companies that make consortship together much resembling our *English Pilot-boats*, having eight or ten men in a boat, and in the morning they go out together from the shore, and anchor in 15 or 18 fathom water, which is the ordinary depths of this whole coast; and being thus moored to their Anchor, they cast a Rope into the Sea, and at the end of that rope usually make fast a great stone, and then they have in readiness a *Diver*, who hath his nose and his ears well stopped and anointed with *Oyl*, and a basket fastned about his neck, or under his left arm; then he sinketh down by the said rope to the bottom of the Sea, and as fast as he can he filleth the said basket, and being full, he then shaketh the rope, and his fellows that hold the other end, and are in their Bark, instantly hale him up with his filled basket, and in this wise they go one by one until they have laden their said boat with *Oysters*; and in the evening returning a shore to the Village

Village, every company maketh their own heap or mount of *Oysters* by themselves, one distant from another in such wise, that there is seen a great long row of mounts or heaps of *Oysters*, which remain untouched until such time as the *fishing* be ended; and at the end whereof every company sitteth down about their mount or heap, and fall to opening of them, which they may easily do, because that then they be both dry, dead, and brittle; and if every *Oyster* should prove to have *Pearls* in them, it would prove a very good purchase unto them: but many are found to have no *Pearls* at all in them; therefore when their *fishing* is done, they then perceive whether their said *fishing* and gathering proveth good or bad.

Now there are certain men expert in the choice and distinction of *Pearls*, which here they call *Chittini*, which set and make the price of *Pearls*, according to their *carrails*, each *carrail* being four *grains*, and these with an instrument of Copper having holes therein of several greatness serving to distinguish the sorts, to which also they consider their *beauty* and *goodness*, and then thereof make four several sorts. The first sort be the round *Pearls*, which they call *Aia* or *Unia* of *Portugal*, because the *Portugals* buy them: The second sort, which are not round, are called *Aia* of *Bengala*: The third sort, which are not so good as the second, they call *Aia* of *Canora*, that is to say, the Kingdom of *Bijnagar*: The fourth and last, and indeed the worst sort, they call *Aia* of *Cambaia*: and thus the price being by the men set thereon, according to their sorts, goodness, and greatness, there are *Merchants* of every Country which are ready with their *Monies* in their hands to buy them; so that in few days, all the said parcels are bought up, according to the said prices set upon them, altering according to the *carrail*, *beauty*, and *shape* thereof. And this is the manner of the *fishing*, and dispersing of the *Pearls* throughout *India*, and thence through the World; so far forth as I thought good to insert the same in this place.

CHAP. XCII.

Of the Trade in general practised alongst the Coast of India.

THE Coast of *India* known in these Regions, is only so accounted from the *Islands* called *los Vachas*, or from the Town of *Daman* to the Cape of *Comarin*, not above 200 miles in length, wherein besides the Metropolis *Goa*, are found sundry others in subjection to the Crown of *Portugal*; as First *Daman* to the North of *Goa*; then *Basain*, then *Chaul*, *Dabul*, and then *Goa*: and to the South-ward, which some call the Coast of *Malabar*, they hold *Romes*, *Onor*, *Barfelor*, *Mangalor*, *Cananor*, *Calicut*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulon*, and Cape de *Comeri*, which is accounted the last end of the Coast of *Malabar* and *India*: For the better understanding the Trade of these Sea-ports, it will be needful I should somewhat more particularly survey the same.

The general Trade of the Coast of India.

First then, It is to be understood, that the Northern part of this Coast is held the wholesomest and purest Air for habitation, the principal places being *Daman*, *Basain*, and *Chaul*, which are found in themselves to have good Havens, whereto great Traffick is maintained throughout *India*: the Countrey hereabouts abounding in *Rise*, *Pease*, and other grains, *Butter* and *Oyl* of *Nuts*, also *Cotton Cloth* great quantity, especially *Baroches*, taking the name from a City of this Coast; and in *Chaul* is found very great concourse of *Merchants* and Traffick to *Ormuz*, *Cambaia*, *Sinde*, *Masquate*, *Bengala*, having therein many rich *Merchants*, and Ships of great burthen; and here is also made divers kinds of *Silk Stuffs*, as *Grograms*, *Sattins*, *Tassats*, and such like in such abundance, that *India*, and all other places bordering, are served therewith, and beholding thereto, which brings a great Trade to the said City of *Chaul*; for they bring in the raw *Silk* of *China*, and being here spun, woven, and wrought; carry it out again, and distribute it throughout *India*, and the neighbouring Countries; here also they make fair and excellent wrought *Bedsteads*, *Boxes*, *Desks*, *Stools*, and other wooden Arts, which bring them great profit, and make this place famous throughout these parts.

Daman,
Basain,
Chaul.

As for the Coast of *Malabar*, *Onor* is of good esteem, where there is a great quantity of *Pepper* yearly laden by the *Portugal's Factors*, accounted the best and fullest Berry in all *India*, and the Countrey hereabouts belonging to a *Queen* rich in *Pepper*, who selleth the said Commodity only to the *Portugals*; but receiveth her money six months beforehand, and at the season delivereth the said contracted *Pepper*, which by the *Portugals* is housed in their Fort, which (by her leave) they have here built, till their shipping come to fetch it away, which is commonly but once a year.

Coast of Malabar, and the Trade thereof.

Cananor is held the best Fort they have upon all this Coast, and doth abound with *Rice* and *Pepper*, and near the Fort is a fair Town which is plentifully stored with all the Commodities of this Coast and Shore, especially abounding in all manner of Victuals and provision, and *Masts* for Ships of all sizes and sorts.

Cananor.

Calicut.

Cochin.

The manner
of the farming
the Pepper in
India by the
Portugals.

Chi cropo abra-
zia poca
fringe.

The Ships of
Pepper depart
from Cochin
about the
months of De-
cember and
January.

Calicut was once the most famous Town of Trade of all this shore, and gave name not only to the sorts of Pepper that here grow, but also to that sort of Cotton Cloth that was first hence transported for Europe; but the Emperour the then Sovereign, being Enemy to the King of Cochin, with whom the Portugals at their first arrival here sided, and prospered, by that means overthrew the great Traffick of Calicut, and advanced the Traffick of Cochin, whose Sovereign by means of the Trade is now become a mighty and rich Prince in this Countrey, the City of Cochin it self thereby so enlarged, enriched, and so well inhabited by Portugals, who are in part the new Masters, by native Malabars and other Nations, and seated upon a pleasant River, and enjoying the commodity of a good Channel and Haven; that it is accounted in these parts for Trade and concourse of Merchants the only second to Goa: here is laden yearly great quantity of Pepper, and a course sort of Cinnamon, vulgarly called *de Matte*, nothing comparable to Cinnamon of Zelan accounted the best; and hither come all the Portugal Ships to lade homewards, after that they have unladen their European Commodities in Goa, which adds much to the Trade of this City. Two Commodities hither imported do much enrich this place. 1. The great store of Silk that cometh hither raw from China to be wrought, and next the great store of Sugar that cometh from Bengala to be spent, for which the married Citizens are found to pay no custom to the King of Cochin, though for all others they pay 4 per cent. but the stranger and unmarried pay at Cochin nothing to the King; but to the Portugal 8 per cent. And because this great Traffick for Pepper is only peculiar to some private Merchants or Farmers authorized by the Kings of Spain, it will not be improper I should here relate the manner thereof: It is to be understood then that the Kings of Portugal, the first European Traders into these parts, in all their Navigations and Discoveries, ever added the benefit of Commerce towards the supportation of the expences of their Conquests; and having here built for conveniency of Trade, and protection of their Merchants, and Subjects, many Fortresses and Castles; they ever so settled them, that the commodiousness of the Haven, Port or Harbour, joyned to the native Commodities of the place, might add means and fair inducements to make by Traffick their conquests profitable. This Coast then being found to abound with Pepper, a principal Commodity then requested in Europe, designed it to be converted to his peculiar profit, by all the provident ways of a circumspect Merchant; but Princes that will imbrace all, sometimes grasp but a little; for the same could not be so profitably contrived, considering the distance of way, length of time, and trust to be committed to Factors, Captains of Forts, and others; but he found himself to come far short of his expectation in this point, whereupon he was advised to let out the same to Farm, and contracted it at certain conditions to certain great and eminent Merchants, who should stand in his place strongly and amply privileged, and should enjoy a part of the gains for themselves, and yet bring the greatest crop of their labours into his coffers; hereupon it was first let out for five years, the Farmers and Contractors binding themselves to send such a stock to India in ready money, as would extend for 30 thousand Quintals of Pepper yearly, conceived to be in those days as much as all Europe could annually vend in that Commodity; but then the King was bound to send his Ships to India to lade the same, in number five Ships of sufficient burthen yearly; the Farmers bearing the adventure both of their moneys outward, and of the said Pepper homeward, lading it in India into the said Ships at their own costs and charges, all which brought into Portugal, they were to deliver to the King at the price of 12 Ducats per Quintal, and what was either cast away, lost, or taken, was to be born by the Farmers; the King paying for no more than what was thus fairly laid on land into his store-house at Lisbon, neither yet paid he ready money for the same, but paid them with their own money when the Pepper was sold; so that the King without disbursement or hazard, had and hath a certain great gain without the loss of a penny; in consideration whereof the Farmers have many great and strong Immunities and Priviledges; as first, that no man upon pain of death, of what estate or condition soever he be, may any ways deal or trade in Pepper but themselves, which is still strictly observed; Secondly, that they may not upon any occasion or necessity whatsoever, diminish or lessen the said ordinary stock of money, nor the King his said stint of shipping; neither hinder nor lett them in any sort concerning the lading thereof, which is also strictly looked into; for though the Pepper were for the King's own person or proper account, yet must the Farmer's Pepper be first laden. Thirdly, that the Viceroy, and all other the Officers and Captains in India shall give them all assistance, help and favour, with safe keeping, guarding and watching the same, with all other needful offices as shall be by them required, for the safety and benefit of the said Pepper: Fourthly, that for the lading and providing thereof, the said Farmers may send their Factors into India with their servants and assistants of what Nation soever they be, (English, French, and Spaniards only excepted) and that unto every place to see the same laden and dispatched away: and in later times it is observed, that they have also farmed of the King the Ships and their freightment, with large conditions to build them, and make the provision of all necessaries for them, and all at their own adventures; and if the Ship come safe home, they

give the King in lieu of licence a certain sum of money for every Ship, and annually do furnish these five Ships at their own charges: but for such Souldiers as are appointed to go in them, they are bound to sail for the King and at his charge, and have but only their meat and drink at the Farmers charges, the Officers and Sailors being placed therein by the King's Admiralty, which the Farmers may not once deny or refuse; so that the King adventureth nothing, neither in Pepper nor in Ships; but only if the Ships be cast away, he loseth the Money that he should have, and otherwise gain by the Farm of every Ship, if it had returned safe; and the profit of the Pepper that should have been delivered him at a certain price, which is the cause now that the King doth not send out his Fleets to meet and wait them from the *Flemish* Islands, as for long time he was accustomed to do; and the King is found so nearly to look to this Farm, that he will not abate the Farmers a penny, how great soever their losses happen otherwise to be. And thus much shall serve for *Goa* and the Trade of the *Portugals* in *India*; now in the next place I will come to the Coast of *Chormandel*.

CHAP. XCIII.

Of Musulipatan, and the Trade thereof, with the Coast of Chormandel.

THE Coast of *Chormandel* beginneth from the *Cape Negapatan* to the Town of *Musulipatan*, between which said places is found a place called *St. Thomas*, where the Apostle *Thomas* is said to have preached salvation to these Nations, and whose Tomb is had still in great reverence to this day among the Native Christians of this Country: besides which is found the Towns of *Petipoli* and *Armagon*, where the *English* of late have settled *Factories* that have dependency on the *Factory* of *Musulipatan*; under which therefore I will include the Trade of this Coast.

Musulipatan, and the Trade of the Coast of *Chormandel*.

Musulipatan by reason of the commodious situation, is the most eminent place of Trade of this Coast, where the *English* have to that purpose planted a *Factory*, both for providing and lading hence the *Commodities* of this Country; this place is seated on the same Coast, or rather *Isthmus*, as *Goa* is with the Cities before-mentioned, which are seated to the Eastward, as the Coast of *Malabar* is to the Westward: the pleasantness of the adjoining River running down from *Bisnagar* the Metropolis of this Country, and the goodness of the Haven, with the wholesomeness of the Soil and the temperancy of the Air, adds much to the excellency of it in matter of Trade and concurrency of Merchants; to which if we add the industry of the Inhabitants and the fruitfulness of the Country bearing many *Commodities* naturally, it is not to be reckoned as the least or the worst part of Trading in *India*.

From this place and Coast then is found a great Trade to be driven into *Bengala*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Malacca*, and to *India*; and the principal *Commodities* that this City is noted to be famous for, are those excellent fine *Cotton Linens*, made here in great abundance, and of all colours, and interwoven with divers sorts of Loom-works and Flowers, very fine and cunningly wrought, and therefore much worn in *India*, and better esteemed there than *Silk*, as indeed being both found finer and richer, and used by the greatest women in those parts for their clothing, wherein is found interlaced oftentimes threads of *Silver* and *Gold*, and divers other rare fabricks of *Cotton*, &c.

Commodities of the Coast of *Chormandel*.

The current usual Coins in *Musulipatan*, *Armagon*, *Petipoli*, *St. Thomas*, and all alongst the Coast is the *Pagode* of *Gold*, and the *Mamody* and *Fanan* of *Silver*, and are thus valued:

Coins current in *Musulipatan* and Coast of *Chormandel*.

A *Pagode* is worth 15 *Fanans*, or in *English* 8 s. sterling.

A *Fanan* is 9 *Casheers*, or as some call them *Cupans* about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

A *Mamody* is 32 *Pices*, or as in some places they are called *Doces*.

A *Rial* of $\frac{1}{4}$ *Spanish* is here 5 *Mamodiers* or 9 *Fanans*, or 5 s.

And 10 *Rials* $\frac{1}{4}$ is here current for 6, and sometimes for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Pagods*.

And 10 R. $\frac{1}{4}$ are called in these parts a *Sear* incirca 50 s. sterling.

But in *Armagon* it is observed they have this difference.

Armagon.

Rials of $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 are accounted for 8 *Pagods*.

One *Pagode* is accounted worth 20 *Fanans*.

And 5 *Pagodes* here are accounted but 4 in *Musulipatan*.

The *Pagode* by this account may be said to be in value about 8 d. sterling, equivalent with the *Chequin* of *Venice*, or the *Xeriff* of *Egypt*, or *Sultany* of *Turkey*, and the *Mamody* accounted for 12 d. sterling, and the *Fanans* about 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 d. per piece.

Weights current in *Musulipatan*, and Coast of *Chormandel*.

Their common Weight used along this Coast is the *Candil*, which in gross Goods is most usual, accounted for 20 *Mawnds*.

A Maund is 40 Sear or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Masses, or 26 l. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces English.

A Sear is 17 Kashee, which thus answers with England.

The Sear is two-fold, the small Sear is of 16 Mass, and found to be about 10 l. English, or as some observe it 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. and the great Sear is accounted as above.

And the Candil of 20 Maunds of 26 l. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce Averdupois, brings it to be English pound Soile 538 l. incirca.

But this finds some disagreement with the weight of Petipoli, for their Candil is 20 Maunds, found to be but 26 l. English; in all 520 l. -

A Maund is here counted for 5 Visco, 5 l. 3 ounces English.

One Visco (or as the Portugals call it Fisco) is accounted 8 Sear, which is found to be 10 ounces $\frac{1}{2}$ Averdupois incirca.

Further Observations I find not of the Trade of Melulapatan, saving that the Governour of this City, having settled a Trade with the English, and that they should pay for Custom 4 per cent. he afterwards raised the same to be 12 per cent. till Anno 1614. one Floris, and other English surprized the chief Customer being the Governour's Son, and brought him aboard their Ship then in Port, who thereupon came to a new composition, restored the over-plus taken, and settled it for the future at the first agreed rate of 4 per cent. as now it standeth.

CHAP. XCIV.

Of Satagan the Metropolis of Bengala, and the Trade of that Coast and the River Ganges.

Satagan, and the Trade of the Coast of Bengala.

AT the ending of the Coast of Coromandel, beginneth this Coast of Bengala, through the middle whereof the famous River Ganges runs, making a large Bay or Gulph, which carrieth the name of the Gulph of Bengala: This Countrey is under the Command of the Great Mogul, whose Coins are here current; the holy and reverent opinion that the Gentiles through all India have of this River, and the concourse of Pilgrims thereto, for devotion sake, adds much to the Traffick of Satagan, the chief City of this Countrey, which is pleasantly seated on another fair and large River, whose imbourse is not far distant from the imbourse of Ganges, and upon which Boats sail by the violence of the current a hundred miles in fifteen hours without the help of Sails or Oars, and when the Tyde turneth, it is found to be so violent, that the Sailers are forced to make fast their Boats to certain Trees fixed on the shore side, for they are not able to make way against the stream and current thereof. At the entrance of this River is a place called Butter, which the Inhabitants of the Countrey and Merchants there do yearly build in form of a Village, of straw, branches of trees, reeds, and the like, and is of great largeness, to which they bring all manner of Merchandize, to meet the Ships which at certain set times with the Monsoons come hither for Trade, who are not able to go higher for want of water; and when the Ships are gone with the change of the Monsoon, and that years Trading past, they then burn their said Town and Houses, and carry up their Goods and Merchandize to the City of Satagan; whither also all small Barks and Boats do go to lade and unlade.

Commodities of the Coast of Bengala.

It is observable that thirty or forty sail of great Ships of sundry Countreys and Nations do here yearly at this time find lading; the principal Commodities of this place and the Coast, being Rice here growing in great abundance; Cloth of Cotton of infinite sorts, made here in great quantity, Lacca good store, great plenty of Sugars, Mirabolans both dried and preserved, Long Pepper, Oyl of Zerkeline, and many other Commodities; the City in it self is a fair City, and abounding with rich Merchants that trade to Pegu, Musulipatan, Summatra, and sometimes to Cambaia, and the Red-Sea; their time of Traffick, by reason of the heat, is for the most part by night, and when they have once burned their Town of Butter, as hath been noted, they then hire Galliots and Boats, and therewith transport their Commodities up the River from one Town to another, situated upon the same, where every day is found in one or other a publick Fair and Market, so that their whole life is still in motion and agitation, providing in one place and putting off in another, here buying and there selling.

The Portugals are found to have some Trade hither, but those that reside here are not subject to much government, but make their will their law; only two Forts they hold upon this Coast, the one they call Porto Grande, the other Porto Pequeno, whereto there is driven an orderly Trade, and thereby that Nation is kept within some order and discipline.

As for the Coins current here, the Weights and Measures here in use, I must omit them by reason of my ignorance therein, and therefore shall refer them to the better skilled.

Weights and Measures of the Coast of Bengala.

Before

Before I leave this Coast, I must not forget a strange Custom, not only here much used, but also amongst the Coast of Malabar, and in many other parts of India, which is thus; If a Debtor break the day of payment with his Creditor, and oftentimes disappoint him, then he goeth to the principal of the Bramenes, and receiveth of him a Rod, with which he approacheth to the Debtor, and making a circle about him, chargeth him in the name of the King and the said Bramen, not to depart till he hath satisfied the Debt, which if he do not, he must then starve in the place; for if he depart, the King will cause him to be executed; and this is in use in many great parts of India, but especially where the Bramans are revered; it is daily seen practised amongst Merchants the Natives of these places.

Custom in India for Debtors.

CHAP. XCV.

Of Pegu, and the Coast thereof with the Trade.

IN order having passed the Coast and Gulph of Bengala, the next in this Tract is the Sea-Pegu, and the Coast of Aracan, Pegu, and Sian, stretching it self to the Island and Fort of Malacca, Trade of the Coast thereof. of which according to the Observations in Trade, as I have collected, I will in brief touch.

The first on this Coast and Shore is Aracan, situated upon the River of Cosmin, which passeth through some part of Bengala, and entrench into that Gulph at this City, by which commodious situation it is found plentifully stored as well with the Commodities of that Countrey, as the natural Commodities of the place it self.

The next is Macoa, seated upon one of the mouths of that great and famous River Martaban, which by ten mouths issuing into the Sea, gives a great supply to this Countrey of all the Commodities that are found in India, from whence this mighty River hath its source.

The third is Pegu it self, giving name to the whole Coast seated in like manner upon one of the said mouths, which as being the principal Seat of the Princes of this Countrey, I will a little more particularly survey.

The marvellous great Tides, and violent current of this great River is not here to be omitted as appertaining to Trade; for it is found to be in it self so swift, that neither Wind nor Oar can make head or way against it; and because it is found to keep a constant course of ebbing and flowing, therefore in their sailing they still observe the Tides thereof, and when those Tides are at highest, there are certain stations on the banks whereto their Boats, Gallies, and Barges are fastned, until the Tide do again serve their turn to proceed on their Voyage: this one thing more I find wonderful here, that these Tides come not in by a constant continued pace or measure, but come rushing in at the first with a great violence, with a hideous noise and roaring, such as in some lesser sort is seen in the River of Romen, and in our River of Severn in England.

As for the City of Pegu it self it is divided into two parts, in the one the King and his Nobility resideth, lately built and richly beautified, and therefore called the New Town; the other part inhabited only by Merchants, Artificers, Sea-men, and such like, and called the old Town; every House in the old Town where Merchants do reside, hath a place built strongly of Brick, which as a Ware-house serveth his occasion, called by them Godon, especially to prevent firing, which this Town is much subject to by reason of the combustible matter it is made of; the New Town is walled about, and is a perfect square, having twenty Gates, five in each angle, ditched about and watered, wherein many Crocodiles are kept for watch of the place by night; the Walls are beautified with many Turrets for Sentinels, gilded with Gold; the Streets are very fair, straight as a line, and so broad as fifteen Horsemen may ride abreast on both sides; at each man's door are set Palm-trees, which growing makes a fair shew, and thereby all Passengers may walk daily in the shadow from one Street to another, to prevent the extraordinary heat of the place and Climate. The greatest Trade that is found at this day exercised in Pegu, is from the Coast of Cormandel with Pintado's, Cotton Cloth, and other Bombast much in request here; but it is to be noted, that these Ships must depart that Coast by the sixth of September, and take the Monsoon wind, otherwise they lose their Voyage for that year: From Bengala also cometh hither sundry Ships with Cotton Cloth and other such wearing Commodities, which taking also the season of the wind arriveth here when the Cormandel Ships are ready to depart. The principal Harbour or Port where these Ships do ride is called Cosmin, and the place where the greatest Ships do Anchor to lade and unlade their Goods. From Mecca comes also sundry Ships laden with Woollen Cloth, Damasks, Velvets, and Chickens. From Malacca come many small Vessels laden with Pepper, Sanders, Porcelan of China, Camphora, and other Commodities. From Summatra come also sundry Ships with

with Pepper and other Wares; all which Goods are very strictly looked into for payment of the King's Customs at landing, which is here paid in kind, and amounteth unto twelve per cent. and the King doth hold it for a great affront to be wronged of a penny of it: Rubies, Saphirs and Spinals paying here no Custom in or out, as being the proper Commodities of this Countrey.

For the effecting of the Trade and Commerce of this place, there is ordained eight Brokers or Tareghes by the King's Authority, who are bound to sell and vend all the Goods and Merchandise coming to Pegu, for all mens account of what Nation soever they be, having two per cent. for their Brokerage, and are liable to make good the debts they make, which no Merchant there resident can avoid; for they will have the said two per cent. by the King's Authority granted them, whether their help be taken or not.

In like manner, there are ordained certain Brokers for the buying of all the Commodities bought in Pegu, wherein is found amongst them such candid dealing, that a stranger can hardly be wronged or abused, if he have but so much discretion to provide such Goods as may be proper for the Countrey whither he sends them.

Strange manner of buying and selling in Pegu.

The Commodities native of this place and Countrey are these, Gold, Silver, Rubies, Saphirs, Spinals digged at Caplan, six days journey from Ava in this Kingdom, great store of Benjamin, Long Pepper, Lead, Lacca, Rice, Niperwine and Sugar; and many other Commodities. The manner of their bargaining, as being contrary to the custom and use in most parts of the World, is here worth observing; all their bargains by their Law must be made publickly and in open assemblies of and before all standers by, who because they should yet not know what is bidden or demanded for any Commodity, the Brokers either buyer or seller having seen the Commodity, and liking of it, putteth his hand under a cloth and toucheth the parties hand interested, and by nipping, touching and pinching of certain joynts of each others hands, they know what is bidden and demanded without words speaking, which these Brokers again with the other hand covered in like manner, give notice of to the party who sets him on work, and either so orders him to proceed to bid more or less, or else to give over; and after this manner are all their Contracts here made, and afterward by the said Broker registred accordingly in leaves of Trees, which with them is used as Paper with us.

Maids let out to serve both by day and night service to Merchants.

And when any strangers and forein Merchants arrive here, these Brokers are bound by their place to provide them a house, Magazine, and lodging, whilst they are here residents; and when the house is taken, the Governour of the Town sends to know how long time he intends to stay with them, and withal appointeth certain Maids of the Town to go to him, that out of them he may make choice of one whilst he remains there, and then having chosen one to his mind, he contracts with her friends for her use for the said time at an easie rate, which done, he bringeth her to his house or lodging, and she serveth him willingly in all his affairs both by day and night, as both his slave and wife; but then he must take care that during that time he keepeth not company with any other woman; for so he might incur a greater danger and peril of his life by the Law of the Countrey. Now when the time of his residence is expired, he payeth the Parents of the Maid the price agreed for, and departeth quietly away, and she returneth with credit to her friends, being as well esteemed of as ever she was before; and if afterward this Maid chance to marry, though with the principallest of the Countrey, and that the aforesaid stranger should again return hither to trade, he may again demand his woman, and he shall have her by the Law of the Countrey, without the resistance of her husband, or any shame unto him, and she remaineth by the stranger as long as he abideth there; and he travelling from thence, she goeth home to her husband again, which amongst them is held for a most sure and inviolable Law and Custom.

Coins current in Pegu.

The Coin current here and throughout all this Coast is called Gansa, which is made of Copper and Lead, and is not the proper money of the King, but every man may stamp it that will, and that is able, because it hath its just value in stuff and materials; there is much counterfeiting of this Coin, but it is soon discerned by the Brokers, Tellers of Money, who readily spy it out, and therefore not passable, nor will it be taken by any; with this money Gansa you may buy Gold, Silver, Rubies, Drugs, Spices, and all Commodities; and no other Money is current amongst them.

This Gansa goeth by a weight called a Bise, and this name of Bise, goeth for the account of the weight, and therefore a Bise of a Gansa is accounted by strangers there trading $\frac{1}{2}$ R $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 s. 6 d. sterling; and albeit that Gold and Silver, as all other Commodities do rise and fall, yet this Bise never altereth in value or estimation. Every Bise maketh a hundred Gansas of weight, and so it doth come to pass that the number of the money is Bise.

Martavan.

In this Countrey is also seated the Town of Martavan, a place of great Traffick, and the last of this Coast; the Inhabitants whereof are wonderful expert in making of hard Wax, which hence is dispersed throughout India, and into many places of Europe; here is also made those great earthen Jars or vessels which serve them to keep Water, Oyl, or any other liquor, and

and are much used in *India*, and aboard their Ships in stead of Cask, Barrells, and such Vessels; and throughout all these Countries are called of the name of the place *Martavanas*; and in some places by the *Portugals Tenajos*.

CHAP. XCVI.

Of Siam, and the Trade of the Coast thereof.

Under the title of *Siam* I will comprehend the City of *Tenaferim*, a famous Town of Traffick, and the Metropolis of a Kingdom; also *Pattana*, another City on this Coast, not far distant from *Siam* it self, being a place where the *English Merchants* have a residence and hold a *Factory*; and lastly, *Siam* as the principal; and as one upon whom the rest have a dependency, both in matter of Government and Trade. This City then of *Siam* some years past (as appears by relation of that worthy Merchant *Ralph Fitch*, and others) was the prime of all these and the neighbouring Regions; but being for twenty one months besieged by the King of *Pegu*, who after four months march encompassed it with a million and four hundred thousand Souldiers, and at length by means of treason and not of strength gained it, drove the King thereof to that desperation, that he poisoned himself with all his wives and children; since which time it hath obeyed several Princes, and been subject to sundry Masters, according to the various chance of War, and of this Countrey, which in one Age is seen here so diversly to alter into sundry shapes; for a petty King which now commands one only Town or Province, in a few years comes to be a great Emperour over several Kingdoms; and peradventure that great Emperour who now commanded so many several Nations, within few years after is glad to rule over a small Province, City, or Island: which the Princes of *Pegu* and *Siam* have of late years to their great grief found too true by experience.

Of Siam, and the Trade of the Coast thereof.

The fortune of Siam and Pegu.

The City of *Siam* is yet notwithstanding the former suffered calamity, a place of great Traffick, not only hence to *Cochin-China*, *Macau*, *Cantor*, *Malacca*, *Cambaia*, and the Islands *Sumatra*, *Borneo*, *Banda*, and others by Sea, but also is much augmented by the inland Trade thereof, partly to *Martavan*, *Tenaferim*, and others, which are seated on the same Land, but as seated on the back-side thereof, and as enjoying thereby the commodity of another Sea, but the same is found proper for Trade by its own commodious situation, being on the banks of that great and famous River *Menan*, which runneth hither through or rather thwarteth *India*, arising in the lake of *Chiamá*, as they term it, at least 22 degrees from this City, where it issueth into the Sea, and is here found about the month of *March* so to over-swell his banks, and the neighbouring Countrey, that it covereth the earth for 120 miles in compass, and therefore the Inhabitants are said to retire themselves during this inundation to the upper part of their houses, so purposely made to avoid the Inconveniency of the waters, every house then having a Boat or Frigot belonging thereto; by which means they converse together and traffick, as on dry shore, till the said River return to her wonted Channel again.

River Menan.

The Kings of this Countrey, as indeed of all these Regions, are for the most part Merchants, who gave the *English* admittance to trade and residence here about 1612; upon whom he bestowed also a fair House for their abode, and Ware-houses to lay up their Merchandise; where since for some years they have continued, but of late years have left it off and discontinued, upon the little benefit this Scale and Countrey afforded them.

The principal Commodities of this City and Coast, are Cotton Linnens of several sorts, and that excellent Wine or distilled Liquor, called here by the name of *Nipe*, made of *Cocos* or *India Nuts*, and hence transported into all parts of *India*, and the adjoining Regions: here is also great quantity of *Benjamin*, and of *Lac*, wherewith the hard Wax is made that is brought hence into sundry parts of the World, also that costly Wood called by the *Portugals* *Palo Dangula*, and *Calamba*, which being good, is weighed against *Silver* and *Gold*; for rich *Perfumes*, and the Wood *Sapon* used by *Dyers*; also here is *Campbora* in great plenty, *Bezoar Stones* and *Gold* in some measure good store; also here is found *Diamonds*, *Nutmegs*, and some other *Spices*, which the Countrey of it self affordeth for the maintenance of the Trade thereof.

Commodities of Siam and Pattana.

The Coins here current, as I am informed, are these following:

The first is a *Tail* which is worth 4 *Ticals*, or 17 shillings ten pence, or eighteen shillings sterling.

Coins current in Siam and the Coast.

A *Tical* is accounted 4 *Mafs*, or 4 s. 4 d. incirca sterling.

A *Maf* is accounted 4 *Copans*, about 13 d. sterling.

A *Copan* is accounted 750 *Cashe*, or 3 ½ d. sterling.

A Tail

Coins at Pattana.

A Tail is 16 Mafs, and accounted worth 14 Rials of Eight Spanifh.

And 20 Tail is a Catee worth 48 Rials of $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanifh.

And 1 Tail of Siam is worth 2 Tails of Japan.

And note, that in Pattana, and elfewhere on this Coaft, Coins find little alteration in current prices and rates, except upon fome extraordinary occafions, when fome of thefe Species are fought out, and provided by Merchants to tranfport into other places, where the fame do turn them better to benefit; and note, that at Pattana,

A Mafs is as above worth 4 Copans:

A Copan worth 4 Conderies.

A Conderie is 100 Cafhe, which is 800 Cafhe, which is 50 more than at Siam, as is above mentioned.

The Measures and Weights are not come to my knowledge.

So leaving Siam and the Trade of this Coaft, I fhall repair to Malacca inhabited and fortified by the Portugals, and of great confequence in thefe parts.

CHAP. XCVII.

Of Malacca, and the Trade thereof.

Malacca, and the Trade thereof.

Malacca is the next Countrey to the aforenamed Siam, feated between the Coafths of Siam and Pegu, upon the utmoft bound of a long tract of Land, on which is found the City of Malacca in obedience to the Portugal, and conquered by them 1511, and accounted the moft profitable command of all India next after Ormus, which of late they have loft, and of Mofambique: It is commodioufly feated on the River Gafa, which is here 10 miles broad, (as fome write) and is accounted the Staple for all India and China Commodities, and hath a very great Traffick to China, Moluccos, Banda, Java, Summatra, and all the Iflands bordering thereabouts, as alfo to Siam, Pegu, Bengala, Coaft of Chormandel, and other the parts of India, whereby many Ships are found daily to be employed, coming in and going out, there lading and unlading, felling, buying, and bartering the Commodities of thefe Countreys together; the Countrey affording of it felf no Commodities to preferve Trade, but all other Countreys afford to this (by reafon of its proper fituation for Trade) their native Commodities; a Ship or two coming hither yearly from Lisbon to traffick, which thence departeth 30 days fooner than the reft, for India, and is at her return found commonly the richeft that frequent thefe Countreys: And here it is observable in Navigation, that the Monfons or Trade winds here continue Weft and North-weft from the end of Auguft to the end of October, and in November begin the Northerly and North-eafterly winds, which blow till the beginning of April, and from May till the end of Auguft, the South and South-weft rule, according to which, the Trader hither muft direct his Trade and courfe, and take the proper feafon both for his coming and going.

Monfons at Malacca.

When Albuquerque the Vice-King of Portugal took this City, finding it inhabited and frequented by Merchants of fundry Nations, he eftablifhed Magiftrates for both the Eft-nicks, Moors, and Chriftians, with appeal only referved to the higheft Sovereign the Conquerour: one remarkable paffage in this conquest, I cannot omit, which was, that an Inhabitant of this place of eminent note in this City, fighting naked in defence of himfelf and of his native Countrey, was found to be wounded with many deep and wide wounds; but on his arm he wore a chain whereto was faftened the bone of a Javan Beaft, called a Cabal, by vertue whereof, notwithstanding all thofe wounds which were many and large, he loft not one drop of blood; but when that chain was taken from him, his veins fuddenly and at once emptied themfelves both of blood and life together. The riches and greatnefs of the place may by this particular then happening be confidered, when as the King's Tenths in the Sack thereof, come to 200000 Ducates of Gold, the Souldiers and Adventurers fatisfied, befides the concealed and pilfered booty, there found and fhared by them.

Coins of the City Malacca. Weights ufed in Malacca.

The current Coins are not as yet come to my knowledge; therefore I refer the fame to the better experienced.

The Weights here common in ufe, (as far forth as I have collected) is the Catee Bahar, and Pecul, wherein I find the Observations made hereupon to difagree; fome making but one Bahar to be here in ufe, and fome two forts of Bahars, as thus:

One Bahar to be 100 Catees of Malacca, and each Catee to be 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Catees of Cantar and Conchin-china which is 21 l. Englifh, which thus eftimated, muft be 590 l. Englifh.

A fecond Bahar they account to be 200 Catees of Malacca, which here are 302 China Catees, and thus eftimated, the fame fhould be 400 l. Englifh.

Again,

Again, They have a *weight* called the *Pecul*, which is 100 *Cattees* of *China*, and makes 132 *l. English*; but if this observation be found true by trial, the *Catee* must be more than 21 *l. English*, which I refer to the better experienced: this is the late observation of some of our *Merchants* trading into these parts; but by the observation of the *Portugals* I find the *weight* to be thus:

In *Malacca* they say are two sorts of *weights* used, a great and small, which is composed of the *Babar*. Weights of Malacca.

A *Babar* great weight is 200 *Cattees*, or three *Pices*.

One *Pice* is $66 \frac{2}{3}$ *Cattees*.

A *Catee* is 26 *Tails*.

A *Tail* is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ounce *Lisbon* weight.

And by this great *Babar* they weigh *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, *Sanders*, *Indico*, *Allum*, *Sanguis Draconis*, *Palo Dangula*, *Camphora*, and many other *Commodities*.

The small *Babar* is also 200 *Cattees*.

A *Catee* is 22 *Tails*.

A *Tail* is almost an ounce, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Portugal* weight.

And by this small *Babar* they weigh *Quicksilver*, *Copper*, *Vermilion*, *Ivory*, *Silk*, *Musk*, *Amber*, *Lignum Aloe*, *Tin*, *Lead*, *Benjamin*, *Verdes*, and other *Commodities*, &c.

Again, Some observe, that a *Tail* of *Malacca* is 16 *Masses*.

And $10 \frac{1}{2}$ *Masses* is an ounce *Averdupois*, and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ounces is $16 \frac{1}{2}$ *Masses*, by which *Masses* they sell *Bezoar Stones*, and some other *Commodities*.

I should here proceed to survey the *Trade* of this remaining *Tract* and *Coast*, especially that of *Cambaja*, *Couchin*, *China*, and others; but little having fallen into my hand of the *Trade* exercised there, I willingly omit the same, and next proceed to look only upon the *Traffick* of *China* it self, and then to the *Islands* belonging to *Asia*.

CHAP. XCVIII.

Of China, and the Provinces thereof.

China hath on the East, *Mare del Zur*; on the West, *India*; on the North, a *Wall* extending 1000 miles in length, between the *Chinese* and the *Tartarians*; and on the South, the *Ocean*. China, and the Provinces thereof.

The *Trade* of this Country is accounted very great, the situation of the place, the temperature of the air, the disposition of the Inhabitants, the peace which formerly they enjoyed amongst them concur to enlarge the same; the many Navigable Rivers, and the excellent Fabricks here wrought, add to make it eminent, and the *Commodities* that it yields to maintain the same, are these; *Barley*, *Rice*, *Wool*, *Cottons*, *Olives*, *Vines*, *Flax*, *Silk* raw and wrought into infinite sorts of *Stuffs*; all kinds of *metal*, *Gold* especially; *Silver* and *Copper* is brought from *Japan*, &c. *Fruits*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Sugars*, *Rhubarb*, *China Roots*, *Purflain Dishes*, *Camphire*, *Ginger*, all kinds of *Spices*, *Musk*, *Civet*, *Amber*, and infinite abundance of *Salt*, which *Commodity* only in the *Town* of *Cantor*, yields *Custom* to the *Prince* yearly 180000 *Ducats*. Commodities of China.

This *Kingdom* contains 15 large *Provinces*, each *Province* having a *Metropolis*, besides many *Cities* of lesser note; so that in the whole *Tract* of this Country is accounted to be 30 *Kingdoms*, and therein *Writers* have mentioned to be 1597 *Cities* and great *Towns* walled, 1154 *Castles*, 4200 *Burroughs* without *Walls*, wherein *Souldiers* are quartered, besides an infinite number of *Villages* and *Hamlets*; the *Metropolis* of the whole *Kingdom* being vulgarly called *Quinsay*, *Pequin*, and is said to contain in circuit 100 miles, having in the midst thereof, a *Lake* of 30 miles compass, in which are two fair *Islands*, and in them two magnificent *Palaces*, adorned with all necessaries, either for *Majesty* or *Conveniency*: the *Lake* is nourished with divers *Rivers*, on which is counted 12000 *Bridges*, and in many *Cities* here seated on the banks of great and famous navigable *Rivers*, are found often-times ten thousand Sail of great and small *Vessels*; the *King* himself having in the *City* of *Nanquin* (accounted the second in this *Kingdom*) seated upon a fair and large *River* (if *Writers* relations may have credit) ten thousand Sail of *Ships* of his own, and the *City* being nine leagues from the *Sea*, the whole distance is found to be, as it were, wholly employed and taken up with *Vessels* and *Boats*; for therein the *Inhabitants* make their abode, dwell, negotiate, and remove at their pleasure, from one place and *City* to another. The greatness of China.

It is confidently affirmed by all modern *Travellers* that have been here, that the *Inhabitants* are not permitted to issue out of this *Kingdom*, nor yet strangers to enter into it; and though for the commodiousness of *Traffick* this strict *Law* find some toleration for a certain limited time for the *Natives* to trade abroad, yet is it most nearly lookt into on the behalf of strangers, Quinsay.

Nanquin.
Ten thousand Sail belonging to the King of China in one River.

gers, that would enter into their Countrey: therefore (this considered) though the motives of Trade and Commerce be many; yet this inviolable custome so severely executed, hinders justly the particulars I should in this place set down of the Trade of this *Mighty Empire*; howsoever, it is observed, that the *Japaners* and some neighbouring *Islanders*, as also the *Portugals*, and some other *Christians*, have (by the favour of the great *Maritime Commanders* in this Countrey, and their own fair deportment) procured a License of Trade in *Canton*, *Maccan*, *Nanquin*, and some other Sea-Ports; but with such strict limitations, as that in some Cities it is death for them to lie or abide a night either in the Town or in the Suburbs, but aboard their own Ships, and in *Canton* where they find the most courteous usage, they may not upon pain of death abide one night within the City Walls; but as in the morning their names are registred at their entring into the City; so they come at night and blot out the same with their own hands: I can then but afford a taste of the whole Trade, by a little that I have observed out of the Collections of others, which must serve for a model to the frame and foundation of what is practised in other Cities throughout this *Empire*, which I will comprehend under the title of *Maccan*, most frequented by our Nations.

CHAP. XCIX.

Of Maccan, and the Trade thereof.

Maccan, and
the Trade
thereof.

THE Island and Town of *Maccan*, (as the place best known upon this Coast to our Nation) is seated on the North-side of a Bay, which is at the mouth of the great River of *Canton*, which runneth out of the Lake of *Quinsay* (spoken of before, opposite to which standeth the great City of *Canton*, which I mentioned, as the place where is found the present Staple of all the Commodities of *China*; and thither do Merchants of all parts frequent to buy and barter for other Commodities, with the restrictions and limitations above specified: and as for *Maccan*, it is inhabited by *Portugals* intermixt with the natural *Chinese*; the principal of their Commerce being with the Inhabitants of *Canton*, from whence all the Commodities of *China* are found to issue; and here the *Portugals* at the arrival of their Ships, do choose out a Factor amongst themselves, who is permitted in all their behalfs, to go to trade for them at *Canton*, but in the night he is to abide in the Suburbs under severe punishment, as I have before remembred.

A particular
Ship yearly
touching here
from Goa to
Japan.

Here is found a Ship to come yearly out of *India*, by a particular license of the King of *Spain*; the Captains place is ever bestowed upon a person of quality, in reward of some former service, as indeed all the Captains places of the Fortresses in *India* are; from *Maccan* the said Ship then (having dispatched her business) doth sail to *Japan*, and there fully dischargeth her lading, and thence returneth again to *Maccan*, and from thence to *Malacca*, and so to *Goa* in *India*; and though this Voyage of *Japan* is ever granted by particular license to some one in particular; yet to *Maccan* and *Malacca* any Merchant may go that will; but none may yet lade or unlade in either place, before such time as these Ships termed of the Kings, are fully dispatched and laden, and are ready to depart for *India*: it is recorded by some *Portugals*, that this Captains place may be worth to him for his part 200 thousand *Ducates*, and that the said Ship is commonly 1500 Tuns in burthen, and that the Voyage continueth for three years from *India*, and so back; for in April they set sail from *Goa* to *Malacca*, where they abide some season for the winds or *Monsons*, which at certain times blow certain set months together; and then from *Malacca* they sail hither to *Maccan*, where they stay at least nine months for the said *Monsons*, and then sail to *Japan*, where they must stay likewise certain months for the dispatch of their business; and the *Monsons* to return again to *Maccan*, where again they stay, as in their Voyage outward: so that by these delays the time of three years is fully expired before they have ended their Voyage to and from *Japan*; and all the time of this Captains residence either in *Maccan* or *Japan*, he is there accounted the chief Ruler and Governour of the place, having the like power as their Vice-Roy in *Goa*, and as the several Captains in their Forts; for that when the one departeth from *Maccan* to *Japan*, there cometh another from *Goa* to *Maccan*, to make the same Voyage after the other hath performed his; and when he returneth again from *Japan* to *Maccan*, the other saileth to *Japan*, and so the first continueth Governour again at *Maccan*, until he departeth from thence to *Malacca*, and so to *India*; and by this means, there is always found a *Portugal* Governour at *Maccan*.

Commodities
of Maccan and
Canton.

The Commodities in general of *China* I have mentioned before, the particular and principal Commodities of *Canton* and *Maccan*, are *Silks raw*, and *Silk wrought*; the raw is found to be of three several sorts, First *Lankin* which is the best; the second is *Fuscan*; the third and worst is *Lankem*, and these are known to us in *Europe*, and bear price there commonly about 145

or 150 R $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish, the Pico of Lankin, the Fuscan is worth 140 or 145 R $\frac{1}{2}$, and the Lankin is worth 70 or 75 R $\frac{1}{2}$, and all these are counted unspun Silk, but the spun Lankin is worth from 150 to 170 R $\frac{1}{2}$ the Pico; the spun Fuscan is worth 130 or 135 R $\frac{1}{2}$, and the spun Lankin of Canton 80 R $\frac{1}{2}$ the Pico: and these I thought good to mention, as being the principal Commodity vended out of these Countreys to other places.

The Commodities then wherewith the Portugals do drive this Trade, and which they carry to Macao from India is principally R $\frac{1}{2}$ Rials of Eight, which in China is cut into pieces, and so paid out, as I shall shew hereafter in payment of Merchandize; also Wines of Spain and India, Olive Oyl, Velvets, which of all other sorts of Silk Stuffs they cannot make, and fine Woollen, Scarlet Cloth, whereof they have none, nor yet can they make any, although they have materials, as Sheep and Wool plenty; also Looking-glasses, and all sorts of Drinking-glasses, and Chrystal, Ivory, Elephants-teeth, and sundry other Commodities.

Commodities
fit for China.

The Weights, Coins, and Measures, in Macao in China.

32 Valls makes a Tola of Surat, and 3 Tola's 3 Valls makes a Tay, or Tayel in Macao, and 1 Tay is 1 ounce and $\frac{1}{12}$ of an ounce Averdupois.

The weights in China, for Gold, Silver, Musk, Ambergreece, &c. are as followeth.

Tays, or Tayels, and by some called Tans, Masi, Condreens, Cash, Avo's; they usually set down two figures or cyphers for Avo's; for the latter thereof there is no denomination that I could be inform'd of, but do account 10 Avo's to 1 Cash, 10 Cash to one Condreen, 10 Condreens to 1 Masi, 10 Masi to 1 Tay, and 16 Tays or Tayels to one Cattee.

1 Tay is 1 ounce, and $\frac{1}{12}$ of an ounce Averdupois.

The weights for all gross Goods, or Commodities, go amongst the Portuguez in Macao, by the Denomination of Pecul, or Pecul, and Bahar.

100 Cattees make 1 Pecul, each Pecul 128 Rotolo's of the Portuguez, which after the rate of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce Averdupois to a Cattee, by the ballance is 2087 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and pounds English, 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ parts of a pound, but generally it is accounted 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 32 or 133, and others make it by reducing the weights 131 l. $\frac{1}{2}$ Averdupois. But this difference may grow or accrue by reason of some computing, and weighing by the Dotchen, or Stilyard, and others by the Ballance 18 Cattees, or 24 Rotolo's, is 1 Maund of Goa, and Macao by the ballance; but by the Dotchen, it is no less than 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cattees, 300 Cattees is a Bahar, which at 21 ounces to the Cattee (as it is ordinarily reckoned) is but 393 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, although it is generally accounted 396 pound, but then the Cattee must be more than 21 ounces; and it is by my own experience but 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; but this difference may be by one weighing by the Dotchen of Stilyard, and the other by the Ballance, as in the like manner it is with the Pecul, the Dotchen making more, the Ballance less. 100 Tays in Plate of the Alloy of the Rials of Eight worth but 92 Tays of Plate Saysee or Soma, which is the highest Alloy, and reduced to that fineness by the Chineses themselves, unless it be in some of the bars of Silver which the Spaniards bring out of the West-India's, through the South-Seas, to the Manilla's one of the Philippine Islands, thence transported to Macao in China. 100 Tays in Plate of the Alloy of Rials of Eight Sevil is worth 115 Tays in Plate Currentee, otherwise called small Bars of Silver of Japan.

If you agree when you buy Gold to pay in Plate Currentee, which is Silver of Japan, you must allow 17 per cent. to correspond with the Rials of Eight. But if you agree to pay for your Loafs of Gold (which the Portuguez calls Pan de Ore) in Rials of Eight, then you have no more to do, but to weigh the Rials of Eight, and so reduce them into Tays.

The Loaf or Pan de Ore, poize about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces Averdupois, little more or less.

Plate Rials by the Ballance is 7 Masi, 3 Condreens, 3 Cash.

Plate Rials by the Dotchen is 7 Masi, 4 Condreens.

Plate Currentee, or of Japan by the Ballance is 8 Masi, 4 Condreens, 2 Cash,

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Avo's.

Plate Currentee, or of Japan by the Dotchen is 8 Masi, 5 Condreens.

Plate Saysee, or Soma by the Ballance is 6 Masi, 7 Condreens, 4 Cash, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Avo's.

Plate Saysee, or Soma by the Dotchen is 6 Masi, 8 Condreens, 6 Cash, 8 Avo's.

100 Rials of Eight, 573 Tays, 3 Masi by the Ballance,
Sevil or Mexico 274 Tays by the Dotchen.

A *Tay* or *Tayel* is by the nearest calculation that can be made, 1 *Rial* of *Eight*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of a *Rial*, a very small matter less.

By the preceding account to receive by the *Dotchen*, and pay out by the *Ballance*, there will be gained in the 74 *Tays*, or 100 *Rials* of *Eight*, received by the *Dotchen* 7 *Masr*.

And on the contrary to receive by the *Ballance*, and to pay out by the *Dotchen*, there will be lost in the 73 *Tays* 3 *Masr*, or 100 *Rials* of *Eight* 7 *Masr*.

733 *Cash* is one *Rial* of *Eight* by the *Ballance*, and is so ordinarily accounted, in making up, and reducing of accounts, or casting up of any Sum.

Note, that 5 *Maunds* and 8 *Rottolo's* of *Goa*, or of any of the *Portugal* Towns in *India*, is 1 *Pecu*, or *Pecul*, and 3 *Maunds* 26 *Sear* of *Surat*, after the rate of 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sear* *Surat* to the *Maund* *Goa*, is 1 *Pecu* and 132 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *English* nearest.

So that the difference (as already said) which ariseth in the *Pecu* from 130 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$ parts of a pound, to 132 $\frac{1}{4}$, and 133 *l.* *English*, is by weighing by the *Ballance* or *Stilyard*, the *Stilyard* or *Dotchen* making more, the *Ballance* less.

The *Covid* of *Maccao*, is rather a very small matter more than less, than 3 quarters of our *Yard* and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Inches*, or more, rather 29 *Inches* $\frac{1}{4}$ of an *Inch* nearest, which *Covid* is used by the *Portuguez*.

The *Chinese* have another *Covid* or measure, consisting of between 14 $\frac{1}{11}$ of an *Inch*, and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ of an *Inch*, which is divided into 10 parts, and each of those are subdivided into 10 other parts. The *Covid* or measure of the *Chinehofer*, a Province of *China*, bordering upon the Province of *Canton*, and Eastward of *Maccao*, is but just 12 *Inches* of our measure, and is the $\frac{1}{4}$ parts of *Chinese Covid* or measure nearest.

As for *Coins* there is none in the Southern parts, but if you buy any thing, after you have agreed for it, you cut off of the *Rial* of *Eight* so many *Masr*, *Condreens*, &c. as you agreed for, and so weigh it by the *Dotchen*, which every one carries about him.

Having thus done with the main Continent of *Asia*, and cursorily surveyed the particular Trade of some of the most eminent Cities of the Kingdoms therein contained; being constrained by reason of the remoteness of these places, and want of better information, to let the same pass not so perfect as otherwise I could wish for and desire, I shall willingly in what is here by me omitted, crave the advices of the better experienced; and that they would add by their knowledge and trial what is either here defective, or altogether left out: and thus leaving the Continent (according to my method) I will in brief run through some of those Islands which merit observation, and survey the Trade thereof as amply as my Advise's will give me leave.

CHAP. C.

Of the Island of Asia, and the Trade thereof.

Islands of Asia,
and the Trade
thereof.

THE Islands of *Asia* are either in the *Oriental* Seas, as *Japan*, *Zeilan*, *Moluccoes*, *Javas*, *Sumatra*, *Barneo*, the *Philippines*, and others: or in the *Mediterranean* Sea, as *Rhodes*, *Cyprus*, &c. of the Trade whereof a word, before I conclude this Commerce of *Asia*.

CHAP. CI.

Of the Island of Japan, and the Trade thereof.

Japan Island,
and the Trade
thereof.

JAPAN is situated over against *Canton* in *China*, having in length 600 miles, but narrow in breadth, in some places 90, and in some but 30 miles: it obeys 66 several Sovereigns, the King of *Tenfe* holding the principal authority, commanding 50 of the 66 above-mentioned Kingdoms; every King, Lord, and Master having full power and authority over the goods and lives of the subjects, servants and children subject unto him. It was discovered by the *Portugal*, Anno 1542. and since is much frequented by *Jesuits*, who in great numbers have settled themselves here, and are found to exercise Trade and Commerce, as cunningly and subtilly as any *Jew* elsewhere in the world.

Their chief Towns are *Ofacaia*, *Bunguin*, *Meaco*, and are the principal Ports frequented by Merchants Strangers: the Commodities of this place and Islands, is *Silver* in some good measure digged up here, and carried hence by Merchants to *China* to exchange for *Silks*, and principally *Rice*, which is found here growing in such abundance, that the King or Emperor draweth 2 millions of *Ducates* yearly, out of that which is gathered from his own possessions; which he hath received at his own Demefne; and at *Firando*, one of the Islands of *Ja-*

Firando.

pan,

pan, the English have settled a *Factory for Trade*, in 1613. by Captain *Saris* labour and industry.

The civil Wars that continually vex these Islands, hinder an exact survey of the materials, whereby their *Trade* is driven; yet so far as I have collected I will here insert.

Their *moneys* current for the most part through these Islands are thus termed, and with some small difference have this value. Coins current in Japan.

Their *Silver* coins current is a *Tail*, a *Mas*, and a *Conder*.

A *Tail* is a $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 *s. sterling*, or $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tail* of *Siam*; and this a *Tail* is 10 *Mas*, or 100 *Conderies*.

A *Mas* is 10 *Conderies*, or 6 *d. sterling*.

And in some places the $\frac{1}{2}$ passeth for 74 *Conderies* only, and no more.

Their *Gold* is coined into two small *Bars* of two several sorts, the one is called an *Icbebo*, worth about 15 in 16 *Mas* of *Silver*; the other is called a *Coban*, worth from 60 to 68 *Mas*, which may be valued from 30 *s.* to 34 *s. sterling*. The wars that continually vex this Country is the cause of this unconstant rate and price thereof.

The *weights* in use in *Japan* is the *Pecul* and the *Cattee*.

A *Pecul* is 10 *Cattees*.

Weights in Japan.

A *Cattee* is accounted by some 21 *ounces*, and by some 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ounces Averdupois*; so that a *Pecul* is about 130 *l.* or 131 *l. English*.

Their *measure* of length is an *Inckben* or *Tattamy*, which is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards *English*; 25 yards being 12 *Tattamies*.

Measure of length in Japan.
Measure for Rice and Grain in Japan.

Their *measure* for *Rice* is thus accounted.

A *Gant* is 3 *Cocas*, being as much as three *English Ale-Pints*.

An *Ickgoga* is 100 *Gantas*.

One *Ickmagog* is 1000 *Ickgoga's*.

One *Mangoga* is 10000 *Ickmagogs*.

CHAP. CII.

Of Zeilan, and the Trade thereof.

Zeilan lieth in the *gulf* of *Bengala*, in length 250, and in breadth 140 miles, found so fruitful, that the *grais* groweth, and the trees bear fruit all the year long without intermission: it is commanded in chief by the great *Mogul*; the principal Towns are *Zeilan*, the *Metropolis* of the Island, and *Columbo*, fortified by the *Portugals*; and as it is conceived commanding over the best harbour in *India*. Island Zeilan, and the Trade thereof.

For *Commodities* it hath many, and almost all things that are found in *India*, through all the several Provinces and places thereof; first, it hath *Nutmegs*, *Cloves*, and *Pepper-Trees* good store, and the best *Cinnamon* in all *India*, which is here had and found growing in whole woods, and hence dispersed into all parts of the World: also it affords all kinds of *precious Stones* (except *Diamonds*) as *Sappirs*, *Rubies*, *Topazes*, *Spinals*, *Granats*, also a plentiful fishing for *Pearl*, yet not accounted so good as at *Bareim* by *Ormus*; it hath likewise *Mines* of *Gold*, *Silver*, and other *metals*; also *Iron*, *Flax*, *Brimstone*, *Ivory bones*, and sundry other *Commodities*. Here is also a *Hill* of that great height, that the *Inhabitants* hold it the highest in *India*, and call it *Adam's Hill*, upon which they say *Paradise* stood, and that *Adam* was there created; whose *foot-steps*, if they may be believed, do remain yet ingraven there in the Rock, and go not out: but the *Inhabitants* being most active in their bodies, may be imagined to be so also with their tongues; for throughout *India* they practise nothing but *juggling*, and *Hocus Pocus*, and other *seats* of *Activity*; being the most excellent managers of *Hobby-horses*, and *tumbling*, by which *Trade* they get money throughout all the neighbouring Regions; and therefore not surveying this their *Traffick* further, I will leave them to their *Come also Jack, Pass and repass*, and pass my self over to the next Islands, being those famous of the *Moluccas*, the only Islands of all *India*, affording in such store and plenty that excellent and admirable *Spice*, known to us by the name of *Cloves*. Commodities of the Island Zeilan.
Adam's Hill the zeilan's Paradise.
Zeilaners excellent Tumblers.

CHAP. CIII.

Of the Moluccoes, and the Trade thereof.

Islands Moluccoes, and the Trade thereof.

Commodities of the Moluccoes. Cloves abundance.

Amboina Islands.

The matchless villany of the Dutch in the Amboina Isles.

Coins current in Molucco, Banda, Amboina, &c.

Weights of Molucco, Amboina, &c.

Measures of Molucco, Banda, Amboina, &c.

THE Moluccoes are five in number, *Molucco, Tarnate, Tider, Gelolo* and *Macian*, to which may be added for nearness in the situation, *Banda*, and 70 other lesser Islands, which submit themselves and their delicious Commodities to the King of *Terenate*, at present the most powerful through all these Islands. These Islands are found to have for Commodities some *Nutmegs*, especially in *Banda*, also some *Maces*; but the principal Commodities of all these Islands is the delicate *Spice*, known to us by the name of *Cloves*, and found here growing in so great abundance, that as it is apparent the whole World is furnished from hence; and all Merchants coming hither, and frequenting these Islands, are found only to come for this Commodity, and for nothing else. In this number I may also reckon the *Amboina* Islands, as the Island *Amboina* it self, *Polerone, Polloway, Lantore*, and *Rosington*, abounding with the self same Commodity, and of late years made infamous, by the bloody slaughter and butcherly tyrannical torture and death of some English Factors, by the Machiavilian and matchless villany of the Dutch; the Actors of which have all of them, or the most part come to untimely and fatal ends (if reports be true,) thereby shewing the manifest judgment of GOD in punishing their villanies and wickedness, when as they thought themselves safe and free from the hands and justice of Man; and for those that as yet are living, I leave them to the terror of their guilty Consciences, and without repentance to their due punishment in the world to come; where an uncorrupted and impartial Governour and Fiscal shall examine their *Amboina* Proceedings truly, and reward them according to their merits. Some of these Islands are now by them commanded, having driven out the Inhabitants, and by death cut off the interest of the English, who were jointly partners with them both in their Conquest and Trade; and now there is none left to the English but *Polerone*, originally theirs, yet now due to them by a second composition and agreement, who coming of late to take possession thereof, found that those barbarous and wicked Dutchmen resident in the neighbouring Islands, had cut down and killed all the *Clove-Trees*, and other of worth there growing, thereby depriving the English of all their expected benefit, by that last but prejudicial composition.

The Coins current in *Moluccoes, Amboina, Banda*, &c. and other Islands, I find not any settled in use amongst them; the Spanish $\text{R}\frac{1}{2}$ is the most usual in their payment for Commodities, and for the most part they use no other Coins but it: but I find that according to the innocency of the times past, they barter and sell one commodity for another, which is yet the most usual custom amongst them.

Their common weight in use is the *Babar* and *Cattee*.

The *Babar* of *Amboina* of *Cloves* is 200 *Cattees*, and is English 625 *l.* which is the great *Babar*.

This great *Babar* is 50 *Barrotes*, every *Barrote* being 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. Averdupois*.

They have also in some of these Islands a greater *Babar*, being ten times the former quantity, making 6250 *l. English*.

A *Cattee* is a 100 *Rials* of $\frac{1}{2}$ almost 6 *l. English*.

Ten *Cattees* of *Mace* is called a small *Babar* of *Maces*, and of the value of 10 *Rials* of *Eight*.

100 *Cattees* of *Nutmegs* is a small *Babar* of *Nuts*, and is of the aforelaid value of 10 *Rials* of *Eight*.

100 *Cattees* of *Maces* is called a great *Babar* of *Maces*.

And 1000 of *Nutmegs* is accounted a great *Babar* of *Nutmegs*.

And note, that 10 *Babars* of *Nuts* is accounted for 1 *Babar* of *Maces* usually throughout all the Islands.

A *Cattee* of *Maces* being commonly worth 1 $\text{R}\frac{1}{2}$.

And 10 *Cattees* of *Nutmegs* commonly worth but also 1 $\text{R}\frac{1}{2}$.

The Inhabitants finding now their native Commodities requested by all other Nations, who come from far Regions to traffick with them for the same, have daily learned new experiments of Traffick and Commerce; and whereas in former time they exchanged their *Cloves*, &c. for Cotton-cloth, and such like to cloth them, which yet is in some use amongst them; yet now they begin to know the worth of *Silver*, and the value of the *Rial* of *Eight*, and how that hath power to bring and provide to them all other necessities whatsoever.

The measure of length is distinguished by *Fathoms* and *Cubits*, borrowed from their late Masters the Dutch and Portugals.

But

But their dry measures for Corn, Grain, Rice, &c. is called a *Canton*, making about $5\frac{1}{4}$ pints Dry measures in Moluccos, &c.

A *Quoian* is their greatest measure, and is 800 *Cantons*.

It is to be noted here, that the *Islands* of *Moluccoes* were first discovered by the *Portugals* in their Navigations to these parts, and afterward finding them rich in *Cloves*, by little and little got footing therein, partly by fair means, but principally by building of *Forts* and *Castles* in divers of them for the better obtainment and preservation of the *brave Trade* of these *Islands*: but of later years the *Hollanders* envying this their engrossing of this rich *Commodity*, endeavoured to supplant them, or in default of means and power to effect that, so to plant themselves, that they might partake and share with them in the *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, and *Maces*, the only *Commodities* these *Islands* are found to produce, which by their policy, valour, and craft, at length hath so well succeeded with them, that now they are *Masters* and *Commanders* over many *Forts* and strong *Castles* in these *Islands*; as at *Mallayo*, *Tallucco* and *Tacuma*, Dutch Forts and Trade in Amboina. in the principal *Island* of *Ternate*, at *Mariero* in *Tidoro*, at *Nassaw* in *Timor*, *Mauritis* and *Tabiliola* in *Machian*, and which is intirely the *Hollanders*, 2 in *Banda*, 2 in *Amboina*, *Barnefelt*, in *Bachian*, and sundry others, seated here and there through the most convenient and best *Ports* for *Trade* and shipping in all these *Islands*; so that now being become more strong, potent, and daring, they have coped with the *Portugals* in divers encounters by Sea and Land, sometimes winning and sometimes losing, according to both their force and fortunes; in all their occasions, adding violence to *Trade*, trading peaceably where they cannot otherwise choose, and robbing and pilfering when and where they cannot otherwise make up their months to profit; in which practice of *Trade* and thievery or thievish *Trade*, I leave them and those *Islands*, and come next to *Java*.

CHAP. CIV.

Of Javaz, and the Trade thereof.

IN this Tract is found *Java major* and *Java minor*, the greater being in compass 3000, *Javaz*, and the and the lesser 2000 miles; the nearness of these two *Islands* to the *Aequator*, maketh *Trade* thereof: these Countries so wonderful fertile, that they are termed the *Episome of the World*. The chief Cities here are *Palauhan*, *Mega*, *Pegar*, *Agaim* and *Ballambua*; and in the lesser *Java*, *Bosnia*, *Samara*, *Limbri*, and others, but their principal *Trade* is driven at *Sunda Calapa*, *Bantam*, *Jacatra*, now baptiz'd by the *Dutch* *Batavia*, and lastly, *Japarra*; in which three last, the *English* have residence and *Factories*.

The *Commodities* of these *Islands*, is *Rice* in abundance, *Oxen*, *Kine*, *Hogs*, *Sheep*, *Indian* *Commodities* *Nuts*, and all *Provisions* for food; also all kinds of *Spices*, as *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, and *Mace*, of *Java* which the *native Merchants* transport to *Malacca* and other neighbouring *Islands* in great *Islands* measure; also *Pepper* in great quantity, esteemed far better than that of *India* or *Malabar*, principally growing about the Straights of *Sunda*, of which there is yearly laden hence about ten thousand *Quintals* *English*; it hath also much *Frankincense*, *Benjamin*, *Camphora*; also *Diamonds*, and many other precious *Stones*, which are found therein.

The fittest and most proper *Commodities* for these *Islands* *Trade*, are divers and different sorts *Commodities* and colours of *Cotton Linneus*, which are made at *Cambaia*, *Cormandel*, and *Bengala*, called *Serasses*, of India fit for *Serampurus*, *Cassia*, *Sateposia*, black *Cannequins*, red *Turrias*, and divers other sorts found made *Javaz* in the places above said.

Here the *Hollanders* are found to be *Masters* of *Jacatra*, of late years called by them *Batavia* alias *Batavia*, the best and greatest *Port* of their *Trade* and rendezvous in these parts, where by *Jacatra*, little and little they have so fortified themselves, that they prescribe *Laws* to the *Inhabitants*, and endeavour to debar both *English* and all other from enjoying any benefit of the *Trade* thereof.

In *Sunda* (which I account here as the principal *More Town*, and in a manner the greatest *Coins* current in *Java major*) they have no other kind of *money* than certain *Copper pieces* minted, which in *Java*, *Sunda*, they call *Caixa*, in the middle whereof is a hole to hang them on strings, for commonly they *Jacatra* put 200 or 1000 upon one string, wherewith they make their payments, as by this following account.

A *Satta* is 200 *Caixas*.

Five *Satta*'s is 1000 *Caixa*'s, which is a *Crusado*, *Portugal* *money*, or about 6 *shilling* *sterling*.

The *Merchants* of *Europe* here resident keep their accounts, in *R* $\frac{1}{4}$ and pence, accounting 60 *Accounts* in *Javaz*, *Bantam*, pence, to the *R* $\frac{1}{4}$ *Spanish*, *Jacatra*.

Weights in
Java, Bantam,
Jacatra, Ja-
parra, Sunda.

The weight at Bantam, Jacatra, Japarra, and at Sunda, is the *Picul*, the *Cattee*, and *Babar*. A *Cattee* being less than the *Cattee* of Maccau, contains but 20 ounces *English*, and the other 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

A *Picul* is 100 *Cattees*, and consequently is 125 *l. English*.

A *Babar* is 330 *Cattees* of China, of 20 ounces as above said, and may make in England 412 *l.*

Measures in
Java, Bantam,
Jacatra, Ja-
parra, Sunda.

Their measure for length is (—)

Their dry measures for Grain, Rice, and Pepper, is a *Timbam*, and contain ten Sacks, principally used in Pepper and Rice, consisting of five *Piculs*; so that by this computation each Sack should contain in weight 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l. English*, two Sacks for a *Picul*.

Prices of
Commodities
in Java.

The common prices of Commodities as I find them here observed, are Pepper of Sunda, is sold by the Sack, weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ a *Picul*, or 45 *Cattees* of China, each *Cattee* being 20 ounces, at 5000 *Caixa's*, and when it is at highest at 6 or 7000 *Caixa's*; Maces, Cloves, Nutmegs, white and black Benjamin and Camphora, are sold by the *Babar*, good Mace commonly sold for 120 thousand *Caixa's*; the *Babar* and good Cloves after the same rate, but bad and foul Cloves, are sold at 70 or 80000 *Caixa's* the *Babar*; Nutmegs commonly sold for 20 or 25 thousand *Caixa's* the *Babar*, white and black Benjamin sold for 150 or 180 thousand *Caixa's*, and if extraordinary good, 200 thousand the *Babar*; but how far these agree with the now common current rates, I refer to the better experienced.

CHAP. CV.

Of Summatra, and the Trade thereof.

Summatra, and
the Trade
thereof.

Commodities
of the Island
Summatra.

Summatra, anciently *Traprobana*, and Solomon's supposed *Ophir*, was esteemed the biggest Island in the World, but modern experience hath found the contrary, being only 700 miles long, and 200 miles broad: The *Aequator* cutteth through it, so that the Sun's vicinity makes it abound in several precious Commodities for Traffick, as First it hath Pepper in abundance, whereof above twenty Ships of burthen is hence yearly laden; also Ginger, Aloes, Cassia, raw Silk, Gold and Silver, Brass, and some other drugs. This Island is subject to many Princes, the principal whereof are the Kings of *Pedor* and *Achin*; it is here a custom that the Natives do eat their slain Enemies, and did erst account their skulls for a great treasure, which they exchanged for other necessities, he being accounted the richest man that hath most store of them in his house; this custom is almost extinguished, for the Trade of Merchants from other Countreys thither, of late years having brought Silver and Gold in request amongst them, hath made them since know better.

Rarities found
in Summatra.

In this Island is found a Hill of *Brimstone* continually burning, and two very strange and admirable Fountains, the one yielding pure and excellent *Balsamum*, and the other most excellent *Oyl*.

Achin, Tico,
Jambe; and
Priaman, Eng-
lish Factories
in Java.

The chief Cities of this Island, is *Daren*, *Pasen*, and *Androgeda*, the habitation of so many Kings, but the principal places and parts for Trade known to the Europeans, are *Dacbem* or *Achin*, *Ticko*, *Jambe* and *Priaman*, all maritime and good harbours; where the English are found to have residence and Factories; also *Pedir*, *Campar* and *Manancabo*, to the which the Portugals generally do trade; but the Inhabitants for the most part transporting the native Commodities of this their Island to *Malucca*, which is not distant above twenty miles off, are not much troubled with the Portugals Commerce; though in lieu of them the Dutch have of late got footing and built Fortresses, to their as great trouble, vexation and slavery.

Coins current
in Summatra,
Achin, Priaman,
&c.

Within these few years these Islanders were not known to have any Coins current in payment for Merchandise amongst them, but the skulls of their slain Enemies, as I said before, which they accounted as their greatest treasures, and with which their barter and exchanges for things necessary were made; but now of late the King of *Achin*, in imitation of other adjoining Princes, and so the near neighbourhood of *Malacca*, now in possession of the Portugals, have coined moneys, which in these days are observed to be these:

A *Mafs*, which is here accounted for 4 *Cappans*, which is 12 *d. sterling*.

A *Tail* is 16 *Maffes*, or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Rx* $\frac{1}{2}$, or sterling money 16 *s.*

A *Cattee* is 8 *Tails* in ordinary account, and worth 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Rx* $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish, or 6 *l. 8 s. sterling*, and sometimes in exchange from hence to other adjacent parts, they account 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Tails* to one *Cattee*.

Accounts kept
in Java.

In other parts of this Island, as *Jambe*, *Tico*, and *Priaman*, they have no Coins of their own, but the most current is the Spanish *Rx* $\frac{1}{2}$, in which the Europeans keep their accounts, and for distinction divide it to be 60 *Deniers* or *Pence* to a *Rx* $\frac{1}{2}$.

The common *weight* through all *Sumatra* is a *Babar*, but yet found to vary in many places, and consisteth of *Cattees*, which in greatness also vary, and from thence cometh the difference; but in *Achin*, *Priamam*, *Ticou* and *Jambe*, where the *English* reside, the *Babar* is found to be in each of these places 200 *Cattees*; every *Cattee* is 29 ounces *English*, so that by this computation the *Babar* must make 360 l. *English* *soile*.

The *measures* here in use are (—)

Weights of
Sumatra,
Achin, *Pri-*
man, *Jambe*.

Measures in
Sumatra.

CHAP. CVI.

Of Borneo Island, and the Trade thereof.

THE next Island in this Tract is *Borneo*, and is equally divided by the *Equinoctial* into two parts, putting as it were a bound between the Dominions of the King of *Borneo* on the North-side, and of *Lau* on the South, in compass accounted above 2200 miles; and held the greatest of all this *Ocean*.

The Country doth yield in great abundance, the wood which we call *Campora*; also that wood known by the *Portugals* by the name of *Pola d' Aguila*; and also that costly sweet wood which is called *Callamba*, which being good is weighed against *Silver* and *Gold*: also here is found some *Gold*, *Diamonds*, *Nutmegs*, *Maces*, *Agarick*, and other *Spices*; and great abundance of that excellent *Antidote*, which in *Europe* is called the *Bezoar-stone*.

It is plentifully stored with many fair Towns and Harbours, as *Cabura*, *Taioparra*, *Tamoras* and *Borneo*, the Metropolis and most magnificent above all the rest, containing 25 thousand Inhabitants, and seated in a Marish of the Sea, after the manner of *Venice*. Also *Socodana*, where many *Diamonds* are found, and where the *English* some years past had a factory and residence, as also the same in *Beniermasa*, another good Port in this Island.

I have not met with the *Coins* current here in payment for Merchandize, nor yet with the *Weights* and *Measures* in use in this Island; therefore must refer the same to the better experienced, and to the Traders thither.

Commodities
of *Borneo*
Island.

Towns of
Borneo Island.
Socodana and
Beniermasa En-
glish Factories
in *Borneo*.

CHAP. CVII.

Of Celebs Island, and the Trade thereof.

THE Island of *Celebs* is the next in this Tract, not far distant from *Borneo* Island, through part of which runneth the *Equator*, yielding by the vicinity of the Sun the same Commodities proper to *Sumatra*, *Borneo*, *Gilolo* and others, seated under the same line; it is subject to several Princes, and enjoyeth some eminent Towns frequented by *European Merchants*, for the sake of their rich commodities, as *Durati*, *Mamasio*, *Tubon* and *Macassar*, the chiefest Port for the Trade and Commerce of this Island, and where the *English* have a residence and factory, and following their observations made in this place, I find,

Their *Coins* current here in use are found to be the *Masi*, *Cuppan* and *Tail* thus valued.

A *Tail* is accounted for 16 *Masses* in current value, and is reckoned to be worth 15 *Rials* of *Eight*.

Island *Celebs*,
and the Trade
thereof.

Macassar the
English Facto-
ry in *Celebs*.

Coins current
in *Celebs* and
Macassar.

A *Masi* is a Gold Coin, as is the *Tail*, and wants somewhat of 5 s. or a *Rial* of $\frac{1}{4}$ *Spanish*.

And this *Masi* is 4 *Cuppan*s, each *Cuppan* esteemed to be about 14 d. *sterling* money; and by this calculation the *Tail* should make *sterling* 3 l. 14 s. 8 d. and by the account of R $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5 s. *sterling*, the *Tail* is 3 l. 15 s. *sterling*.

The common weights in use are the *Ganton*, *Zicoyan* and *Masi*, thus agreeing with the *English* weight *Averdupois*.

Weights in
Celebs and *Mac-*
assar.

The *Ganton* is both a weight and measure, in weight it is found to be about 5 l. *English*, and in measure about two *English* Gallons.

A *Masi* in weight is 40 *Gantons*, which is 200 l. *English*, or 80 Gallons *English*.

A *Zicoyan* is 20 *Masses* in weight, which is 4000 l. *English*, or 800 *Gantons* of this place.

To proceed to the rest of the Islands in these Seas, is a work past my skill, or I think most men else, considering the multitude thereof, the *Philippinas* being discovered by the *Spaniards* in Anno 1564, being in number 110 thousand, as some Authors report. Over against *China* are also found 7448 Islands, and about *India* 127000 great and small more, which in many places stand so nigh one to another, that they seem not only to such as are afar off to touch and to be all one firm land, but whosoever passeth between them, may with his hands touch the boughs of the trees, both on the one and on the other side. Many Commodities are found growing upon these Islands, with which the Inhabitants of many of them, maintain a Traf-

Philippinas.

The Portugals
the first Ma-
sters of the
Trade of
East-India.
1498.

stick with their Neighbours; the knowledge whereof I leave to the better experienced. Now forasmuch as *Portugals*, *Dutch*, and *English* have of late years discovered those Countreys of *India*, and that some of them have since settled themselves by Forts and Castles there: It will not be improper I should here survey their strengths and holds built for defence, and their *Factories* settled for Traffick throughout this Continent of *Asia* and the Islands thereof. The *Portugals* then were the first that brake the ice, and in Anno 1498. departing from *Lisbon*, under Command of *Vasco di Gamma*, doubled the *Cape of Bona Esperance*, which hath proved so successful to them since that time, that they have mastered, conquered and fortified themselves beyond that *Cape* in *Soffala*, *Quiloa*, *Mosambique*, *Mombasa*, and in *Ormuz* in the *Persian Gulph*, lately again lost. In *India* they have the Castles and Towns of *Diu*, *Daman*, *Basain*, *Chaul*, *Goa*, *Honor*, *Barfusa*, *Mongalor*, *Cananor*, *Cronganor*, *Cochin* and *Colan*. In *Silon* they have *Columbo*, bragging of one of the best Ports of the World; on the Coast of *Chormandel*, they hold *Negapatam* and *S. Thomas*: In *Bengala* they have *Porto Pequeno*, and *Porto Grande*, and *Serapure*; also *Serone*, *Molucca*; and some holds in the *Molucca* Islands, *Macao*, and *Nungasark* in *Japan*, and divers others; in all which they are found to be both strong, powerful, and great, and Masters of all the rich Traffick of these places, which thus for 100 years very near, they have both peaceably and quietly enjoyed at their own terms and conditions, till the *Dutch* disturbed them, who seconded them in the Trade of *India*, who were the next, who envying that this rich stream should only run his current to *Lisbon*, and that all the precious Commodities of *India* should first salute *Portugal*, set out from *Amsterdam* in Anno 1595, and have since so well played their cards, and pleaded, as some alledge, so strongly with Cannon law and steel arguments, that within 30 years they have found themselves to be Masters and Commanders in these Countreys and Seas of 28 Forts and Castles, and of 44 or 45 *Factories*, for the preservation and prosecution of their Trade and government, the names and draughts of which, some of their own Nation have published to their no little honour, and no small estimation; so that it may be imagined that their flood and the *Spaniards* ebb, will in few years bring the *Indies* to be more theirs than the *Portugals*, notwithstanding their so long possession.

The Hollanders
became Ma-
sters in 1595.

The English
Nation the
last Traders
to India, in
An. 1600.

The *English* Nation are the last and least in this Trade and discovery, for they imitating only the *Portugals* and *Dutch* in the due rules of the prosecution of a Trade, but not in the prosecution of the Natives; begun their discoveries in Anno 1600, under the Command of Sir *James Lancaster*, with four Ships, the *Dragon*, *Hector*, *Asenton* and *Susan*, whose endeavours have since by the blessing of God, and the good government of that Company so well succeeded, that they have sent forth above 30 Fleets or Voyages; and have settled their residence and *Factories* in 20 or 24 several places of note, as at *Ormuz* and *Jasques*, in the entrance of the *Persian Gulph*, under the *Persian* Monarch at *Cambaia*, *Surrat* and *Agria*, and other places in the *Great Moguls* Countrey, at *Musulapan*, *Armagon*, *Petipoly*, *Pottana*, *Siam*, and other places on the Coast of *Chormandel*, and the Continent of *Asia*: at *Achin*, *Ticko*, *Jambe* and *Prianian*, on the Island *Sumatra*, at *Bantam*, *Jacatra* and *Japarra* on the Island of *Java*, at *Socodana*, and *Beniermasa* on the Island *Borneo*; at *Mogassar* in the Island of *Celebr*, at *Pulleron* on the Island *Banda*, at *Firando* in *Japan*; and lastly in *Amboina*, *Hitto*, and other of the *Moluccoes*, which they quietly enjoyed, until the traiterous and bloody-minded *Dutch* did butcherly betray their lives, purposely to deprive them of that Trade, and so satisfy their unsatiable blood-thirstiness; as is extant by the passages of that *Act* in several Languages in the World.

These are then the only three *European* Nations that now contend and share amongst them the Traffick and Commodities of these Eastern Countreys, the *Portugals* making *Lisbon* the scale of the *East-India* Commodities; the *Hollander* making their *Amsterdam* the Staple for their parts, and the *English* *London* for their Emporium; which within these late years, notwithstanding the sundry crosses and losses, is increased to that height and eminency, that these *Merchants* do not only furnish *Baly*, but also *Constantinople*, *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, and other parts of *Turkey*, with all those *Indian* Commodities, which within less than these twenty years, they brought from thence into *England*, to the prejudice of *Syria* and *Aegypt*, and to the enstiching of the *English* Subjects in general; as hath been most judiciously and at large demonstrated by the Right Honourable Sir D.D. in several particulars; as First, by the Royal founders thereof; Secondly, by the equity and justice of the Trade; Thirdly, by the honour arising thereby to the *English* Nation, in the strength added to the Navy Royal of this Land: Fourthly, by the former fortunate success of it, and the profit that may be yet reaped thereby to the whole Kingdom, and to the fellowship of that Society; besides the increase of Mariners, and of Arts and Knowledge; Fifthly, by far discoveries and hopes of propagation of Religion in those yet Heathenish Countreys.

But leaving thus the *Indian* Islands, and the further survey thereof to those late Masters of that Trade, I will proceed in what is yet resting to pass through, as belonging to *Asia*, which are the Islands of *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*, seated in the *Mediterranean* Sea, to which I shall now hasten.

CHAP.

CHAP. CVIII.

Of Cyprus Island, and the Trade thereof.

THE Island of Cyprus is accounted also belonging unto Asia, and situated in the Syrian Sea; in length 200 Miles, in breadth 65; and is 60 Miles distant from the shore of Cilicia, and 100 from the Land of Syria.

This Island is said to afford materials to build a Ship from the Keel to the Top-Sail, and fitted for the Sea, either as a Merchants Vessel for transportation of Goods, or as a Princess for Warfare.

It affordeth also these Commodities, as Wine, Oyl, Corn, Sugars, Cottons, Honey, Wooll, Turpentine, Alum, Verdigrase, Salt, Grograms, and other Commodities.

The chief Cities of this Island are Paphos, Famagusta, Nicotia, Lescara, Salines, and some others; In which Island the English have a Factory, for the only trade of Cottons here in use; and the English Consul resident in Aleppo carrieth the title of Consul of Syria and of Cyprus, in which place he hath a Vice-Consul to supply his occasions for the preservation and maintenance of the English Trade hither, which are the only Company of Merchants called the Levant or Turkey Company, as included within their priviledges.

The Moneys of this Island current I need not mention, nor yet their Accounts, as being the Coins of the Grand Seigniors, and their Accounts kept after the same denomination as in Constantinople.

The weight in use through this Island is the Dram, 750 whereof is the Rotolo, and 100 whereof make a Cantar, which is accounted 4 per cent. greater than the common Cantar of Aleppo; and is by calculation of such as have resided there 80 ounces Averdupois, or 5 l. the Aleppo Rotolo, yielding by this computation 4 l. 13 ounces, or 77 ounces: and the Quintal or Cantar of Cyprus by this account should be 500 l. fotile; but I find some observations made, that upon some Commodities that the 100 Rotolo's of Cyprus have made in London 510 and 512 l. The Rotolo of Cyprus contains 750 drams: and the Rotolo of Aleppo is accounted 720 drams, and 62 ½ drams make 1 ounce, and 6 ½ ounces make here an Oak: But note, That the Cantar of Famagusta is 4 per cent. greater than this general Cantar of the Island, which is above 1 ½ ounce per Rotolo.

This common Cantar of Cyprus, I find thus to respond with the City of Venice, and other places.

Rotolo's 100 of Cyprus make fotile Venice 780 l. and of grofs 480 l. which by this computation should be about 522 l. English: but I imagine this is accounted the Cantar of Famagusta, which is 8 per cent. greater than that of Aleppo, which deducted, being 42 l. there remaineth 480 l. Averdupois, the weight rendred of Aleppo; so that Rotolo's 21 incirca, make 100 l. grofs, and Rotolo's 13 ½ do make 100 l. fotile, and Rotolo 1 is 7 ½ fotile, or 4 l. 8 ounces grofs of Venice weight.

Again, I find these observations made on the weights of Cyprus, for Cottons, viz. 100 Rotolo's of Cyprus Cottons hath made in Venice 750 l. which is 30 l. less than the aforefaid notes which are meant of Famagusta, and hath made in

Naples	671 l.	Genoa	710 l.
Bollonia	627 l.	Florence	656 l.
Montpelier	678 l.	Milan	678 l.
Barcelona	564 l.	Avignon	570 l.
Sevil	589 l.	Bruges	555 l.
Paris	448 l.	Rome	631 l.
Mayfelia	367 l.	London	506 l.

The truth whereof I refer to the trial of the experienced.

Measures of length are here two sorts: first, the Pico, by which is sold all woollen Cloth, and Silk accounted 26 ½ inches, and the Brace, by which is sold Linnen, being ⅞ longer than the Pico abovefaid.

The 100 Pico's rendring in Venice 125 Woollen Braces, and 116 of Silk Braces.

Wine is sold here by the Cuss, 7 Cusses make 6 Fetches of Venetians, which is a Candie Barrel; Of Wine, so that a Cuss and a half, and a Zant jarre, are of one and the same bigness.

Oyl is sold by the Rotolo, which weighs 2 ½ Oaks, which is accounted for 1000 drams, Of Oyl.

Grain is sold by a measure called the Moofe, which weigheth 40 Oaks, and 2 ½ Moofes, or 100 Of Grain. Oaks make one Staio in Venetia.

Of Salt.

Salt is sold by the *Moofe*; 1000 *Moofes* here of Salt, make 14 *Moofes* in the account of *Venetia*.

Also some Grain is sold by the *Coffino*, 100 whereof making 24 in 25 *Stera's* of *Venetia*, which is () *Eushels Englifh*.

Island *Rhodes*
feated amongst
the *Iles Archi-*
pelago.

In this part of *Asia* (following the opinion of Authors) is the Island of *Rhodes* seated, formerly the habitation of the Knights of St. *John*, now a Beyque of the *Turks*, and where for the commodiousness of the Port, there is maintained a Squadron of his Gallies yearly employed, to clear and protect those Seas: matter of Trade presenting here, I have here willingly omitted, and placed the same amongst the Islands of the *Archipelago*; to which place I refer the Reader, and who desires to see further thereof.

CHAP. CIX.

Of the Trade in general of Asia, as it is found at this day.

Of the Trade
in general of
Asia.

TO conclude then the Trade and Traffick of *Asia* in general; it is comprehended within a few principal Cities thereof: as first in the *Grand Seigneur's* Dominions in *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Balsara*, and *Baruti*, and *Damasco*: in *Persia*, Dominions, in *Sciras*, *Ormuz*, *Casbin*, *Gilan*, and *Hispahan*: and in *India* and these Coasts, at *Goa*, *Malacca*, *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Cochin*, *Calicut*, *Mesulapatan*, and the Islands of *Java*, *Japan*, *Summatra*, *Molucco's*: in *Tartaria*, in *Astraca*, *Capba*, *Sarmacand*, and *Cambalu*, &c. The *Turkish* Nation affords not many Merchants of note; yet some are found that from *Constantinople* do drive a Trade by Sea to *Venice*, *Cairo*, *Trapefond*, *Capba*, and some few other places: and some again that with Caravans by Land drive a Trade from *Aleppo*, *Damasco*, and *Egypt* to the *Red-Sea*, and to *Mecha*; but these I may more properly account *Arabians* than natural *Turks*, who in general have been esteemed in times past, and yet are more industrious and better vers'd in manual Arts, than in the mystery of Merchandizing; but now they have all well near lost that attribute, and wholly addict themselves by reason of their *Grand Seigneur's* tyranny, to no further Trade than what necessity doth for the most part compel them, therefore not much worth here further consideration.

But those several Nations inhabiting the large Coast of *India*, *Persia*, and these above-mentioned Islands, are found to be more addicted thereto and of greater eminency, and are found by their Traffick and Commerce to have raised to themselves Estates in these Countreys equal to many of our *European Dukes* and greatest *Earls*, whereof the *Gusfurats* and *Canarins*, the frugal and proper Inhabitants of *India*, are accounted the chiefest and principal, occasioned partly by their excellent subtilty in accounts and numbring, and partly by the late Navigations and Commerce of the *Europeans*, *Arabians*, and other remoter Nations amongst them, who bring them (for the most part) no other Commodity but Plate and Silver in *Rials* of $\frac{1}{2}$, which they there exchange for the rich Commodities of *India*, as their Cloves, Maces, Nutmegs, Pepper, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls, and such other the precious Wares of these Countreys.

The *Persian* Nation challenge also a large share in this Trade of *Asia*, occasioned by their excellent and industrious Fabricks, and their natural plenty of raw Silks, which from them is abundantly transported and spread over all the world, and their sumptuous adorning and curiocity of living, drawing to them by exchange the riches and Commodities of *India* and *China*, and other places.

The *Arabians* (as possessing a great part of *Asia*) may not here be omitted, amongst which are found many eminent Merchants, not only trading by Camels with Caravans from *Turkey* into *Egypt*, and other places, and into the *Red-Sea*, but also from *Aleppo* to *Babylon*, *Balsara*, and so to the *Persian Gulph*; and also by Sea, not only on the Coast of *Sindy*, *India*, *Chormandel*, *Siam*, *Pegu*, and the Islands aforesaid, where many *Mahometan Princes* are found to bear rule; but also at *Snachem*, *Melinda*, *Brava*, and *Quiloa*, and many other parts and Ports of *Africa*.

Neither amongst all these above-mentioned Nations, which are found in the general to afford Merchants of eminency and note, and to have a Countrey for particular residence to themselves, and where their Princes do bear Sovereignty, are the Nation of the *Jews* to be omitted or forgotten, who (though by the curse of the Almighty) are scattered and dispersed as it were over the face of the whole Earth, and are permitted (with some limitations and restrictions) their abode in several Countreys, paying for their liberty and freedom of residence and Commerce, both great and large annual Contributions in sundry places; yet by their ingeniousness in Trade, and their expertness in Arts, and their subtilty in the valuation of Princes Coins, and their skill in accounts, they are found in all these afore-named Coun-

Countreys to be both eminent and rich *Merchants*, trading as well by Land as by Sea through all these afore-named Countreys, and by their Craft and Art raising to themselves eminence and great Estates thereby.

I should here give a share of this *Asian Trade* to the *Chinese*, *Tartarians*, and other great Nations: but my ignorance herein doth silence me.

Therefore it shall content me to have surveyed it in the general, and to have left behind me what *Observations* I have been able to collect of the *Traffick* and *Traders* of those vast and large Territories and Countreys, knowing that their strange Customs, and the manner of their Laws and Government debars all easie access into their Dominions; and what others must not dare to see, I must not dare to offer to recount.

To conclude then, having thus run over and surveyed the general *Commerce* and *Traffick* of *ASIA*, I will now turn my self towards *EUROPE*, the last division of the World, and of this *Work*, and as the best known to us, and the best reputed of us:

EUROPE,

EUROPE,
AND THE
PROVINCES
AND
CITIES of TRADE
THEREOF.



PART OF GROEN
LAND

THE NORTH OCEAN

The Myrmonk Ocean

THE DEUCALEDONIAN

THE

OCEAN

WEST

OCEAN

THE

ATLANTICKE

SEA

THE

BARBARIE

MEDIT

PART OF



E U P R O T

Of Europe the last Division of

Europe, which I have willingly
that the Trade thereof may
should be in prerogative of wo
chants, I shew the best last, and the v

Europe then is di

- 1 Spain.
- 2 France.
- 3 Italy.
- 4 Belgia.
- 5 Germany.

The Islands of E

- 1 Greek Seas.
- 2 Egean Seas.
- 3 Cretan Seas.

Of all which in order, and of each

Of SPA

Spain, the most Western Continent
towards France, from which it is
of Pampelona on the North-west, and
The Commodities that this Countre
Liquorish, Rice, Silks, Wool, Cork, Roff
seeds, Anchoves, Soda Barillia, Figs, T
Wax, &c.

Spain is found at this day to be div
Kingdoms, viz. 1. Leon & Oviedo, 2.
7. Murtia, 8. Castile, 9. Portugal, 1
order, with their Cities of note and to
In Leon and Oviedo I find no Ci
principal, and is the Principality b
Asturias.

In Navarre is of note, the City of P
gotation.

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OF EUROPE, AND THE PROVINCES THEREOF.

CHAP. CX.

Of Europe the last Division of the World here handled, and the Kingdoms thereof.

Europe, which I have willingly omitted as last and principal, cometh now to be surveyed, that the Trade thereof may the better appear in her particular Provinces and Cities, parts, should be in prerogative of worth the chief and first; but following the custom of Merchants, I shew the best last, and the worst first.

Europe then is divided into these Provinces and Islands.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 Spain. | 6 Denmark. | 11 Hungary. |
| 2 France. | 7 Norway. | 12 Dacia. |
| 3 Italy. | 8 Sweden. | 13 Slavonia. |
| 4 Belgia. | 9 Muscovia. | 14 Grecia. |
| 5 Germany. | 10 Poland. | |

The Islands of Europe are dispersed through these Seas.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Greek Seas. | 4 Ionian Seas. | 7 British Seas. |
| 2 Egean Seas. | 5 Adriatick Seas. | 8 Northern Seas. |
| 3 Cyetan Seas. | 6 Mediterranean Seas. | |

Of all which in order, and of each of these Divisions in order.

CHAP. CXI.

Of SPAIN, and the Cities thereof.

Spain, the most Western Continent of Europe, is environed on all sides with the Seas, except Spain. towards France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenean Mountains, and the Fortrefs of Pampelona on the North-west, and Perpignan on the South-east.

The Commodities that this Countrey yields for Merchandise, are Wines, Sugars, Oils, Metals, Commodities Liquorish, Rice, Silks, Wooll, Cork, Rosin, Steel, Oranges, Limons, Raisins, Almonds, &c. *Annies of Spain.* seeds, Anchoves, Soda Barillia, Figs, Tunny-fish, Iron, Shumack, Saffron, Soap, Coriander, Hony, Wax, &c.

Spain is found at this day to be divided into twelve Provinces, which formerly were petty Kingdoms, viz. 1. Leon & Oviedo, 2. Navarre, 3. Corduba, 4. Galicia, 5. Biscay, 6. Toledo, 7. Murtia, 8. Castile, 9. Portugal, 10. Valentia, 11. Catalonia, 12. Aragon. Of which in order, with their Cities of note and traffick.

In Leon and Oviedo I find no City of Trade memorable, the City of Leon being the principal, and is the Principality belonging to the Princes of Spain, under the name of *Leon P. Oviedo 2.* Asturias.

In Navarre is of note, the City of Pampelona, famous for her Fortification, and not for her Negotiation. *Navarre 2.*

Y

Corduba

Corduba 4.

Corduba is accounted the most fertile soil of all Spain, and hath Corduba for a principal City, from whence cometh that excellent Cordovan Leather, known to us. 2. Marchena, a principal breeder of the best Genets in Spain: also 3. Medina Sidonia, whose Duke was principal Commander of that pretended Invincible Armado 1588. Also Lucardi Barameda, a great Haven-town, Xeres, which yields the Wines known, Sherry Sacks, because the Spaniards are found to pronounce *x as sh* in English: and also Sevil, which requireth (according to my Method) for her worth and eminency of Trade a Chapter by it self.

CHAP. CXII.

Of Sevil, and the Trade thereof.

SEVIL is accounted the fairest City of all Spain, in compass six miles, invironed with beautiful Walls, and adorned with many stately buildings; as Palaces, Churches, and Monasteries; one whereof is endowed with 25000 Crowns annual rent. The River *Batis* divides it into two parts, yet joyned by a stately Bridge: from hence the Spaniards set out towards the Western India, and hither return again to unlade the riches of those Western parts of the World, which principally are found to be Silver, Tobacco, Ginger, Cottons, Sugars, Brasil, and Ferinand Bucquewood, and some Drugs. Here is 30000 Genets maintained continually for the King of Spain his service; and the Trade of this place is of that greatness, that some are of opinion, the Customs of this Town only is worth unto the King half a million of Gold yearly; and the Archbishop of Sevil is held so rich, that his rent amounts to 100000 Crowns yearly, and hath under his Jurisdiction 2000 small Villages, and consequently in his whole Diocese 2000 Benefices, besides Frieries, Nunneries and Hospitals, and esteemed the next in degree to him of Toledo: the rarities of this place I willingly omit as well known to our Nation.

Accounts kept in Sevil and Madera.

In Sevil, Madera, &c. the Merchants keep their Accounts by Marvedies, of which 375 are esteemed to make a Ducate of Exx^o 11 Rials, every Rial being 37 Mal, and so is but 374 Mal. But our English there resident keep their Accounts in Rials of 34 Mal. the Rial.

Their current monies are these.

Coins of Sevil

A Ducate of Gold of Sevil is worth 375 Marvedies accounted 5s. 6d. ster.

A Rial of Castile is worth in Sevil 34 Marvedies, and is so worth throughout all Spain, which is accounted 6d. Sterling money.

A Dobra current is worth of Carlin money $\frac{1}{2}$ Marvedies; every 1000 Dobras are 80 V. 888 Marvedies, and is accounted in Merchandize 71 Mar. and is worth in Valentia at even hand 4 Sold. 7 Den. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Valentia money without charges of Exch.

A Dobra of Castile is worth 375 Marvedies, or is as above a Ducate of Gold.

A Castilian of Merchandize is worth 485 Marvedies, about 7s. ster. Vide monies in Castile current in all Spain.

Exchanges in Sevil.

Their Exx^o are made upon the imaginary Ducate of 375 Mar. payable in banco with five per centum, which is the Banco's salary, or without the Banco to be paid without the same; and this Ducate is commonly termed Ducato de Oro, or de Pefo; and is worth, as above, 375 Marvedies. In Sevil they make their payments as following, if you say in Ducate di Oro, or de Castilia upon Banco, those are then paid in Banco without loss at all; but if you say to be paid in so many Ducates Doro in Pistolets forth of Banco, they will pay in the said money; but if it be said to pay in Carlins, it will cost $\frac{1}{2}$, and sometime $\frac{1}{4}$ per centum loss. But because I have at large in the Tract of Exchanges in the Chapters 294 and 426 treated of the Exchange of this place, therefore I will (to avoid repetition) refer the Reader therunto for further and ampler satisfaction.

Weights of Sevil.

There is used in Sevil three Weights or Kintars: as first, the smaller which comprehends 112 l. of four Roves of 28 pound a Rove.

The next is of 120 l. of four Roves of 30 l. to a Rove.

The last is the great, of 144 l. of 4 Roves of 36 l. a Rove, which last is accounted the common Kintar of Sevil, upon which these observations have been made; which for the certainty I refer to trial:

100 l. in Sevil have been found to make in	London	102 l.
	Marselia	113
	Venetia Soile	152
	Venetia Gross	96
	Sicilia	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Lisbon	90 $\frac{1}{2}$

Florence

Florence	129½
Antwerp	98
Lions	97
Dantzick	117
Genoa Gross	100

Wool of Sevil is commonly here bought about Michaelmas, and they pay ready money, at Spanish wooll, Christmas, and have from March to May for payment of the rest, of which here is great quantity provided.

Silk is bought at Almeria, commonly worth 28 *Pesanti* the *l. Morisco*, which is 18 s. *Florence*, for which place it is bought, and this it will cost 1020 *Mar.* the said pound which is 30 *Rials*, which is performed between June and October, the best time being from July to August by reason of the heat; for after that the weight of Silk will increase.

And as for other Commodities here found besides Wool and Silk, it cannot properly be said to be the Commodities of the place, but for the most are comprehended under the natural Commodities imported from the West-Indies, of which this is the principal Port and Scale in Europe, and as a Countrey entirely challenged by the Spaniards.

Their common Measure in Sevil is the *Vare*, which hath been observed,

Measures of Sevil.

The 100 Vares to make in	London	ells	74
	Anvers		123
	Frankford		154
	Dantzick		102
	Vienna		107
	Lions	a.	75
	Paris	al.	70
	Genoa	Pal.	336
	Romen	al.	74
	Lisbon	V.	74
	Madera	Br.	76
	Venecia		133
	Lucca		148
	Florence		151
	Millan		170

Oyl is bought here by the *Rove*, 64 *Roves* is in Venecia one *Miera*, 40 or 41 *Roves* make a *Of Oyl*, Pipe, a *Rove* is 8 *Somer*, a *Somer* is 4 *Quartiles*, and a *Quartile* is ¼ of a *Stoop* of Antwerp, and 2 Pipes or 81 *Roves* is 25 or 26 *Florence Barrels*, or 252 Gall. Gallons of English measure, but Sevil Gage is accounted but of these Pipes 236 Gallons, at 118 Gallons the Pipe.

Corn is measured and sold by the *Cassé*, which is 28 *Staas* of Florence, and makes *Bushels* Of Corn: English ()

Note, that St. Lucar is the Sea-Port of this City, whereto all Ships of burthen do first come S. Lucar, and there lade and unlade, and where the Officers of the Custom-house do come aboard to take notice of the Goods both landed and laden for the City of Sevil, where the Custom-house is.

The Customs of Sevil are great, and arise upon some Goods to 10, 15, 20, and upon most Customs of to 25 per cent, which I must refer to the better experienced; only it is noted by some, that have treated of the Kings of Spain's Revenues, that the Custom-house yearly of this City doth yield him, as I said before, half a Million of Gold.

To proceed, in the precinct of Corduba lies Andalusia, wherein I find Sevil to be seated. Andalusia, Secondly Granada, wherein the City of Granada, Malaga, and Almeria, principal Cities are situated: And lastly, Extremadura, wherein I find only Merida for a City of note, but not Malaga, of Trade: therefore a word of the two former, Granada and Malaga, better known to the English.

CHAP. CXIII.

Of Granado, and the Trade thereof.

Granado is the ordinary Parliament and Court of Justice for all the Southern parts of Spain, as Valladolid is for the North; and therefore it may be imagined *Where Law-yers are found to abound, little Trade is commonly concurrent*: it is of it self a stately Town, and curiously built all of Free-stone; it is fenced with a strong Wall, having twelve Gates, and 130 Turrets; the Palace of the late Moorish Kings is the prime and most magnificent building of this City, it is seated within the Land, and hath Motril for the next Port, the neighbourhood of Almeria and Malaga, both Maritime Ports, hinder much the Trade thereof, therefore I shall insist the lesser upon the Trade of this City, which principally depends upon the *Raw Silk* made here, and upon the *Fabricks* wrought thereof.

Weights used
in Granado.

The *Weights* here used is the *Canter* of 100 l. which hath been observed by some *English* to make 118 l. *Averdupois*, and by some *Venetians* to have made there 111 l. *Gross*, and 175 l. *Sotile*.

The Measure is as at Malaga.

CHAP. CXIV.

Of Malaga, and the Trade thereof.

Malaga is seated on the *Mediterranean* shore, abounding in *Raisins* and *Wines* that are known by that name, and thence vented to our colder Climate, which makes this Town famous for its plenty therein; where touching *Anno* 1617. I noted this observation, their *Moneys* are general with all Spain, the principal being

Coins in Ma-
laga.

A *Rial*, which is 34 *Marvedies*, and is 6 d. sterling.

Customs of
Malaga.

A *Pistole* of Gold is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rials*, and the double being 47 *Rials*.

Their *Customs* upon *Merchandise* here differ; for *Sugar*, *Almonds*, *Wine*, and *Oyls* are found to pay *Custom* outwards—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Cochineal, and other such fine *Commodities*—10.

All *Commodities* which are found to issue out else—5.

All *Commodities* transported from Port to Port—2.

Weights of
Malaga.

Their *Weights* is the 100 l. divided into four parts of 25 l. which they call the *Roue*, and every pound is 16 ounces, and 1 ounce makes 16 drams, and each dram 28 grains: and this 100 l. or *Kintar* hath been found to make 112 l. 5 ounces *English*; but yet I find some that have made observations upon this place alledge, That the 100 l. of Malaga will yield in London 105 l.

Measures of
Malaga.

Their measure of length is a *Vare*, which is 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by Rule.

Their liquid Measure for *Wine* and *Oyl* is a *Roue*, and divided into 8 *Sombres*: 25 *Roues* makes a *Pipe*, and is 100 Gallons *English*.

Of Corn.

Their Grain Measure is a *Hanock*, and is divided into twelve *Almodos*; this *Hanock* is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Bushel* and twelve Gallons *English*, which weigheth by heap 144 l. and by stroak 29 l. *English*.

Almeria.

Note; That *Almeria* agreeth in *Weights* and *Measures* with *Malaga* above-named.

Galicia.

In *Galicia*, I find only *St. James* of *Compostella* famous for the Sepulchre of *St. James*, which is worshipped with incredible devotion; *Baiona*, commonly called the *Groine*, where to some Trade is driven by the Merchants of *England*, principally of *Bristol*, which I briefly thus anatomize.

Q. Baiona.

The *Coins* are the same, as used throughout Spain. Here is in use two *Quintals*, the one proper to *Iron*, which is in London 122 l. and the other called the *Sutle Quintal*, which is 108 l. and the Measure here in use is as in *Bilboa* following.

Biscay, and the
Trade thereof.

In *Biscay*, I find *Bilboa* and *St. Sebastians*, two noted Towns of Trading, much frequented by Merchants, whereupon I have gathered these Observations of the Trade of these places.

Weights of
Bilboa.

The *Coins* are here current with all Spain, which is a *Spanish Rial*, distinguished into white *Quarties*, four to a *Rial*, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ black *Quarties* to a single *Rial*, and accounted by 34 *Marvedies* to the said *Rial*.

There is here in use two *Quintars*, the one proper to the *Iron* here made, which produceth in London 158 l. and the other being the *Sutle* 100 l. produceth here about 111 to 112 l.

Their Measure here of length is the *Vare*; 100 yards is here 109 *Vares*, and the 100 *Flemish* Measures of Ells, whereby Bays are bought in England, is here 80 *Vares*. Measures of Bilbao.

Corn is here sold by the *Hanega*, and five *Hanegas* have been observed to make a *Quarter* English.

The Customs here are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum, and valued as they shall be sold, and not paid till Customs of Bilbao. sold: but note, That no Commodities pay here any Custom but what is either to be eaten, drunken, or burned: and if a Merchant hap to make a bad debt of above 500 l. the Custom thereof is not paid at all.

In Toledo is the City of Toledo, famous for its Archbishoprick, whose Rents look as high as 300000 Crowns yearly; it is seated in the centre of Spain, but of no great consequence in matter of Trade, known to us, as improper for the same by its situation, being an In-land City, and over-traded by Churchmen. Toledo

In Murcia there are three Towns of note, Murcia the first, as principal of the Province; Cartagena the second, as having a most excellent Haven, and agreeing in Weights and Measures with Alicant; that is the third, that hath choice Wines and good Trading by its commodious situation. Of the two former I cannot say much: in the latter having lived some years, I observed these Rules in the course and Trade of the place. Murcia. Cartagena.

CHAP. CXV.

Of Alicant, and the Trade thereof.

Alicant, seated on the Mediterranean Shore, as Malaga, Almeria, and Cartagena are, is of late years become (by reason of its commodious Road) to be the Scale of the City of Valentia, where the principal Merchants thereof reside, and have here their Factors and Respondents that negotiate their Affairs for them: it affords Wines, Raisins, Licorin, Soda Barilla, Bass ropes, Soaps, hence called Alicant Soaps, Aniseeds, and such. Alicant, and the Trade thereof.

The Moneys are those of Valentia, see there farther.

Merchants keep their Accounts here in Livers, Solds and Deniers; twelve Deniers make a Soldo, twenty shillings a Liver, which is accounted to be five shillings sterl. as the Soldo threepence, and the Denier a farthing. Coins Alicant. Accounts kept.

Their known great Weights is a Cargo, which is 10 Roves of 24 l. and of 36 l. to Weights of the Rove: the Rove of 24 l. being 18 ounces, and the Rove of 36 l. being twelve ounces, by which is sold Pepper, Rice, Almonds, Cloves, Spices, and other Commodities of value. Weights of Alicant.

All gross Commodities are weighed by 24 l. to the Rove, and four to the Quintal, the Cargo making 280 l. Averdupoi, and the Quintal making 96 l. in England.

All Sugars, Drugs, and Tin, is weighed by a small Quintal, which is 120 l. of twelve ounces to the pound, which is about 18 or 20 per centum, less than the English 112 l.

Soda Barilla carried hence to Venetia to make Glasses, and to Marselia to make hard Soap, hath been found to make a Cantar 133 lib. of Provence: but because this diversity of Weights may seem troublesome to be understood, observe this general Rule, 96 l. of 18 ounces is 144 l. of 12 ounces, and is the great Quintal; 80 l. of 18 ounces is 120 l. of twelve ounces, and is the small Quintal; the difference found is 16 l. of 18 ounces per libram, and 24 l. of twelve ounces l. from the great to the small Quintal. A general rule in Alicant Weights.

Their common Measure is the *Vare*, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ less than the English yard.

Their Wine Measure is a Cantaro, which is about 12 quarts English. Measures of Alicant.

Their Corn Measure is a Cassise, about 3 bushels English.

Their Custom is 11 Deniers per centum Liver, which is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and is payable 8 Deniers to the Duties, and 3 Deniers Sisa, which is paid as well by the buyer as the seller, and as often as any goods are either bought, sold, or bartered, so often is the said Custom paid by buyer and seller 9 per cent. see Valentia farther. Custom.

The next is Castile, the most prevalent Province of all Spain, and whence the Spaniards entitle themselves Castilians, and to which all the other are united, either by conquest or intermarriages; it is divided into the New and Old, in which is first the City of Segovia, whence comes our fine Segovia Cloth, made by Wools that first had their original from our English Sheep. Secondly, Valladolid, an University, which yields no Commodity but English Valladolid. Papiistical Fugitives. Next Burges, famous as contending with Toledo for the Primateship of Spain. Next Salamanca, the most Famous Academy of all Spain; these are in Old Castile. Salamanca. In New Castile are found these Cities; first Madrid, the Seat of the Kings of Spain, and from a little Village become a populous and large City: Secondly, Alcala: Thirdly, Acanara: And lastly the Escorial, built by Philip the Second, and which cost four Millions the Structure. In this Madrid. Alcala. Escorial.

this Tract, I have not observed any eminent City of Trading, yet because the whole Countrey of Spain in general hath in many things a dependency upon the rules and orders in matter of Trade belonging hereunto; I will therefore, to shorten my work, as well in the succeeding as in some preceding Towns, give you a Touch of the Trade hereof under the Title of *Madrid or Castile*.

CHAP. CXVI.

Of Madrid in Castile, and the Trade thereof.

castilia, and the Trade thereof.

Coins of Castilia.

Quento.

Exchanges in castilia.

Fairs of Castilia.

The payments.

Portugal.

Commodities of Portugal.

THE general Coins of Castile I account as the general Coins passing throughout Spain, which is to be considered when I treat of the Trade of any City under the subjection of the King of Spain.

In the then Court of Spain, being commonly in Madrid in Castilia, the Ducate is worth 375 Marvedies, and is called by some a *Dobra of Castile*.

A *Castiliano* is worth 485 Marvedies.

A Florin of Castile is worth 265 Marvedies, almost four shillings sterling.

A Ducate Count or Quento of Marvedies is a million,

A Count or Quento of Marvedies is Ducates $2666\frac{2}{3}$, and a *Dobra* it is worth $2739\frac{1}{11}$ Dobras, which is sterling 733 l. 6 s. 8 d.

A Rial single of Castile is worth 34 Marvedies, which is 6 d. sterling.

A Quento of Marvedies is worth 3258 Rials and 3 Marvedies.

A Crown of Castile is worth 323 Marvedies, but of them you need not make payment but of 600 only.

The Ducate of Spain hath 11 Rials of Plate, and every Rial, as I said before, 34 Marvedies, and every Ducate 374 Marvedies, which is 5 s. 6 d. English, the Rial 6 d. and the Marvedies less than our farthing: the single Pistolet of Gold is 11 Rials $\frac{1}{2}$ being 400 Marvedies, which is according to 6 d. a Rial 5 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Esterling.

In Castilia they that give money upon Exchange, do agree to be paid in Ducates of Gold, or their worth in Gold or Silver; for if they should not do so, they should be paid in base money, which would prove to be more than five per cent. loss. The orders of the Fairs in Castile are thus.

The first is the Fair of May, and is made in Medina del Campo, and begins the first of June, and lasteth 50 days.

The second is the Fair of August, and is made in Medina de Riosecco, and begins the first of August, and lasteth 30 days.

The third is the Fair of October, made in Medina del Campo, and begins the first of November, lasting 50 days.

The fourth is the Fair of Villa Lion, begins the first day of Lent, and lasteth twenty days, but is no Fair of Exchange; the time expired, there may no Goods be sold, nor payments made upon pain of forfeiture of the Goods and Moneys. And it is to be noted, that the Letters be there fifteen days before the time.

The payments upon all the Fairs they make in Banco, not saying forth, and they are to remit in Ducates de Oro, in Oro largo, and forth of Banco; where they say forth of Banco and for ready money, there is gotten thereby one per cent. and when they say Ducates of Gold, or the worth, it is understood in Marvedies, 375 for a Ducate, and when they say forth of the Fair, it is understood for ready money; and this shall suffice to have said of Castilia in general: and as for the custom and manner of their Exchanges here practised, see the Chapter 426, of the Exchanges of Spain, at the end of this Tract.

In Portugal, once a Famous Kingdom, (and the rather for the fortunate discoveries made in the Eastern Indies by the Inhabitants) there is many fair Towns of Trading, but all of them giving precedency to Lisbon, the Metropolis of this Kingdom; I shall willingly therefore omit the rest, and inlarge my self thereupon: The general commodities this Countrey abounds in are these, Honey, Wine, Oyl, Alum, Fruits, Fish, white Marble, Salt, &c. and those many other Commodities, that it is now in great abundance found to yield, are the proper Commodities of the East-Indies, such as are Pepper, Cloves, Sugars, Nutmegs, Ginger, Cottons, Callicoes, the Gems of India, the Spices and Drugs of Arabia, and the Silks and Fabricks of Persia and China, which though here to be had, yet I have here omitted the mentioning, as not being the native Commodities of Portugal.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXVII.

Of Lisbon, and the Trade thereof.

L Lisbon is accounted to be seven miles in compass, and to contain 20000 families, having 67 Towers upon the Walls, and 22 Gates to the Sea-ward, and 16 to the Continent: it is seated upon the River *Tagus*, accounted most famous and commodious for Traffick and Commerce, from hence the *Portugals* set out to the *East-Indies*, and hither do return again with all those *Spices*, *Drugs*, and other the rich Merchandize, which *East-India*, *Arabia*, *Persia* and *China* do afford: at the entrance of the River *Duero* stands *Porto* also, a Town of good Trade, where the Gallies used in times past to land the Merchandise, and therefore is called *Porta Galliarum*, by which means some Authors do infer the whole Countrey took its name of *Portugal*. But to proceed to *Lisbon*, I will note what I have observed thereupon in matter of Traffick according to my proposed Theme.

The Coins in *Portugal* found current are these:

A *Croisado* of Gold, is worth 400 *Reas*.

A *Ducate* of *Portugal* is 10 *Reals*, which is 400 *Reas*, which is five shillings sterl.

A *Rial* is 40 *Res* or 6 d. sterling, a mill *Res* is 22 *Rials*.

A *Testoon* is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rials*, or 100 *Res*, or 15 d. sterling.

A *Vintin* is 20 *Res*, or 3 d. sterling.

A *Mirle* of Gold is 1000 *Res*, which is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *ducates*.

A single *Rial* Spanish, is 2 *Vintins*, or 4 *Res*.

Their *Weights* are these, a small and a great, the great *Cantar* is divided into four *Roves*, and each *Root* is 32 *Reals*, which is 128 l. at 14 ounces per l. which hath been found to make in *Portugal*. *Florence* 149 l. their small *Quintar* for *Pepper* and *Ginger* is near 112 l. *English*, the *Rove* or *quartern* is 28 l. the great *Quintal* holdeth 15 in 16 per cent. more than the *English* 112 l.

The *King* hath a *Quintar* for his *Contractation-house* to sell the *Spices* of *India*, by which is 150 l. of *Florence*, and is about 114 l. *English*, the great *Cantar* of *Lisbon* making in *Florence* 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 130 l. *English*, but all fine Goods is by custom of the place to be sold by the said *Kings-Beam*.

These Observations upon 100 l. small of *Lisbon*, have been made in and yield.

The 100 l. small of <i>Lisbon</i> doth yield in	<i>London</i>	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ li.
	<i>Marselia</i>	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
	<i>Vonctia</i> sotile.....	168 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	<i>Vonctia</i> gros.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	<i>Sicilia</i>	63 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	<i>Florence</i>	149 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	<i>Antwerp</i>	107 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	<i>Lions</i>	119 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	<i>Sevil</i>	110 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	<i>Dantzick</i>	130 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	<i>Genoa</i>	162.
	<i>Aleppo</i>	23 <i>Rials</i> .
	<i>Aleppo</i> Silk.....	24, 6.
	<i>Irip. Soria</i>	27, 6.
	<i>Irip. Barbaria</i>	98 l.
	<i>Baruti</i>	22.
	<i>Alex. Zera</i>	51, 3.
	<i>Alex. Forsia</i>	117, 6.
	<i>Scio</i>	102, 10.
	<i>Constantinople</i>	93, 6.
	<i>Rhodes</i>	20, 7.
	<i>Acra</i>	18, 3.
	<i>Babylonia</i>	15, 10 Ms.
	<i>Balsera</i>	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ms.
	<i>Ormus</i>	113.

Which for trial I refer to the experience.

Their Measures of length, dry and liquid here used are these; first, their Measure of *Cloth* is the *Coveda*, which is near $\frac{1}{2}$ of an *English* Yard; but the Measure *Linen* is the *Vare*, and is an *El*, less nail of the *English* measure, by which may be made the computation for other Countreys, and by some found to be 8 per centum less.

The

Of Corn in
Portugal.

The Measure of Corn is the *Alquier*, three *Alquiers* is a bushel, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ is 8 Gallons *Winchester* Measure, and five *Alquiers* is a *Hannep* of *Spanish* Measure.

Of Salt in
Portugal.

The Measure of Salt is called the *Muy*, and 60 *Alquiers* makes a *Muy*, and 2 *Muyes* and 15 *Alquiers* is a Tun of *Bristol water-measure*, which is 10 Gallons *Winchester*, and 40 of those Measures do make a Tun.

Note, that $4 \frac{1}{2}$ *Alquiers* of *Lisbon* make a *Fanega* or *Hannep* in *Andalusia*, by some observations, which *Fanega* is 2 *Staios* and somewhat more of *Florence*, in such manner that a *Stαιο* of *Florence* may be accounted half a *Fanega*, and an *Alquier* of *Lisbon* may be accounted half a *Stαιο* of *Florence*, which makes () Gal. Eng.

Customs of
Lisbon.

The Customs is inwards 23 per centum, that is, to the *Decima* 10 per cent. to the *Sisa* 10 per cent. and to the *Consolado* 3 per cent. and the Customs outwards is onely 3 per centum.

Observations
upon the dry
Measures of
Lisbon.

These observations have been also made upon Measures of this place; 22 *Alquiers* of *Lisbon* have made in *Sicilia* upon Corn 1 general *Salmò*, *Alquiers* $3 \frac{1}{2}$ have made in *Marselia* one *Mina*; and it is to be understood, that the *Muy* of Corn and Salt are all alike, but that there is given one in 24 more upon Salt, because the Salt loseth and not the Corn. The Tun of Wine in *Lisbon* is 52 *Almudin*, and one *Almudin* is 13 *Cbanate*, &c. which is in England () Gallons.

Valentia.

The next Province is *Valentia*, giving name, or taking it from a City of the same name, the principal of this Province which is seated some two miles from the Sea, where there is found an open Road called *La Grevo*, and not capable of great Ships, nor indeed safe for Ships of any noted burthen, therefore is *Alicant* become the principal Scale for this City; in which place having resided for some time Anno 1617. I shall touch the Trade thereof as observed by me in those days.

CHAP. CXVIII.

Of Valentia, and the Trade thereof.

Valentia and
the Trade
thereof.

VALENTIA, the principal City of the Province of *Valentia*, giveth Rules to all the adjoining places, as well for matter of Trade as Judicature, wherein is vented yearly great quantity of Pepper, Tin, Lead, Baies, Linneus, Fish, as Pilchards, Herrings, and Newland fish, and such other like Commodities, having their *Moneys* current, *Weights* and *Measures* as followeth.

Coins of
Valentia.

A *Liver* of *Valentia* is worth 20 *Sold.* of that money, and is 5 s. *Sterling*.

A *Ducate* of Gold is 21 *Sold.* of the said money.

A *Castiliano* is 27 *Sold.* and 4 *Deniers* of the same money.

A *Liver* of *Valentia* is worth 365 *Marvedies* of *Castilia*, and changing them at *Naples* for *Valentia* 18 *sold.* 4 *Deniers*, which with the charges comes even, because a *Ducate* of *Carlins* is worth at *Naples* after the rate of *sold.* 18 *Den.* $3 \frac{1}{2}$, and this because your money is at 15 per centum.

Their greatest money is a piece of 6 *sold.* which is three *Rials* *Castile*, then have they three *sold.* which $1 \frac{1}{2}$ *Rials*, and the half of three *sold.* which is 18 *Deniers*, which is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ *sold.* every *soldo* is 12 *Deniers*, and 24 *Deniers* is a *Rial* *Castiliano*, which is 6 d. *Sterl.*

Accounts in
Valentia.

Their Accounts are kept by *Livers*, *Sold.* and *Deniers*. 12 *Deniers* accounted to a *sold.* and 20 *sold.* to a *Liver*, which is 10 *Rials* *Castile*, 50 *souls* *French* and 5 s. *sterl.*

Weights of
Valentia.

The *Weights* are these and thus distinguished.

The greatest *Weight* is a *Cargo* or *Load*, which is 360 l. of *Valentia*, and hath been found to encrease 3 or 4 per centum after the *Weight* of *Florence*. This *Cargo* is accounted to be 12 *Rovers* as well of fine as gross goods; a *Rove* *futtle* being 30 l. and by this *Weight* is weighed Corn, Sugar, Oil, Spice, and other fine goods.

Cargo fine.
Ditto gross.

A *Rove* *Gross* is 36 l. and by this is weighed Wool, and such other gross goods.

A *Quintar* as well the small as great is four *Rovers*, which makes 120 l. of fine goods and 144 l. of gross goods, in which observe this true Rule for all the *Weights* of *Valentia*.

Note in
weights.

98 l. of 18 ounces to the l. is 144 l. of 12 ounces to a pound, and is accounted the great *Kintar*, and

80 l. of 18 ounces to the l. is 120 l. of 12 ounces per l. the small *Cantar*: so that the difference is 16 l. of 18 ounces, and 24 l. of twelve ounces from the great to the small; and these two *Weights* have been observed to yield in other Cities of Trade after this manner.

100 l. Sistle doth produce the first Row. 100 l. Gross doth pro- duce in the second	Sistle l.	Gross l.
	London	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 115 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Marselia	107 — 128
	Venetia sotile	140 — 168
	Sicilia	54 — 64
	Lisbon	84 — 102
	Florence	122 — 147
	Antwerp	92 — 110
	Lions	101 — 122
	Sevil	94 — 113
	Dantzick	110 — 133
	Malaga	26 Rials — 31 Rials
	Barcelona	104 l. — 125 l.
	Majorque	102 — 124
	Paris	102 — 124
	S. Maloes	105 — 128
	Aleppo	19 6 Rials — 23 4
	Tripoli Syria	23 4 Rials — 24 9
	Barni	18 8 — 22 4
	Alexand. zera	44 5 — 53 2
	Scio	87 6 — 105
	Constantinople	79 — 95
	Rhodes	17 — 21
	Genoa	133 — 163

Their Measures are these following :

Four Palms of Valentia make a *Vare*, which is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ Braces of Florence, and is $\frac{1}{4}$ parts of Measures of an English Yard ; 100 Vares after this account may be in London 83 in 85 Yards. Valentia.

Corn is sold by the *Cassfo* in Valentia, which is twelve *Barfellas* which weigh $10 \frac{1}{2}$ Roves Of Corn; of 36 l. la Rove of twelve ounces per l. which is in Florence $7 \frac{1}{2}$ Staios, and 37 *Barfellas* is there 24 Staios, which is a Mayo, *Barfellas* 17 making a general *Salmo* in Sicilia; and is of the measure of Corn in England () Gallons.

Salt is also sold by the *Cassfo*, which weighs 18 l. of the Gross weight of Valentia, Of Salt eight *Cassfes* making one *Modino* in Juice, and one *Cassfe* making 3 buthels English.

Wine is sold by the *Cantaro*, which is a pitcher, and contains twelve quarts of Of Wines. English Measures : Note, that 1480 *Salms* of Wheat in Sicilia have made in Valentia 1840 *Saffci*.

This Country affords, as I said before, hard Soap commonly worth 80 Rials a *Quintar*, rising Commodities and falling as Oyls are in request. of Valentia.

Aniseeds are worth about 24 Rials the Rove, and daily is transported for France and England.

Barillia is used in making Glasses, and hard Soaps; and worth 16 to 18 Rials per centum.

Raisins of Denia, a small Village, anciently a famous Town of this Province; not so well Denia, esteemed as Malaga Fruit, is sold here at 18 Rials per cent. and I have paid here for a whole Ships lading of 200 Tuns, Anno 1618, 24 Rials per cent. proving commonly best when dearest.

Almonds are here also plenty, worth commonly twelve Ducates a Cargo, which is 220 l. English which 280 l.

Customs here paid is 9 per cent. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ by the buyer, and $4 \frac{1}{2}$ by the seller, and as often Customs in as any Commodity is bought or sold, so often is this Custom paid, being 8 Deniers Du- Valentia. ana and 3 Deniers Sisa; and if any Goods come in to be shipped out again, (commonly called a *Transito*) the general Duty of four Deniers per l. is only paid and no more.

Their payments in Customs and all other ways are in Valentia money, and worth 3 per cent. to be converted into Spanish Rials.

There is also a Duty called a *Mottabecos*, which is a pound of Pepper on each *Quintar*, and so upon other fine Goods: and this is as much as I remember needful in this argument, and so I will proceed to the next Province which is Catalonia; and as for the Exchanges here practised, see farther in the 291 and 426 Chapters.

In Catalonia is only famous, the City of Barcelona the principal of this Province, where Catalonia having good cause of the remembrance of my being here, by reason of my imprisonment in the

the *Inquisition*, Anno 1618. I must according to my *Method* afford the Cities Traffick, a note of observation, in acknowledgment of their love and pains in my *Release*; moved thereto, partly by the affection I had gained with many the chief *Merchants*, but especially lest the same might deter other *English* from coming to traffick and inhabit amongst them, and furnish their necessities with *English Commodities* which they seem much to desire, and oftentimes much stand in need of.

CHAP. CXIX.

Of Barcelona, and the Trade thereof.

Barcelona.

Barcelona is seated on the *Mediterranean* shore, and entering into that Gulph which is so terrible to Navigators. In these parts called *The Gulph of Lions*, it hath a reasonable commodious and safe *Harbour*, and the Citizens do winterly enlarge and lengthen the same by adding to their Mould, that Ships of burthen may come within the same: what I observed here Anno 1618. I will briefly declare.

Coins in Barcelona.

Their *Money* current in Merchandise, besides the *Rial* of *Castile*, is a *Liver* which passeth here at 20 *fold*. and a *Ducate* of Gold of *Castile* is worth 24 *fold*. of the said *money*, and the *foldo* is twelve *Deniers* of that *money*, wherein they are found to keep their *Accounts*.

Weights in Barcelona.

Their *Cantar* is a 100 *l.* which is *English* 92 *l.* or thereabouts, and hath made by observation

In	Florence	123 <i>l.</i>
	Genoa	130
	Valentia	106
	Marfelia	104
	Venetia Sotle	140

Measures of length.

Their *Measure* is a *Can* consisting of eight *Palms*, and hath been found to make three *Braces* in *Florence*, and in *England* found to produce 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Yards English*, and in *Naples* hath been found to make 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Palms*.

Of Corn:

Corn is sold by a *Measure* called the *Quarter*, one *Salmo* is four *Quarters*, sold always free of all *Customs*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Quarters* making a *Cargo* or load, which is accounted 360 *las* is that *Cargo* mentioned aforegoing in *Valentia*.

Wools are sold by the *Rove*, which is 30 *l.* making 26 *l.* of *Venetia* gross, whither the same is commonly transported, and in *Florence* 36 *l.*

All gross Goods are sold by the *Cargo*, accounted 3 *Kintars*, which is 440 *l.* *sutle* of *Venetia*, and 278 *l.* gross there, which is 372 *l.* in *Florence*, and hath been found to make *English* 300 *l.* *Averdupois*.

Tortosa.

In this Province lyeth also *Tortosa* a fine small City, but the principal of the Inhabitants being accounted as *Moors*, were some years before my being here banished this Country, and therefore most places lie waste, and many Villages are here along found without Inhabitants and the grounds to want labourers.

Aragon.

The next Province is *Aragon*, wherein is *Tarragon*, a fine and handsome City, but by the banishment of many of the Inhabitants, as above is said, now made poor: in my being there in 1618. I found it most to consist in making of *Silk*, here bought and carried to *Valentia* to be wrought: The principal City hereof is *Saragosa*, which should challenge a more particular relation, as being commodiously seated for Traffick on the banks of the River of *Ebro*, but being an University, it were too great an honour for an inland Town to produce famous *Scholars* and eminent *Merchants*; yet in the current *Coins*, it is observed to rule as in *Valentia*: and because there is found practised here a great *Exchange*, I have inserted the same by it self, Chapter 292 in the end of this *Treat*, with all circumstances thereunto appertaining. And these are all the principal Cities of Traffick found at this day comprised within the Kingdom of Spain,

Saragosa.

CHAP. CXX.

Of the Weights and Measures of Spain reduced to the English hundred.

THE principal Cities of Spain and Portugal thus surveyed; it will not be unworthy our observation, first to see how the *Weights and Measures* of some other lesser Cities here omitted concur with the *Weights and Measures* of England, and then take a general view of the Trade which is in general found in the compass of those Kingdoms, now united and subject to the Crown of Castilia. First then, to begin with the *weights* of Spain and Portugal, I will reduce them to the *futtle* 100 l. of London, which by observation hath been found to make in

Weights of Spain reduced to the 100 l. of England.

Sevil 108 l. by { great Quintar of 144 l. of four Roves of 36 l.
smaller Quintar of 112 l. of 4 Roves of 28 l.
lesser Quintar of 120 l. of 4 Roves of 30 l.
Granado and Almeria bona } 104 l. is the pound of 16 ounces.
89 l. is of Silk and Copper of 18 ounces.
52 l. great weight for Flesh 32 ounces.
Castilia Medina del campo 98 l.
Burgos 89 Rot.

Aragon and Barcelona { 102 l.
92 l. great weight for Woolen.
126 l. small weight for Saffron.

Valentia { 102 l. by Quintar of 4 Roves of 30 l. for Spices.
129 l. by Quintar of 4 Roves of 36 l. the Cargo, is those Quintars of 360 l. and the greater of 432 l. The 100 l. of London.

Leon 105 l.
Savagosa 108 l. and by the small Quintar 126 l.
Savalons and Salanico 126 l.
Viliaco 77 l.

Note here, that the *Islands* of the *Canaries*, and all the *Islands* of Spain use the *weights* of Sevil as aforesaid; now for the Kingdom of Portugal 100 l. London makes in

Portugal Rot. 104 l. { the great Quintar of 128 l.
the small Quintar of 112 l. containing each 4 Roves of 32 l. and 28 l.

Note here, that there is allowance made four upon the hundred upon *Sugars*, and two and 3 per cent. upon *Cotton Wools*, and such like, the small Quintar is the weight of the Contractation-house of the *Indies*: All *Spice* is weighed thereby, but all are weighed by the great Quintar, and reduced upon the lesser Quintar, one Quintar of Wax is one Quintar, and half of 112 l. is 168 l.

Madera 104 Rotolos.
Cape Verd. 104 Rot.
Saint Thomas 104 Rot.
Guinea 104 Rot.
Morecco in Barbry 104 Rot.
Fear and Snus in Barbry 92 l.

Calicut 77 Aracoles. Note here, they sell by the Baccar or Babar, being at Lisbon four Quintars of 112 l. and observe, That the Babar is 4 Quintars for 120 Aracoles.

The Babar or Babor is { 20 Faracoles of 32 l. per Rove, which at Lisbon is 5 Quintals great.
480 Aracoles.

Whereby it may be discerned, that as Sevil hath given the weight to the *West-Indies* discovered by the *Spaniard*, so hath not Lisbon but in part given the weight to the *East-Indies*, who had amongst themselves there an eminent Trade, and consequently their Weight and Measure peculiar to themselves, before the Portugal discovered the same.

As for the Measures of both these Kingdoms, as I have done with the *Weights* in reducing it to the London 100 l. *futtle*, so will I reduce the Measures thereof to the 100 yards of London which rendereth in

Measures of Spain reduced to 100 yards in London.

The 100 Yards of London is in	Castilia	111 Vares	} of 4 quartos, and every quarto 2 Palms.
	Toledo	111 Vares	
	Cades	108 Vares.	
	Ditto for Silk	148 Ells.	
	Andalusia	109 Vares.	
	Aragon	57 Canes.	
	Saragosa	44 Canes.	
	Morocco	181 Covad.	} Both these of 12 to one Cove.
	Cap dalgier	141 Covad.	
	Sivilia	109 Vares.	
	Granado	109 Vares.	
	Barcelona	57 Canes.	
	Valentia	97 Canes.	
	Lisbon	82 Vares.	
	Ditto for	109 Vares.	
	Ditto for Silk	96 Covades.	

CHAP. CXXI.

Of the Trade in general of Portugal, and the Kingdom of Spain.

Of the Trade
in general of
Portugal and
Spain.

THE Navigations and discoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Portugals* into the *East* and *West-Indies*, though they carried to the world at first the specious colours of Piety and Religion, by planting their Superstition in these Heathen Countreys; yet Ambition and Profit was doubtless the secret design of their intendments. *Portugal*, whose Kings first sought those unknown Regions of the *East-Indies*, and seeking discovered, and discovering in part conquered; presently made strict Laws and Prohibitions for any of his Subjects to trade for certain the richest Commodities thereof but himself, and thereupon settled his *Contratation-houfe* in *Lisbon*, where those Commodities should be sold, weighed, and delivered, and these bargains being made by Commissioners appointed by him, were first from them called *Royal Contrasts*; and thus for a long time it continued, till his Subjects having made further and ampler discoveries of those Regions, for their better encouragement, and to induce his people to those Navigations, he permitted them afterward an ampler and larger liberty of that Trade, reserving certain particular Commodities only to his own use and benefit; neither did it otherwise appear in the carriage of those who were discoverers of the *West-Indies*, which we find to be the *Spaniards*; for though there wanted not fair and plausible demonstrations of winning the Souls of those poor people, yet by millions they were slaughtered, butchered, and slain, making a devastation in that Countrey of those innocent Inhabitants, as if there had been no way to the eternal life of the soul but by a present death of the body, aiming thereby, as may be conjectured, particularly at the possession only of their Estates, which by many deaths and torments was drawn from them, and converted to their own and their Sovereigns Treasury, as appears (to the scandal of their Religion and of their King) in fundry of their own Authors published in many Languages. These two Countreys then thus discovered, and thus by rapine gotten and settled, and since united together under one King, have afforded the present matter of Trade to all Spain and Portugal, which before that time afforded not any Commodities almost whereby Trade might be as much as discerned, much less maintained; and now *Lisbon* for the *East*, and *Sevil* for the *West-Indies*, is become the Staple for all the rich Commodities those two Countreys do afford, and so continued till *England* and *Holland* by their late Navigation shared with them in the traffick and riches thereof, which yet are seen to be but as petty branches coming from the principal channel; but the *West-Indies* affording to them great quantity of *Silver* by the Mines thereof, which now is found so abundantly plentiful in the world, may be called indeed and in effect their best Commodity, which ever since its first coinage, they have maintained in its prime weight and fineness, which many of their Politicians have gone about at several times to inhance, as if it would have proved a great benefit to their Common-wealth; but wiser judgments have discovered, that the raising of these moneys in Spain would prove altogether prejudicial to that State; for all these Commodities that are brought to them, which for the most part they stand in great need of, being necessary either for back or belly, would soon vanish, did not these their moneys allure and attract them; and contrariwise it may be hence imagined, and I think granted, that what other Princes soever doth inhance his *Silver*, or the moneys of his Countrey, it must needs prove to his own proper prejudice and the *Spaniards* gain, because they raise and inhance a Commodity which is not theirs really, but transported to them at second hand by Merchants and others,

others, and of which though happily possessing some small *Silver Mines* of their own, yet the gross is still his, so far forth as his quantity and abundance exceedeth theirs.

As for the other *Commodities* which those Countreys afford, ours and many other Nations were with the same from *Alexandria* and *Venice* at first supplied, and then hence; but now having found the way to the Spring-head, we daign not to buy of them at the second hand, except such, of which their *Princes* reserve to themselves a peculiar interest, either by farming the same to their Subjects, or keeping the same in their own hands, or by excluding all other Nations from the *Trade* thereof, and these we and others are constrained to have from them, in which number may be accounted *Sugars, Tobacco, Ginger, and some other Drugs, and the Commodities of the West-Indies* in general.

Now for the Inhabitants both of *Spain* and *Portugal*, they are in general lovers of *Merchandizing* and *Traffick*, neither so much despising it as the *French*, nor yet so much addicted thereto as the *Italians*, yet more willingly adventuring their Estates at Sea than them, who herein are found to distrust the Providence of *Almighty God* in a lawful calling, and prefer their own wisdom and providence on Land before the protection of the *Almighty* at Sea. And as they are well-wishers to *Trade*, so are they found in a large measure to practise it in such Cities as occasion and *Commodities* do either present or permit; for both in *Sevil* and *Lisbon* are found *Merchants* of great eminency; but yet are such as for the most part bend their *Traffick* into both the *Indies* and no where else, except peradventure a little to *Antwerp* in *Flanders*; and into *Naples*, and *Sicilia* in the *Mediterranean Seas*; and which seldom are noted to adventure their estates, or have any *Factors* resident but where their *King* is chief and Sovereign. The *Raw Silks, Wines, and Fruits* of this *Kingdom* are the prime *Commodities* of import it now yields, as also *Olives, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, &c.* which the *English* fetch from them in great abundance; so that it is of late years observed, that the Planters of these *Fruits*, and their *Wine Merchants*, have by our over-greedy purchasing of these *Commodities*, raised to themselves fair Estates.

Two things I observed during my abode here, that are great lets and impediments to the *Trade* of this Nation, the one is the banishment of the *Moors* that here in great numbers inhabited, who painfully and industriously manured their land, and by their labour and thrifty living raised to their Landlords and to themselves good and great estates, the which now for many thousand thousand Acres lie wast and desolate, whole Towns and Villages being depopulate, and the *Lords Castles* and *Mannors* appearing ruined and decayed, want the pains of these poor people that gave their *Lords* and *Lordships* means of subsitency. The second is the residence of many *Genoa Merchants* amongst them, who are found in good number to abide in every good City, especially on the Sea-coasts, whose skill and acuteness in *Trade* far surpassing the natural *Spaniards* or *Portugals*, and who by means of their wealth and continual practice of *Exchanges* are found to devour that bread which the Inhabitants might otherwise be sufficiently fed with; and by reason that the *King of Spain* is ever engaged to their Common-wealth for great and vast Sums at interest, he is their Debtor not only for their moneys, but also for their favour, which by many immunities throughout his *Kingdom*, he is found continually to requite them: and amongst the rest it is observed, That there is no *Genoa Merchant* resident in *Spain* in any part, but hath a particular *Licence* to export the *Rials* and *Plate* of this *Kingdom* to a certain round Sum yearly, which they seldom use really to do, but sell the same to other Nations, that are constrained to make their returns in *Plate* for want of other more beneficial commodities; which for the certain profit it is found ever to yield in other Countreys, is often preferred before all the other commodities of this *Kingdom*. A third reason of hindrance I might add hereto, which is the current *Coin* wherein all *Commodities* are sold and bought; for in many parts of this *Kingdom*, being for the most part base and of *Copper* and *Brass*, which to convert into *Rials* and good money is found to cost the change in some places 5, in some 10, in some 15, in some 20 per cent. which is the first penny. The great *Customs* also paid in many parts of this *Kingdom*, is likewise a great let and hinderer of *Trading* in general; which wheresoever the same is by the *Sovereign* levied, will in a short time and insensibly devour and consume a flourishing *Traffick*, and enforce the suffering *Merchant* either totally to give over, or bend his *Trade* where he shall find the burthen thereof lighter and more easily to be born and endured. Now as for *Commodities* which other Nations are found to bring unto them, and of which they stand in need of, partly to supply their own necessities, and partly to maintain their *West-India Traffick*; as this *England* brings them great store of *Newlandish fish, Irish Salmon, Pilchards, Herrings, Lead, Tin, Calves-skins, Baies, Saies, Serges, and other English Manufactures*; and in return have only thence *Wines, Fruits, Oyls, some Indico and Sugars, Ginger*; and the like *India Commodities*. *East Countrey* furnisheth them with *Corn, Cordage, Masts, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Fir-boards, and other Timber*, and only return thence the *Commodities* above-named; only it is ever lawful to him that brings *Corn* to carry out *Rials of Plate* in return thereof. *France* sends them *Corn, Linens, Paper, and some petty Manufactures*, and returns thence

Plate,

Plate, Wine, Fruits, and some India Spices. Italy affords them some Manufactures of Silk, and hath in return some raw Silk, Segovia Wools, Barilla, and such like: and herein is comprehended the general Traffick of Spain at this time: so passing the Pyreneans, I will enter into France.

CHAP. CXXII.

Of France, and the Provinces and Cities thereof.

France, and the Provinces thereof.

France is accounted one of the most Eminent Kingdoms of Europe, and it is the best that can subsist without the help of others; it is bounded on the North with the British Ocean, on the West with the Aquitain Sea, on the South with the Mediterranean Sea, on the South-East with the Alps, on the East with the River Rhine, and an imaginary line drawn from Strasburg to Calais.

Commodities of France.

This Country affordeth for Merchandise to her Neighbours three natural notable Commodities, Corn, Wine, and Salt; the Farm of Salt only yearly bringing into the King's coffers 100000 Crowns, besides which it yieldeth Oyls, Almonds, Soaps, Canvas, Coral, Paper, Wood, Linen fine and coarse, Nuts, Beefs, and of late some Stuffs and Cloth made of Woollen, &c.

There is reckoned in this Kingdom 25 Provinces; the notable Cities of Traffick found therein, I shall orderly handle.

Aquitania.

The first Province is Aquitain, wherein are found the noted Cities of Tholoufa, Burdeaux, and Rochel, of which a word in brief.

CHAP. CXXIII.

Of Tholoufa, and the Trade thereof.

Tholoufa, and the Trade thereof.

Tholoufa is the Parliament seat of Aquitain, and standeth on the banks of the River Gironde, which hence runneth to the Walls of Burdeaux and Blay, and so to the Sea: It is very plentiful in Pestil or Wood, which hence is dispersed into several Countreys, the Countrey not affording any other notable Commodity worth mentioning.

Coins and Accounts.

Their Moneys is the same as throughout all France, which in Paris the principal City of this Kingdom, I shall handle; their Accounts also here kept, are as through all France in general, in Livers or Franks, Souls, and Deniers, 12 Deniers to a Soul, 20 Souls to a Liver or Frank.

Weights of Tholoufa.

The 100 l. or Kintar of Tholoufa hath been observed in Wood for Diers to make in England 124 l. and the Cargo by which the same is commonly sold to be 372 l.

Measures of Tholoufa.

The Measure of this Countrey is called the Aulin, and maketh in England 42 inches by the Rule.

Wood of Tholoufa.

Note, That in Tholoufa there is a Cantar also of 112 l. which is in use in all other Commodities, Wood excepted, sold by the Cargo, as above is mentioned, and is hence sent to Narbon, and thence dispersed into sundry parts of the Mediterranean Seas.

CHAP. CXXIV.

Of Burdeaux, and the Trade thereof.

Burdeaux, and the Trade thereof.

Burdeaux is seated upon the Banks of the River Gironde before-mentioned, plentifully abounding in those Wines, which being White and Claret, are known by the names of this City: here is also near this City the little Village of le Greve, which gives name to those Graves Wines, which we esteem so excellent; and between this Town and Tholoufa lie those rich grounds which yield those sweet Wines by us known by the name of High Countrey, which the Inhabitants of Burdeaux knowing their worth, would hinder the sale and exportation of theirs of that growth, do therefore prohibit the same to be landed, or sold in their Town till Christmas day in the morning, and then these High Countrey Merchants are more busie in landing their Wines, than they are in attending their Masts; that Gabor or Lighter being ever accounted free of Tax and Custom that first setteth her head aground, when their Mast-Bell ringeth, and then it is lawful for any man for that day to come aboard her, and be drunk gratis.

Here our English have had many priviledges, and been esteemed as fellow Citizens before all other strangers, but our last Wars to the Isle of Rhe have made them here inferiour to all others, and

and now pay double their former *Customs* upon *Wines*, which in courtesie to the *Dutch* is abated them and laid on the *English* shoulders, which may be remedied if his Majesty please; it is otherwise then for *Prunes* and *Wines*, a Town of no great Trade, for little Traffick is here else driven; *Money*s only are hither remitted to provide the same, but no *Commodities* else vendible of import. In Anno 1611. I here learned the *French Tongue* after I had been for a while in *Rochel*, so will note in brief, what I observed thereupon in those my younger days.

The *Money*s current and *Accounts* kept are in *Livers*, *Sold*, *Deniers*; as throughout all the Dominions of the *French King*.

Their *Weights* and *Measures* are as followeth:

The *Weight* of *Burdeaux* is the *Pound*, 100 whereof is the *Quintar*, which hath been found to be 110 *l. English*, and the 100 *l.* in *London* is 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* here.

Their common *Measure* is an *Auln*, which is about *English*.

From *Burdeaux* I will pass by *Blay*, where I will only note a subjection of our *English Ships*, which here at their going up to *Burdeaux*, unlade all their *Artillery* and *Arms*, which by many treaties between the *Kings* of *England* and *France* hath been covenanted to be difused, yet the insolvency of the *Captain* of *Blay*, scorning the commandments of his *Sovereign* and his treaties, holds still the same in use to the great prejudice of our *Merchants* trading to *Burdeaux*. And now to *Rochel*, the place of my first Education beyond Seas.

*Money*s and
Accounts.
Weights of
Burdeaux.

Measures of
Burdeaux.
English subje-
ction at *Blay*
upon the River
Giron.

CHAP. CXXV.

Of Rochel, and the Trade thereof.

Rochel hath been long time accounted the strongest and best fortified City in *France*, and was till of late years in possession of the *Protestants*, and was ever found as a *Sanctuary* for them in their greatest dangers; it is commodiously seated for Trade on the *Aquitain* Ocean, the Sea every tide flowing into the City, and carrying thercinto Ships of a reasonable burthen: within these late years the *French King* hath besieged it, and after a long Siege starved the Inhabitants, and by that means enforced the reduction, therefore what Trade it now hath I am ignorant of, but Anno 1611. there was a great concourse of *Merchants*, as being the staple for all *Spanish* and *English Commodities* for these parts of *France*.

Their *Coins* current and form of *Accounts* are the same as throughout all *France*, and their *Weights* are these:

The 100 *l.* of *Rochel* hath made in *London* 96 *l. English*, and by observation in *Lions* of *poids de la ville* 94 *l.*

The *Measure* is the *Auln*, common in name with all *France*, but in many places is found to differ, making here 44 inches *English*.

From *England* is sent hither *Butter*, *Calves-skins*, *Herrings*, *New-found-Land-fish*, and some *English Manufactures* of *Cloth*, &c. and hence is returned a *small Wine*, called *Rochel Wine*, but more properly *Cogniack*; also *Salt* from the *Ile* of *Rbee*, *Oleron*, &c. and some *Prunes* and other *Commodities*.

Poitou is the next Province, the principal City hereof is *Poitiers*, famous for the study of the *Civil Law*, and next to *Paris* for greatness in all *France*, but of no note in matter of Trade.

Anjou is the next, yielding the best *Wines* in *France*, the principal Town is *Angiers* and *Sau-mar*, the only *Protestant University* in *France*.

Main is the next, the principal Town is *Mans*.

Tourain is the next, the principal Cities are *Blois*, *Ambou*, and *Tours*, famous for giving a beginning to the *Protestants* of *France*, and which is noted for many excellent *Fabricks* and *Manufactures* of *Silks* here daily made, known to us by the names of *Taffaties*, *Plushes*, and *Tabies* of *Tours*.

Britany is the next, wherein is found *Nants* for the situation pleasant, *Rbemes* a *Parliament* *Britany*, *Seat*; and lastly, *Saint Malo*, seated commodiously for Trade upon the *British Ocean*.

Gibero a great Fair for these Countreys, and *Morlais* affording that *Linnen* in great quantity known to us by the name of *Locrams*.

S. Maloes and *Morlais* comprehending these three known sorts of *Dowlas*, *Tregar*, and *Grass-cloth*, also *Notals* for *Sail-cloth*, and some of other sorts here daily bought up for ready *money*s, and hence dispersed into *Spain*, *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

The next is *Normandy*, in which are found many principal Towns of Trade, as being commodiously seated by the neighbourhood of the *British Ocean*; the chief is *Cane*, *Diep*, *New-haven*, *Constance*, and lastly *Rouen*, under the title whereof I shall comprehend the Trade of the rest.

Main.

Tourain.

S. Maloes.

Morlais.

Normandy.

CHAP. CXXVI.

Of Rouen, and the Trade thereof.

Rouen, and the
Trade of Nor-
mandy.

Rouen seated on the Banks of the River *Seine*, and the Seat of the *Parliament* of *Normandy*, is one of the principal Cities of *Traffick* and *Commerce* in *France*, having a great concourse of *Merchants* of all these Northern Kingdoms, and is one of the three principal in *France* where *Exchanges* are used.

Commodities
of Rouen.

The Commodities that are hence, and out of *Normandy* exported, are *Linnen* coarse and fine, *Buckrams*, *Paper*, *Cards*, some *Wines*, and other petty manufactures.

The Commodities sent thither from *England*, principally *Clothes* of sundry Countreys, as *Kerseys* of *Devonshire* and *Yorkshire*, *Baies* of *Coxal*, *Cottons* of *Wales* and *Yorkshire*; and of late, *Pepper*, *Galls*, *Cotton*, *Tarn*, and other *Turky* Commodities, also *Lead*, *Tin*, *Fish*, and some *India* Commodities.

The notes of *Trade* observed there at my residence therein 1614. I shall briefly touch as I then noted the same.

Moneys and
Accounts in
Rouen.
Weights in
Rouen.

The *Moneys* current and *Accounts* kept are the same as in general used throughout *France*; see farther in *Paris*.

The *Kings Beam* is here called the *Viconte*, which is 14 per cent. greater than our *English* 112 l.; and some have found it to be 10 or 12 l. by which is weighed all Commodities whatsoever; but I have often found that the 112 l. *English* hath made by *Viconte* 98 l. and by common beam 101 l.

Measures in
Rouen.

The Measure is here an *Auln*, by which all Commodities of *Woollen* and *Linnen* is measured, and is accounted 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards *English*, but those that have made tryal thereof find it to be 46 inches; but it is here to be noted, that in buying of *Linnen Cloth* of this Country, there is allowed in the account of Measure 24 *Aulns* for 20, and is called the *Merchants Auln* or measure, and by the same is oftentimes here again sold in *England*; and it is found that *Diep*, *Caen*, and some other Cities of *Normandy* afford also this over-measure in the sale of *Normandy Canvas* here made, so that it may be said this place hath a great and a small *Auln*; the one exceeding the other 20 per cent. or 120 for 100, and the smaller agreeing with our *English Ell*. Rouen is found to have 3 Fairs in a year, at two whereof there is liberty given for fifteen days to buy and transport any Commodities in this City free of all Customs and Taxes: provided the said Goods be laden and departed down the River to a certain limited distance below the City, by fifteen dayes after, otherwise to pay the Custom as is accustomed.

Fairs in Rouen.

The first Fair beginneth the 3. of *February*, and lasteth fifteen days.

The second beginneth the morrow after *Whitsunday*, and lasteth fifteen days.

The third is not accounted a free Fair for Customs as the former, and beginneth the 23. day of *October*, and continueth only eight days; where note, that these days are accounted so many working days, Sundays and Holy-days according to the Church of *Rome* excepted.

The English
Hall of Rouen
for sale of
woollen Cloth.

Here is in this City a publick Hall granted to the *English* for the sale of all *English Woollen Cloth*, whereto they are enjoined to carry the same, and have certain set days to lay open and sell the same, and for the hire and custody they pay a Duty of *Halledge* or *Warehousldom*: they have had formerly here many Immunities and Priviledges, and were accounted as half Citizens; but the civil Wars of *France*, the insolvency of the Inhabitants, and the great Authority of their Court of *Parliament*, daily give new fashions and new Laws to the *English Merchants* here resident.

This City is the prime of Trade in this part of *France*, and is accounted the principal Northern Scale of Traffick in the *French* Dominions; for from hence are exported great quantity, as I said before, of *Buckrams*, *Canvas*, fine and coarse, playing *Cards*, *Box Combs*, *Paper*, *Thread*, *Teasles* for *Clothworkers*, and some *Plushes*, and other *Stuffs* lately here made, and in fine all the principal Commodities of *Normandy*, *Paris*, and those parts adjoining to the River *Seine*; as for the *Exchanges* here used, see *Lions* in the Tract of *Exchanges* following, which gives Rules thereto in Chapter 277 and Chapter 302.

Exchanges of
Rouen.

Isle of France.

The next division of this Kingdom is the *Isle of France*, which is in the heart of the *French* Dominions, the principal City *Paris*, being the *Metropolis* of the Kingdom here situated, which though it consist not much in Trade, save what may serve happily to feed and clothe the Court and Inhabitants, yet all the other Cities taking hence the Rule of government for Traffick, may challenge justly a Chapter by it self.

CHAP. CXXVII

Of Paris, and the Trade thereof.

Paris, being the principal City of France, and the ordinary residence of the Kings, is situate to be ten miles in compass, through which the River of Seine doth gently run, and so to *Rouen*, thence to the *New-Haven de Haute de Grace*, and thence to our British Ocean. It is not of great consequence in matter of Trade, as neither affording Commodities to be exported, nor yet, venting store of Commodities imported; though an ignorant French-man, which had not seen further than this City, calls it the greatest in the world for the Trade found therein, and for the multitude of Merchants, which I imagine he understood Shop-keepers: some Cloths, Lead, Tin, Baies, and Stockings it venteth from England; Satins, and other Silk, and Plushes from Italy; some small wares from Germany; and that is all the most important. It is one of the three Cities in France where Exchanges have been placed, *Rouen* and *Lions* being the other two; and though I have divers times been here, yet I could never find any remarkable observations in Trade, which indeed is no where in France much practised, because of the base esteem the French Nation do hold of Merchants and Merchandising, every Cöbler honouring his old Shoes with the title of *sa Merchandise*, with as great confidence as he that never handled any Commodity but Silks or Jewels, in which foolish humour I will leave them, and come to my purpose.

Paris giving rule in matter of Coin to all other Cities of France, I have purposely referred it here, to avoid the reiteration in any other City of this Kingdom.

The least piece then of Coin Current in France is a *Denier*, two whereof makes a *Double*, and twelve thereof is a *Sou*, and Souls twenty make a *Liver*, which some call a *Frank*, and thus in *Livers*, *Souls*, and *Deniers* their Accounts are kept.

Their common Coins are pieces of 8 Sol, which is the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a French Crown in Silver: a piece of 16 Sold, which is the quarter Crown, 4 of which makes 64 Sold, accounted for a French Crown, and 4 Sold which is of 3 Livers. Turnois. They have also pieces of 21 Sold, 4 Deniers, being the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said Crown, called by some *Tistons*, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ thereof, and as the quarter Crowns were at first raised from 15 Sold to 16 Sold, and thereby the 60 Sold to 64 Sold, so were the said *Tistons* also in proportion raised accordingly. The Gold Coins are only two, which is the common Crown, of 3 Livers or 60 Sold, and the Crown of the Sun, being 3 Livers 16 Sold, or 76 Sol.

All which Coins in their first coinage, bare this true worth and value, and then were conceived to hold equality with England: thus 10 Sold to make 12 pence sterling.

20 Sold to make 2 shillings sterling, which is their Liver.

60 Sold to make 6 shillings, or 72 pence, which is the French Crown.

But these inhañsed to such rates as the necessities of the Prince or Commerce inforce them, find not now any settled rate, but according to the will of the payer and receiver, for he that sells his Commodities in France now for ready moneys, must contract it if he be wise at what rate he must have these Coins in payment, lest he imagine he sell to good profit, and yet by experience find he sells the same to a great loss and disadvantage.

And note, That since the writing of the above said, the piece of 16 Sol. is raised to 20 Sol, in the whole, which I place here as a Caveat for such as shall have occasion to traffick in these Kingdoms, that he be inquisitive and circumspect to inform himself in the true worth and value thereof ere he part with his Commodities.

The Quintal of Paris is 100 l. which hath been found to produce in London near 100 l. futtle 2 per cent. more or less, which

In *Lions* renders of 16 ounces 116 l.

In *Venetia* sotile 144 l.

100 l. sotile in *Venetia* making in Paris 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. of 15 ounces per l. The Cargo or great Quintal in Paris is 300 l. of 12 ounces per l. which makes in Florence 487 l. but the ordinary Quintal of 100 l. before-named is of 15 ounces to a pound.

Wine is sold by the Cistern, 96 making a Tun, and each Cistern contains 8 Pints, so that it may be accounted two Cones of Florence, which is () Gallons English, see London.

They have two Measures in length, one for Silks, and another for Linens, the which are ()

But note, that all Merchants selling Silk Stuff in gros in Paris, the same is sold by the Measures of Pound weight, which is better for the buyer, for thereby he discerneth the weight of the Silk Paris. he hath for his money.

Exchanges of
Paris.

Paris doth exchange with many places, which I here omit, and place the same amongst the Exchanges in general in the *Tract* following at the end of this *Book*, in the *Chapters* 277 and 302.

The French
not addicted
to Trade.

It may be imagined, that this *Kingdom*, considering the riches thereof, should abound in Trade and Navigation; but the better sort of men meddling not with Traffick, as conceiving the same to be both ignoble and base, and consequently unfit for them, leave the same to such whose spirits are elevated to that ripeness, that they can but only be sorry for their erroneous opinions. Their Navigation also is not far, the *Marseilians* greatest Voyage being to *Turkie*; and the Inhabitants of *Rochel*, *Saint Malo* and *Rochel*, seldom sailing into any Regions further than *Spain*, their ill success in *America's* Plantations peradventure dissuading them; but he that shall wisely look into the beauty of their In-land Towns, the riches of the Countrey it self, and especially the plenty of *Corn*, *Wines*, *Linens*, and *Salt* that *France* produceth; and how much these *Commodities* are prized and sought after by other Nations, will be more willing to excuse the French for their so little desire to traffick into remote Regions.

La Beaufe.
Orleans.

The next Province is *la Beaufe*, wherein is *Orleans* a pleasant City, and where the neatest and most *Elegant French Tongue* is conceived to be spoken, seated on the *Loire*, but affording little matter of Trade or Commerce, save that it is found to be a great *Through-Fair* for all such *Commodities* as do enter into the heart of the Countrey, as to *Lions* and other Cities, upon the River of *Loire*, and by this way; and hath a growth of good *Wines* about it.

Berry.
Bourges.

The next is *Berry*, wherein is *Bourges* seated as the prime and principal Town, who are much addicted to *Clothing*, and where great abundance of *Sheep* are found to pasture and feed.

Burbon.
Nevers.
Mollins.

The next is *Bourbon*, wherein is contained *Bourbon*, *Nevers*, and *Mollins*, wherein I never saw any *Commodities* worth relation, save those excellent Instruments of *Iron* in small cases here made in great abundance, called *Estuue*, and dispersed thence over all *Christendom*.

Beauvois.
Avergne.
Limosin.
Perigort.
Quercu.

The next is *Beauvois*, the chief Town is *Villa Franche*.

The next is *Avergne*, the principal City is *Clermont*.

The next is *Limosin*, the principal City is *Limoges*.

The next is *Perigort*, the chief Town is *Perigoux*.

The next is *Quercu*, the chief Town is *Montalbon*, one of the Cautionary Towns in the *Protestants* possession, and now lately by the *French King* reduced to his subjection.

Dauphine.
Vienna.
Valentia.

The next is *Dauphine*, honoured with the title of the *Princes of France*, wherein is found *Vienna*, excelling in the Art of making *Sword-blades*. *Valentia*, a fine City, watered with the *Rhone*; and lastly, *Lions*, once the principal Town of Traffick in all these parts, where having occasion of residence 1616. I noted these particulars following in Trade.

CHAP. CXXVIII.

Of Lions, and the Trade thereof.

Lions, and the
Trade thereof.

Lions hath ever been accounted a Famous *Mart-Town*, and doubtless before Navigation had its perfection, a City of great Trade and Commerce; but for as much as all In-land Towns must submit in this point to *Maritime Cities*, by reason of the commodiousness of the Sea, which is the greatest furtherer of all Traffick, so must this Town now give place to many others that exceed her in the point of Traffick.

The Mart of
Lions formerly
in Geneva.

Their *Mart* for Trade here settled was formerly holden in *Geneva*, and by *Lewis* the *Eleventh* removed hither, for the enriching of his own Kingdom; and when *Pope Julius* the Second had excommunicated *Lewis* the Twelfth, he commanded by his *Apostolical* Authority that the same should be again removed to *Geneva*; but his *Holiness* herein was not obeyed; for Trade must not be constrained, but entreated, though by *Popes* which would command all things; and therefore stirred not from hence, where yet it continueth.

The Town is watered with the streams of *Rhoane* and *Soane*, which furthers it much for carriage; it is most famous now for the many *Fabricks of Silks* here wrought and hence dispersed through all *France*, and the Citizens to this end have their *Factors* in *Marselia*, who trade for them to *Aleppo* in *Syria*, to furnish them with that *Commodity* by land; also they trade for *Florence*, *Lucca*, *Milan*, *Mefina*, and other parts of *Italy*, but it is only for raw *Silks*, and some such *Commodities* as these places do afford. I resided here some years, and found the greatest of their Trade to consist in *Exchanges*, as the principal and most proper Town of *France*, thereto the *Bankers* of *Florence*, *Venetia*, *Lucca*, and *Naples*, having here their *Factors* purposely for this occasion.

From

From England is here vended some Bays, Tin, Lead, Cony-skins, and but few Commodities else; and to our Country it affordeth not any commodity worth mentioning; what I have observed, I shall only touch, and no more.

As for Coins current, and Accounts keeping, it is the same as throughout France.

There hath been of long time in use an imaginary Coin here current in Exchanges, called the Mark, which briefly to explain, is

A Mark of Gold is 65 Crowns of Mark, or 63 Crowns 11 s. 9 d. of Gold in Gold, or 62 Crowns of Camera Vecchia of Rome, or 68, 14, 3 Ducates current of Venetia.

And they did use here to keep their Accounts by Crowns of Marks, Sold. and Deniers, advising one Crown de Mark to be 20 Solds of Mark, but is 45 Sold. Turnois, by which Crown of Mark they did exchange by, as briefly for example.

They gave in Lions one Crown in Mark to have in Florence 57 or 58 Crowns, according to the Cambio.

To have in Rome 56 Ducates of Camera more or less, as the Exchange went.

To have in Naples 72 Ducates of Carlins more or less, &c.

To have in Palermo or Mesina 25 or 26 Carlins, &c.

To have in Spain 400 Marvedies, according to the rate of Exchange.

To have in Anvers so many gros as the Exchange did permit.

But this custom being now lost by the expulsion of the great Bankers out of this Town in the days of Lewis the Twelfth, it is since reduced to Crowns of the Sun of three Livers, by which imaginary (for so I call it now, as having none to be found of that value and rate) Coin there is now made, and the common and ordinary prices thereof I will willingly here omit, as having mentioned the same at the end of this Work in the Chapters 277 and 302, and other following, where all the due circumstances of Exchanges and payments of moneys are observed, whereto I refer the Reader.

It is to be noted, That here is observed four Fairs, in which all payments either by Exchange or for Merchandize are made, which run still from three months to three months, wherein for so many days rescounters of payments are made without any money seen stirring from man to man, which is done in a publick place or Burse appointed to this purpose, as I have touched in the Chapter of transferring of Bills of Debts and Specialties in my Factors Advice: the times and terms of which Fairs are these.

First, the Fair of Easter after the Octaves of Easter.

The second is the Fair of August, being the first Munday after our Ladies day in August.

The third is the Fair of All Saints, the day after All Souls.

The fourth is the Fair of le Roys, the day after Epiphany, and every Fair lasteth fifteen days that are not Holy-days; all business is done in these Fairs, and all Bills of Exchange are made and dated in one day, and two days after they make the rate of the Exchange, which Fairs are counted by their payments.

The terms of their Bills of Exchange hence are these.

From Lions to Florence, Rome, and Venice, about 30 days, little more or less, according as the Merchant maketh the agreement every Fair, but all the aforesaid places for one and the same day.

From Lions to Naples and Valentia, 5 days later than Florence.

From Lions to Anvers as Florence.

From Lions to Spain, that is, to Medina in Villalio, the Fair of All Saints, and of the apparition of Lions, they exchange for the Fair of Villalio of Middle-Lent, and the Fair of Easter of Lions for the Fair of May in Medina del Campo, as you shall see more at large in the days of payment of Bills dated in Lions, in the said place of the Exchanges of this place.

They have in Lions three Beams, one used in the Custom-house, which is the Kings-beam, weights in which contains 100 l. the Quintal, and is greater than the second, which is the Town-weight by 8 per cent. by which all Goods pay Custom that are ponderous.

The second is the Town-weight, and is 100 l. the cent. the pound thereof containing sixteen ounces per l. upon which all Calculations are made.

The third is only the weight used for Silk, and is 100 l. the cent. and the Pound containing fifteen ounces per l. and called The Pound of Mark.

The 100 l. of the Town-weight is it whereby the Observations have been made with other Countreys, and which by trial hath been found to render thus in these places following.

Coins and accounts in Lions.

An ancient Mark in Exchange in Lions.

Exchange now of Lions.

Fairs of Lions.

Terms of the Bills of Exchange in Lions.

In	London	56 l.
	Marselia	104
	Venetia set.	143
	Ditto gross	89
	Sicilia	53
	Lisbon	83
	Florence	125
	Antwerp	90
	Sevil	92
	Dantzick	109
	Malaga	28 R.
	Rome	122 l.
	Millain	131
	Paris	80
	Genoa	135
	Almeria	120
	Bruges	114
	Rochel	104
	Diep	94
	Rouen	92

And in Asia have made these.

In	Aleppo	19 R.
	Silk R.	20, 9
	Tripoli	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ditto Barbar	81 l.
	Baruti	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Alex. Zera.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ditto Forfor.	96
	Scios	86 Lod.
	Constantinople	78
	Rhodes	17, 2 R.
	Acia	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Babylonia	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Balsara	3, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.
	Ormus	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

CHAP. CXXIX.

How foreign Measures and Weights are compared with Lions.

- I** Find a French Merchant to have made these Observations upon the Trade of Lions, which I refer to trial.
- Millain with Lions.* 100 l. in Millain to have made by tryal in Lions 69 l. Silk-weight, the Silk-brace in Millain to render in Lions $\frac{2}{3}$ of an Auln.
The Cloth-brace there to render in Lions $\frac{2}{3}$ of an Auln.
And 20 Sols of Millain calculated for 10 Sols Turnois.
- Turin with Lions.* 100 l. in Turin to render in Lions 77 l. Silk-weight.
The Rm, which is the Measure, to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Auln.
The Florin in money calculated for three Sols Turnois.
- Genoa with Lions.* The 100 l. of Genoa to render in Lions 72 l. Silk-weight; 9 Palms of Genoa making a Cane, 1 Palm $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Auln.
The Spanish Pistoles worth in Genoa then 11 l. 12 s. in Lions 7 l. 7 s.
The Crown of Gold in Gold of Italy worth in Genoa 1 l. 5 s.
- Florence with Lions.* The 100 l. of Florence to be in Lions 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ Silk-weight, 4 Braces being there a Cane, 100 Braces being 49 Aulns Lions.
The Crown of Gold of Florence calculated at 3 l. Turnois.
- Lucca with Lions.* 100 l. of Lucca suttle weight hath rendred in Lions 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. Silk-weight.
100 l. of Lucca of Custom-house weight made 81 l.
The Pound of which place being composed of 12 ounces.

And

- And 2 Braces of the said place made in *Lions* 1 *Auln*.
 100 l. of *Bolonia* have rendred in *Lions* 77 l. *Silk weight*.
 The *Brace* of *Bolonia* hath rendred $\frac{3}{4}$ of an *Auln* of *Lions*.
 The *Liver* thereof 20 *Sols* may be esteemed at 11 s. 3 d. *Turnois*.
 100 l. of *Naples* have made in *Lions* 68 l. of *Silk weight*.
 8 *Palms* make a *Cane*, and multiply the *Palms* by 4, to make them *quarters*, and divide by 17, for 17 *quarters* is an *Auln* in *Lions*, which reduced into *London* measure is.
 The *Ducate* may be calculated for 48 s. *Turnois*, which is 4, 10 *sterling*.
 The 100 l. *Suttle* of *Venetia* made in *Lions* 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. *Silk weight*.
 80 *Braces* of that place *Silk* make in *Lions* 43 *Aulns*.
 The *Ducate* may be calculated at 50 *Sol*. *Turnois*, which is 5 s. *sterling*.
 The 100 l. of *Mefina* renders at *Lions* $\frac{1}{2}$ l. of *Silk weight*.
 The 100 *Braces* of *Mefina* give in *Lions* *Aulns*.
 The ounce of *Mefina* gives by calculation in *Lions*.
 The 100 l. of *Bergamo* is in *Lions* 68 l. *Silk weight*.
 The *Brace* of *Bergamo* is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an *Auln*, mult. by 5, divid. by 9.
 The *Liver* of *Bergamo* is 6 s. 6 dr. *tur.* which is *sterl.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 The 100 l. of *Mantua* are in *Lions* 66 l. *Silk weight*.
 The *Brace* is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an *Auln*, multiply by 8, and divide by 15.
 The *Liver* of *Mantua* is in *Lions*.
 The 100 l. of *Modena* are in *Lions* 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. *Silk weight*.
 The *Braces* are the same as in *Mantua*.
 The 100 l. of *Antwerp* are in *Lions* 102 l. *Silk weight*.
 The *Ells* of *Antwerp* is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an *Auln*, which is done by taking the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sum, and add them, they make *Aulns*.
 The *Liver* of *gross* may be calculated at 6 l. *tur.* 12 s. *sterl.*
 The 100 l. of *Suttle* have made in *Lions* 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. *Silk weight*.
 The 9 *Yards* in *London* make in *Lions* 7 *Aulns*, so that the *Auln* of *Lions* is 46 inches Eng-
lish.
 The *Liver* or pound of *London sterl.* is 10 *Livers Turnois*.
 The *Oak* of *Constantinople* makes in *Lions* 1 l. *Silk weight*.
 The *Pio* of *Constantinople* is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an *Auln*, mult. by 5 div. by 9.
 The *Piaffe* of *Dollar* may be calculated at 45 s. *tur.* 4 s. 6 d. *sterling*.
 The *Rosolo* of *Aleppo* hath rendred in *Lions* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. *Silk weight*.
 The *Rosolo* of *Trapoli* in *Syria* hath made 4 l.

Bolonia with
Lions.Naples with
Lions.Venetia with
Lions.Mefina with
Lions.Bergamo with
Lions.Mantua with
Lions.Modena with
Lions.Antwerp with
Lions.London with
Lions.Constantinople
with Lions.Aleppo with
Lions.Spain with
Lions.

The 100 l. of *Valentia* in *Spain* hath made in *Lions* 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. *Silk weight*.
 of *Almeria* 117
Tortosa 72
Saragosa 73 $\frac{1}{2}$

And 130 *Vares* of *Valentia* hath made in *Lions* 100 *Aulns*.

100 l. of *Paris* have made in *Lions* of *Town-weight* 116.
Rouen have made in *Lions ditto* 120 l.
Tboloufa have made in *Lions ditto* 96.
Marselia have made in *Lions ditto* 94.
Montpelier have made in *Lions ditto* 96.
Rochel have made in *Lions ditto* 94.
Geneva have made in *Lions ditto* 130.
Besancon have made in *Lions ditto* 116.
Bourge in *Bress* make in *Lions ditto* 115.
Avignon have made in *Lions ditto* 96.

The weights
of divers Ci-
ties of France
with Lions.

The *Measure* of *Languedoc* is a *Cane*, divided into 8 *Palms*, which *Cane* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; to reduce *Canes* into *Aulns*, you must add $\frac{1}{2}$, and they make *Aulns*.

Now for as much as many other places that traffick in *Silk*, are found to correspond with this *Town*; it will not be improper I should insert them briefly here, as shewing what the 100 l. of these several places make *Silk weight*, or as they term it *poids de mare* in *Lions* of 15 ounces.

Padua 100 l. gives in *Lions* 73 l.
Regio 100 l. gives 78.
Calabria 100 gives 69.
Cofensa 100 gives 70.
Raconis 100 gives 66 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bavette

Bavearre	100 gives	90
Aleppo Rotol.	gives	4½
Tripoli Rotol.	gives	4
Ancona	100 gives	73
Placio	100 gives	72
Marselia	100 gives	85
Avignon	100 gives	68

Measures of
Lions with o-
ther places.

Note, That the 100 l. of Marc or Silk-weight in the payment at Lions makes 108 l. of the Town-weight of Lions, the former being fifteen Ounces to a Pound, and the latter being of 16 Ounces to a Pound.

For the Measure of the length at Lions, I find this Observation to have been made, that

The 100 Aulns in Li- ons makes in	London	98 ½ ell.
	Anvers	163 ½
	Frankford	204 ½
	Dantzick	136
	Vienna	142
	Paris	93 ½
	Romen	85 ½
	Lisbon	98 ½
	Sevil	132 ½
	Madera	101 ½
	Venetia	177
	Lucca	196
	Florence	200 ½
	Millan	226 ½
	Genoa	472 ½ palm.
	Spain	135 Var.
	Rome	130 Braces.
	Naples	50 Canes.

Which I refer to trial of the experienced; and thus much shall serve to have said of Lions.

Languedoc.

The next Province is *Languedoc*; wherein is found *Narbonne*, *Nismes*, and *Montpelier*, three good Cities, and which afford of late days, by the industry of the Inhabitants, some *Serges*, *Says*, and some *fine Cloth*, of this Country making; and here also grows that excellent *Wine* which takes his name from the Town of *Frontiniack*; and here also is that small Village *Beveaire*, having in *July* a Fair or Mart famous in these parts, and resembled at my there being 1618. our *Sturbridge*, beside which they have yearly there other Fairs, but of no great consequence.

Beutaire.

Provence.

The next Province is *Provence*, wherein is *Arles*, in times past the Seat of some Roman Emperours. *Brignol*, whence our *Prunes of Brignol* come, known to us by the name *Prunels* from *Brignol*, whereas in the Language of this Countrey the *g* is not pronounced. *Aix* the Parliament Seat; and lastly, *Tbollon*, the best Haven in France, and most capacious, and *Marselia* famous in Trade for these Countreys, of which a word in passing, and first of *Tbollon*.

CHAP. CXXX.

Of Thollon, and the Trade thereof.

Thollon, and
the Trade
thereof.

Thollon, enjoying a fair and capacious Haven, and esteemed the best, largest, and safest in the Mediterranean Sea, is seated ten Leagues to the Eastward of *Marselia*, wherein the King doth keep a Custom-house for *Provence*, as having not so much power to settle one in *Marselia*, by the priviledge or insolency of the Inhabitants, who endeavour still thus to maintain that little liberty they have. It aboundeth only in *Oyls*, which are hence laden in great abundance, and dispersed into other Countreys, as *England*, *Holland*; and some *Almonds*, which we call *Provence Almonds*: Some *Salt* is here laden and brought from the *Iles of Eres*, about three leagues hence, being the proper Merchandise of the King, who hath *Factors* for the Sale thereof in every City and Town in France. In this place the moneys are the same as through all France, and the *Weights* and *Measures* not much differing from those of *Marselia*, which I will there more succinctly handle, and only will shew the man-
ner

ner of buying and providing here of Oyls, as I have observed my self here at divers times during my abode in this Town and Countrey.

Oyls of *Provence* are here and throughout all *Provence* bought by the *Milrowl* or *Milroe*, *Provence Oyls* fourteen of which are accounted to a *Tun* of Oyl of 252 Gallons, yet if carefully looked unto at the buying, and the same truly measured, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Milroes* will make the said *Tun*; the same is sold commonly here by the *Florin* an *Imaginary Coin*, and in value 12 *Sol Turnois*; the *Milroe* of Oyl is commonly worth 26 to 30 *Florins*, the *Cask* of this place cost ordinarily 18 *Sols* per *Milroe*, and the *Custom* outward is 10 *Sol* per *Milroe*, and the *Custom* of the place gives 3 per 100 provision, and 1 per cent. for brokerage thereof. Now to reduce all charges to a constant rate, it hath been observed and found true by my self and others, that if 18 *Shillings* 6 *pence* sterling be accounted for every *Florin*, that a *Milroe* of Oyl shall cost the first penny; so much will the *Tun* of Oyl stand in clear aboard of all accustomed charges. *Measures for Oyls.*

But for as much as this rule holds only in *Tholon*, I will insert the particulars thereof, how it is found to accord with our *Measure* and *Weights* in *England*, because it is a *Staple* and most requested *Commodity*, and the principall *Commodity* that this *Country* doth afford.

The common measure then is a *Scandal*, and of which it is found that 4 *Scandals* make 1 *Milroe*, every *Scandal* being 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons *English*, and 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. *Averdupois*.

1 *Milroe* is 17 Gallons *English*, and is 126 l. *English*.

2 *Milroes* is a *Charge*, which is 34 Gallons, or 252 l. *English*.

4 *Charges* makes a *Bur*, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ a *Tun*, or 126 Gallons *English*, and hath been found to make 1008 l. *Averdupois*.

The *Custom* hereof is a *Crown* of 3 l. *Tur.* upon every 100 *Milroes*, and every *Crown* is accounted 5 *Florins*, or 60 *Sols*.

Wine is here sold by the same *Milroe*, as above is said.

Almonds are sold by the *Cargo* of 300 l. *Marselia Weights*.

Corn is sold by the *Muyd* and *Mynots*, 24 *Mynots* make a *Muyd*, and 1 *Muyd* is about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters *English*. *For Wine.* *For Corn.*

Provence doth afford many *Commodities* for *Merchandising*, which hence is transported into several *Countreys*: as first Oyl, as above, made and gathered in *November* and *December*, shipped for *England*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. *Commodities of Provence.*

Also great quantity of *Wools* for *Clothing*, bought up in *May*, *June*, and *July*, by *Milanais*, *Genoise*, *Piedmontois* and *Montpelerians*, which commonly bears 14 in 16 the 100 soul, and being washed and cleansed, there is lost in the cleansing and clearing sometimes the one half thereof.

Also great quantity of *Scarlet-grain*, and powder of *Grain*, gathered in the *Heaths* and *Fields* by the poor people, and brought by them to the *Lords* of their *Territories*, from the month of *May* to the month of *August*, and is worth green about 5 in 6 l. *tur.* per l. but being dried diminisheth at least $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof.

Also *Almonds* are here in great abundance found growing, gathered in *September* and *October*, called (as before is noted) *Provence Almonds* for distinction sake, and are commonly worth from 12 to 15 *Crowns* the *Cargo*.

Also here is yellow *Wax* in good quantity, bought in *October* and *November*, worth commonly from 40 to 50 l. per cent.

Also here is *Honey* bought in *November* and *December*, worth commonly about 22 in 23 *Cro.* the *Cantar*. Besides which, here are many *Bed-Coverlets*, and *Wastcoats* made and quilted of *Satin*, *Taffeta*, and *Callico*, and hence dispersed into several *Countreys*. To conclude, there may be laden in *Tholon*, *Marselia*, and generally throughout all *Provence*, from 1500 to 2000 *Tuns* of Oyl yearly, about 400 *Quintals* of *Almonds*, about 1800 to 2000 *Quintals* of *Wool*, about 200 *Quintals* of *Honey*, and but little *Wax*, as being for the most part spent in their own *Country*, principally in their *Churches*.

The *Customs* upon all *Commodities* of the growth of *France*, pay in the *Exportation* but a small acknowledgment, but all other *Commodities* pay 5 per cent. but for *Spices* and all other *Commodities* that are brought in from the *Levant*, there is lately placed thereon throughout all *Provence* a *Custom* of ten per cent. and thus much for *Tholon*. *Customs paid in Provence.*

CHAP. CXXXI.

Of Marselia, and the Trade thereof.

Marsela, and
the Trade
thereof.

THE principal seat of Trade in Provence is Marselia, famous for the great concourse of Merchants, and for the Commerce that it maintaineth with Turkje, Barbary, Spain, France, Italy, Flanders, and England; it is commodiously situated on the Mediterranean Sea, enjoying an excellent Haven, and a reasonable Road for Shipping of all sorts; it wanteth to make it a perfect course for Exchanges, which here is supplied by the current of Lions, and governed only thereby, to which place each Fair some Partidoes are made, not by the rules of other places, but by the rule of interest from the date of the Bill, to the time of the next succeeding Fair there.

It vents from England some Baies, Clabber, Lead and Tin, Pilchers, Herring, white and red, and yearly about 2000 in 3000 Tunns of Newland-fish which the English bring thither, and they also supply it with Muscovia Commodities, as African Hides, above ten thousand pair yearly, Tallow 2000 Quintals, Wax 1000 Quintals, besides other Commodities of England, as Calve-skins, Hides, Salmon, and some fish. It affordeth not any Commodity to be sent abroad, save some Oyls, Wines, Woolly Almonds, and Verdigrice, and all others are hither imported from other Countreys, as such as Alexandria, Aleppo, Acria, Constantinople, Naples, Legorn, or the Coasts of Spain do yield; the main support of their Trade is the plenty of Spanish Riols, and the licence here for Exportation, which is the only means whereby the Trade of Turkje is preserved to them; for from hence I have seen 100 thousand Riols of $\frac{1}{2}$ shipt publickly upon a small Vessel of 160 Tunns for Scanderone, which hath been thence returned in rich Silks, Drugs, and Spices. But of late days their success in Trade hath proved so bad, and their losses by Pirates so great and so many, that the Town and Merchants have lost much of their former splendor and fame, their great Vessels are now become small Barks, and the great Merchants of Lions, Paris, Limoges, Touret, and other parts of France, who had here their Factors for to continue this Trade, have recalled them after the sustentation of great losses, the payment of great Sums, for the maintenance of their Ambassadors in Constantinople; and especially the late inhancement of their Moneys, which is the ruine and overthrow of all Commerce whatsoever.

In this place I resided for some years, and therefore will note briefly what I observed needful to my present subject.

Coins in Marselia.

The Money current, and the Accounts kept accord in all particulars with Paris, sometimes alteration is found in Coins by means of the great Trade, and that because both Italian and Spanish Coins are here current; these become sometimes a Merchandise, and are requested and inhanced according as occasion for Transportation doth require, which is more in Winter than in Summer, by reason of their general voyages made into Turkje, from September to March, and commonly not after.

Weights in Marselia.

The Pound of Marselia is 16 ounces, and 100 l. is the Quintal, 300 l. or three Quintals makes with them a Cargo.

The 100 l. in Marselia hath been found to produce in these Cities following:

London	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
Venetia setile	134 l.
Venetia gro.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
Sicilia	50 l.
Lisbon	79 l.
Florence	114 l.
Amvers	86 l.
Lions	95 l.
Sevil	88 l.
Malaga	24 Rows.
Dantzick	104 l.
Aleppo	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ R.
Disso Silk	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
Tripoli	211
Disso Barbar	762
Baruti	175
Alex. Zera	416
Scio	1110
Constantinople	745

Acria

Acria	146 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Babylonia	125 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.
Balsara	36

These Observations I have found true by my own experience.

Weights agreed with other places.

Rotolo of Aleppo, gave in Marselia	5 l. 6 ounces.
Rotolo of Damasco gave	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
Rotolo of Tripoli in Syria	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
Rotolo of Mantua	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
Cantaro of Genoa	118 l.
Cantaro of Civitavecchia in Allom	130 l.
Cantaro of Alicant in Barsilia	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
Rotolos 100 l. Malta in Olives	200 l.
Loderes 100 l. of Constantinople	135 l.
Cantaro of Sardinia in Cheese	100 l.
Cantaro of Zant in Currans	116 l.
Cargo of Valentia in Pepper	320 l.
Cantaro of Argier	150 l.
Rotolo of Cyprus in Cottons	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
Cantaro of Valentia in Cochenal	88 l.
Hundred of London, 112 l. gave in Tin	125 l.
And the 120 l. English, Stannery in Tin made	134 l.

These Towns are said to agree with Marselia in their Quintal.

First, Lepanto 100 l. Arches 100 l. Candia Sotile 100 l. Petras 100 l. Rochel 100 l. Tholosa 100 l. Measures of Montpellier 100 l. Avignon 100 l. which I refer to trial of him that shall have occasion, because Marselia. I question the truth of some of them.

The Measures of length is the Cane, which is divided into eight Palms, the Cane making 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards English.

Corn is sold by the Mine, the Sack of Pisa and Legorn is found to be 1 $\frac{4}{7}$ Mines of Marselia.

The Customs here out and in are 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but the City by reason of cleansing the Harbour, and some Ships set out against Pyrats, have made the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inwards 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ out, this is meant of Commodities of the growth of the Countrey; but in Spices brought in, as Pepper, Ginger, Indico, or such as come not out of the Levant, but, as they call it, out of the Ponent, or out of the West-Seas, it pays the King's Custom, which is now about 15 per cent. besides the Cities Custom above-named; and thus much for Marselia.

The next Province is that of Avignon, the principal City thereof called by that name; it is a fair Town, and seated upon the River of Rhone, but hath no Trade that I could observe, though I have often been there; it is subject to the Pope, and he permitting Jews to inhabit here, are found the principal Pedlers, for Merchants I cannot call them. The City is said to have 7 Palaces, 7 Parishes, 7 Monasteries, 7 Nunneries, 7 Inns, and 7 Gates, and other things of note I observe not; and as for Commerce, the Weights and Measures differ not much from Marselia, and the great Custom here paid is some prejudice to passengers and Merchandise that passeth from Provence to Lions, or from Lions to Marselia.

The next Province is Orange, the capital City here bearing that name, belonging to the Prince of Orange, a strong Town, and sweetly seated near upon the Rhone; here all Protestant passengers are really welcomed, and Papists narrowly lookt unto, in requital of the contrary courtesie practised at Avignon, not above six leagues off.

The next is Picardy, wherein I find Amiens and Abbevil for fair Towns, but of little or no Traffick: Calais also the In-let of France is strong, but hath sent away its Trading with the Staple, which by the English was planted and continued here for 200 years; whilst it was in possession of the English, the French Kings were accustomed to have the same put daily into their remembrance untill it was regained; and were it not, that the Merchant Adventurers make mention thereof in their Oath taken at the entrance into that Brotherhood, it is almost forgotten that ever it was English; which I the rather mention here, that some noble English heart would daily put our Sovereign in mind thereof till it return again to be English; in the mean time a word of the Trade thereof.

CHAP. CXXXII.

Of Calais, and the Trade thereof.

Calais, and the Trade thereof.

Calais formerly was the great Staple for the Wools of England, and settled here Anno 1347. by Edward the Third, to make good his Conquest after eleven months siege, but afterward it was hence removed, and this place lost by Queen Mary, Anno 1557. after 200 years possession of the English, and was by our then Kings of England ever called the Key that gave their Armies entrance into France; the place is not now of any great noted Traffick, though it and Bollenbe accounted the best Maritime Ports in Picardy, opposite to Dover, from whence this is seven leagues distant.

Weights of Calais.

The Coins here current are those in general of France.

The Weights here in use are three.

First is the Weight proper of the Town, the 100 l. whereof is in London about 92 l.

The second is called the Merchants Weight, the 100 l. whereof make in London 113 l. and the 100 futtle of London is here 88 l.

The third is called the English Wool-hundred, or Staple-hundred, the 100 l. whereof is in London about 89 l. or 90 l. about 3 per cent. different from the Town-weights.

The Measure used here is the Auln, and makes in London. () inches.

Champaign.

The next is Champaign, wherein is Rheims the principal City, where the Kings of France are anciented, and where there is a Colledge for the entertainment of the English, English Fugitives, Jesuites I mean.

Burgundy.

The next is Burgundy, famous for Dijon, which is notable through France for good Mustard, a note worthy our Tukesbury.

Bress.

The next is Bress, Chastillon being the principal City, and the last that I shall handle appertaining to the King of France, or under his Government.

Besançon.

The next in order according to my method is the Franche Count, the principal City thereof is Besançon, which in times past strove for precedency of Trade with Lions, but being an Inland Town she hath lost that honour, the Inhabitants of this Countrey bringing home greater and more honourable Titles, as famous abroad for good Souldiers, known by the name of Walloons, and now is under the command of Spain. The Exchanges of Placentia was once here seated from Cambray, but the Merchants being not well used, returned to Placentia. 100 l. of Besançon is 112 l. English.

Lorain.

The next is Lorain, the principal City is Nantz, yielding plenty of Corn and Wine, store of fresh-water fish, and Salt, and famous in that it was the Dukedom of Godfrey, surnamed of Bulloign, which won Jerusalem from the Saracens, and was the first Christian Crowned King of that Kingdom: And now to Savoy, as partaking with the French in the Trade as well as in their Garb.

CHAP. CXXXIII.

Of Savoy, and the Provinces thereof.

Savoy, and the Cities thereof.

THE Dukedom of Savoy comprehends only this Dutchy and the Principality of Piedmont; in the former is Cambray, the residency of the Duke, when he is in these parts: in the later is Nisa and Villa Franca, two Sea-Ports, but not capacious nor safe for Ships of burthen; next Aste, a great Mart for all Italian Commodities: and lastly, Turin, the principal City where the Duke of Savoy holds his Court and Residence; and because in these later years of War between England and France, our English Factors from Marsilia fled hither for succour, entertainment and protection, which they bountifully had of the late Duke; I must not pass over the Trade thereof without remembrance, nor be unmindful of that bounteous welcome they found at his Highness's hands.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXXXIV.

Of Turin, and the Trade thereof.

Turin being the capital City of Piedmont, having Nisa, and Villa Franca for Sea-ports, ^{Turin and the Trade thereof,} hath had many furtherances to make it a great City of traffick: for the Duke at several times, but lastly at the coming of the English hither from Marsilia, made a Cavidal or stock for Trade of 300000 Crowns, wherein he caused many of his Nobles to enter and become Partners, but when the stock was made, and published in England and in other Countreys, this Dukedom was not found to give vent to any Commodities of consequence, some fish and Calve-skins excepted, wherewith to invest the said Stock: notwithstanding he gave commandment that the English should be kindly entertained both at Nisa and Villa Franca, and appointed certain lodgings and Ware-houses for them and their wares; but Peace ensuing shortly after with France, the Factors again returned to Marselia with due acknowledgment of their Royal entertainment: the main obstacle in Trade here being the too neer neighbourhood of Genoa the rich, and of Legorn the free, which neither of the two Towns formerly mentioned can equalize.

The Moneys commonly current in Savoy are the Montys of Italy and France, as neighbouring, Coins of Savoy, and the florin of the Countrey accounted three Sold. Turnois, which is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ English.

Their Accounts are kept in Livers, Sold. and Deniers, as in France; but in Nisa they account ^{Accounts in Savoy.} by Florins and Grosses, a Crown of Sold. of France is 4 flor. 2 gross.

Their 100 l. makes in London about 82 l. and 77 l. in Lions, and in Venetia gros 66. in 67 l. in Florence or Pisa 135 l.

Their Measure is a Ras both of Cloth and Silk, which is half an Auln of Lions, and 23 inches English by the Rule.

This Countrey affordeth for Merchandize, Rice and Corn, in abundance, and some Silk wrought here, and some other Commodities, but of no great consequence, nor worthy mentioning; therefore I will forbear to treat further of this Dukedom, and end my French Commerce.

Before I leave France, and therewith Savoy, who do in all things partake with the Garb and ^{Weights of France reduced to London} manner of the French, and ere I enter into Italy, having thus surveyed some particular Towns of eminency therein: It will be worthy notice to collect the Weights and Measures of such as we have omitted, and so view the general Trade of France; which I will begin in the Weights; and reduce the same to the 100 l. suttle of London, which is observed.

The 100 l.
of London
hath made
in

Paris by Kings-beam	89 l.
Diep	91
Burgoin	91
Roan by Vicount	88
by ordinary weight	92
weighed by the same and account 4 l. per cent. over.	
Avignon	112 l.
Callas	107
by Merchants weight	88
English Wooll weight	110
Marselia	112
Aquimort	98
Mirabel	98
Abeville	91
Burdeaux	91
Lions by ordinary weight	107
by Silk-weight	98
by Customers weight	90
Tholouza	112
Montpelier	112
Rochel	112
Ditto by small weight	115
Genoa	98
by great weight	82
S. Anthony	123
Calsada	98

For further instruction, here I may refer the ingenious to the large Work of *Monsieur Savona*, who hath comprized all the *Trading of France* into a Volume of too great a bulk for me to peruse it more accurately.

In like manner, to abbreviate my labour, you will see that the 100 Yards of London make in these Towns following;

Measures of
France reduced
to the 100
yards of London.

Rouen	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aulns.
Auignon	80
Orleans	48 Canes.
Marselia Silk	48
Ditto for woollen	44 $\frac{7}{8}$
Paris, Rochel	78 Aulns.
Lions for Linnen	80
Ditto for Silk	115 Aulns.
Provence	48 Canes.
Geneva	80 Stabs.
Nantes, Abeville	110 Aulns.

And so for the most part the same are found through all France, the above said places only excepted.

CHAP. CXXXV.

Of the Trade in general of France.

The general
Trade of
France.

FROM the particular Trade of the Cities of France, let us view the Trade in general of this Kingdom, and we shall not find it of any great consequence, for here it is found that the Gentlemen do not meddle with Traffick, because they think such Traffick ignoble and base, and so unfit for them; which error the French no less dearly buy than do some English, to which Kingdom of late days they have in some sort blowed over that opinion, though some of the better judgments of England are reformed in that point, and find it a most worthy, excellent and profitable Calling: but as the French are found to neglect Merchandizing, so are they less studious in their Navigations than their neighbours, either Spaniards, Dutch, or English; which I imagine proceeds not out of a desire to attempt, or courage to perform, but because they abound with all things both for plentiful food, and rich attire; and if they want any thing, strangers gladly bring it to them, allured by four principal Commodities which do much enrich the Inhabitants, which is Wines, Linnens, Salt, and Corn, being the prime Commodities of that Kingdom; yet it is found that the Marselians Trade and Navigate into Egypt, Aleppo, and Constantinople, and the Normans and Britains, into England, Spain, Ireland, and Netherland: in time of Wars they have also some small Vessels at Sea, more fit for piracy and theft than for any great War of moment; and their success hath been so ill in their Colonies in America, that it hath quite disheartned them from seconding their attempts.

Three Cities here carry the greatest fame in Trade, Marselia, for the Levant, Rouen for the English Chanel, and Rochel for the Ocean, this last subsisting by the growth of their White and Claret Wines of Burdeaux: Roan by their petty manufactures of Cards, Pins, Combes, Paper, and Canvas: and Marselia by the Trade of Turkie, wherein are found Factors that do employ the estates of many Merchants resident within Lions, and other inland Towns of France, which gives life to most of their Traffick and Navigation in these parts. Now it is to be observed, that England brings them Newland fish, Herrings, Pilchers, Lead, Tin, Cloths, Kerfies, Cottons, or Frizes; and have in returns Wines from Burdeaux, Oils and Almonds from Marselia, and Pepper, Canvas, Bucrams from Rouen, and Locrams from Morlais; the East Countrey and Holland brings them Cordage, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Masts, and Fir Timber, and returns Wines from Burdeaux, and Paper, Canvas from Rouen, and Salt from Eres: Spain brings them some Spices, and they return them Corn, and Linnens: Italy brings them some Silk fabricks, &c. and they return them Oils, Cloth, Linnen, and the like: Turkie affords them Cotton wooll, raw Silk, Cotton Tarn, Hides, Sheep wools, &c. and they send thither Rials of Plate, Woollen Cloth, and little else; and this is the gros of the present Trade of France.

CHAP. CXXXVI.

Of Geneva, and the Trade thereof.

Geneva being a fair City, and wholly in possession of Protestants, is a Nursery of Learning, and withall no stepdame to Trade: It is seated commodiously, to that end upon the River Rhone, which within 16 leagues after saluteth the Walls of Lions, and serveth out of Switzerland to convey many sorts of Merchandize to it, and to transport the same thence to Lions, Valence, Avignon, Arles, to Provence, and Languedoc.

There Moneys are as in France, and keep their Accounts in Livers, Sold, and Deniers Turnon, and here also is current the Coins of the United Cantons of Switzers, and the Coins of Savoy.

The 100 l. here renders in London 107 l. and by some is found to agree with the grofs of Venice, and making of Venice fofile 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. incirca.

The Stab renders in London () and 60 Ells here hath been found to make in Venetia 100 braces Cloth-measure, and 106 braces Silk-measures.

But it is time that I should forsake these petty Provinces and Travel over the Alps, and come into Italy, which is my next Task.

CHAP. CXXXVII.

Of Italy, and the Provinces thereof.

Italy is girded round with the Ionian, Tyrrhenian, and Adriatick Seas, except it be toward France and Germany, from which it is parted by the Alps.

The Countrey in general for Merchandizing yields Rice, Silks, Velvets, Sattins, Taffeties, Grograms, Rashes, Bustians, Armour, Allom, Glasses of all sorts, as I shall mention in the particular Kingdoms and Provinces thereof.

Italy hath ever afforded eminent and ingenious Merchants, yet such as merit not really in all things that Title, because that their Trade consisteth more in Exebanges, which is a branch of Merchandizing, than in Adventures, which is the principal point which gives the Title to all bargainers, it being a common speech, though unmerchant-like, yea unchristian-like among them, That they are loth to trust God with their Estates at Sea, when they may have the same safe on shore; as if then it were out of his reach or Protection.

Italy is now divided into 10 Provinces, which afford many principal Cities of Trade, which following my intended Method, I will handle in order.

1. The Kingdom of Naples.
2. The Papacy.
3. The Common wealth of Venetia.
4. The Dukedom of Florence.
5. The Dukedom of Millain.
6. The Dukedom of Mantua.
7. The Dukedom of Urbin.
8. The Principality of Parma.
9. The Estate of Genoa.
10. The State of Lucca.

In each of which are found many notable Towns of Traffick, which as belonging unto several Princes, will require a more particular Survey, than if otherwise it were commanded by one sole Sovereign; and first of the Kingdom of Naples.

CHAP. CXXXVIII.

Of Naples, and the Cities thereof.

The Kingdom of Naples is accounted the richest of Italy, abounding in several Commodities for Merchandizing, as in Mines of divers Metals, in choice and rich Wines, in Saffron, Silks, raw and wrought, in Oils, Brimstone, Anniseeds, Argals, &c. Here I have seen one field yielding at one and the same time three several crops, the ground bearing Corn; having Mulberry trees

strees intermixed, and Vines planted at the foot of each Mulberry, which have made excellent Wines, and this I have observed for twenty miles riding together on each hand of the way, which must needs be pleasant to the beholders, and profitable to the injoyers and owners.

The Kingdom of Naples is divided into sundry Provinces, which I will only nominate: as first,

Terra di Lavoro.

Stato di Gatta is 43 l. of duty weight.

Terra di Lavoro, wherein is found Capua, whose pleasures did effeminate Hannibal, Canna, where one of the Sybills resided, near which is Lacus Avernus, the stink whereof killeth Birds as they fly over it, Boca, Nola and Puteoli; famous in times past for many Antiquities and Baths, which in Anno 1619. I curiously visited for divers days, in search of shadows. The next principal Town is Gatta, well fortified by the Spaniards, and where Barbon that ransacked Rome lieth interred; but the principal of this Kingdom is Naples, of which,

CHAP. CXXXIX.

Of Naples, and the Trade thereof.

Naples and the Trade thereof.

NAPLES the Metropolis of this Kingdom, is a very beautiful City, and estimated seven miles in compass, once called Parthenope, and now Neapolis, fortified with four strong Castles in possession of the Spaniard, Castle Capedna, Castle Ermo, Castle Ovo, and Castle Novo. It venteth out of England, Baies, Saies, Serpes, Fustians, Lead, Tin, Pilchards, Newland-fish, red and white Herring, some Cloth and other Commodities; it consisteth much of Gentry, few eminent Merchants natives are here found; the Taxes laid upon Merchandises being so great, that it ruins all Commerce, yet what I observed here in Anno 1619. I shall relate.

Coins of Naples.

The current Coins of Naples were then,
A Ducate of Gold large is worth in Naples 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins.
A Ducate of Carlins is worth only ten Carlins, so that 100 Ducates of Gold, are worth 115 Ducates of Carlins.
One Ounce is worth six Ducates.
A Ducate of Carlins is worth five Tarries.
A Tarrie is worth 20 grains.
A Carlin is worth 10 grains.

Account keeping.

Their accounts are kept in Naples by Ducates, Tarries and Greins, five Tarries making a Ducate, and twenty Grains a Tarrie; but these are accounted Ducates current, every 110 Ducates current, make 100 Ducates of Gold.

Weights of Naples.

The Weights of Naples are the Cantar and the 100. Their Cantar of Naples is 100 Rotolos, which is 2 l. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces Naples, and by which they weigh all their gross goods, which is in Florence 32 ounces, and 285 l. and is 196 l. Averdupois. But the 100 l. hath been observed to produce

in Florence	90 l.
in Rome	93 l.
in London	71 l.
in Lions	68 l.
in Venetia	106 l.
Ditto gross	82 l.
1. l. futtle is in Venice futtle	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
1. l. futtle is in Venice gross.	9 ounces. 58

Note, That in Gatta is used another Quintar for some Commodities gross goods, which hath been found to render in Legorn 254 l. and in Naples all gross goods are weighed by the great Cantar, and all fine goods by the hundred.

Measures in Naples.

Their measure is a Cone divided into 8 Palms, which is in Florence after the opinion of some 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Braces just, and it hath been observed in the measure of these two places, That 46 Braces of Sattin made at Naples: 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Canes, so that in Stuffs the Cane of Florence, makes in Naples 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ Palms, and consequently Braces 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ made in Naples 13 Canes 3 Palms.

Nine Palms of Naples are in Lions just two Aulns, so that the Cane makes English 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by rule, which is somewhat more then 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards English, without the inch, and some have found it to be 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards: 12 Canes in Naples have made in Lions 21 Aulns, so that 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aulns have made a Cane in Naples.

Many

Many Commodities are sold by the *Salmo*, and 16 *Tomolos* is a *Salmo*, which *Tomolo* is two Corn, &c. *Staios* of Florence, and in England () Gallons.

Oyl in Calabria is sold by the *Migliot*, which is 132 ounces, or 11 l, and it requires 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mig-* *Oyl* *liots* to make a *Stao* of Naples.

Note, that four *Salmo* in *Oyl* in Naples have made 40 *Staios*, which are in Venice 40 *Mari*, which are in England () Gallons.

But Naples is more famous amongst *Bankers* for *Exchanges*, than amongst *Merchants* for any eminent Trade, therefore it is needful I annex the *Exchanges* thereof, according to the custom practised in this place, which you shall find in the 284 and 343 Chapters at large, with all circumstances thereunto belonging.

The Customs of this Kingdom do differ upon several Commodities, as some pay Customs of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, some 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and some more and some less, according to the will of the Vice- *Naples*. King here, commanding for the King of Spain, which by the Merchants is more precisely to be learned.

The next Province is *Abruzzo*, wherein is *Salerno*, famous for Physick here taught; next *Rbegium*, opposit to *Messina*, and in that *Vare*; the next *Tarento*, where grow great quantity of *Olives*, and whereof *Oyl* in abundance is made. *Abruzzo*. *Tarento*.

The next is the Province of *Otranto*, wherein is found *Brandusie*, the most famous Havens in these Seas, *Otranto* and *Gallipoli*, affording great abundance of *Oyls* and *Cattel*; which last pay for Tribute to the *Spantard* 100 thousand *Ducates* yearly; and for the *Oyls* they are known to us by the name of *Apulia Oyls*, being the last Province comprised in this Countrey, and the former Cities standing in Calabria, it will not be amiss to insert two or three words of the Trade thereof. *Otranto*.

CHAP. CXL.

Of Calabria, and the Trade thereof.

IN Calabria is seated *Tarento*, *Otranto*, *Brandusie*, and *Rbegium*, which abounding in *Oyls* and *Cattel*, especially *Oyls*, which many English Ships do lade in these parts yearly, I will note what I observed therein. Calabria, and the Trade thereof.

Their Moneys are the same as in Naples, and current throughout the Kingdom.

Their Weight is the *Quintal* of 100 l. which hath made

In	{	<i>Venetia</i> sot.	106 l.
		<i>Venetia</i> gro.	82
		<i>London</i>	73

Coins of Calabria.
Weights of Calabria.

100 l. in Calabria hath made in *Venetia* sotl. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

The *Canter* of Naples is also sometimes used for gross Goods, and is found to be in Venice gross 186 l. and observed to have made in London, 196 l.

Their Measure of length is a *Cane* divided into 8 *Palms*, and hath made cloth-measure in Venice 3 *Bra*, and in London () Inches. Measures of Calabria.

Millioto of *Oyl* here is 132 ounces, which is 11 l. above said, and it wanteth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. of making a *Stao* in Naples. Of Oyl.

The But of *Oyl* in Calabria is 5 500 Rot. which makes in Naples 43 in 44 *Sta*. which is about 25 *Caf*. and thus much shall serve for Calabria; a word for *Apulia*.

CHAP. CXLI.

Of Apulia, and the Trade thereof.

APulia, comprehending some of the afore said Cities, also *Lechi*, *Barri*, and *Manfredonia* the principal, abounding in Corn, *Oyl*, *Almonds*, *Olives*, *Galls*, *Wines*, and other Commodities are sold thus. Apulia, and the Trade thereof.

Corn is sold by the *Tomolo*, which is two *Staios* of Florence, a Cargo of Corn being 36 *Tomolos* makes in Flor. 72 *Sta*. and English () Gallons. Measures of Corn.

Barley is also sold by the *Tomolo*, but of a lesser size, as containing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Stao*, a Cargo making also 36 *Tomolos*, which reduced to Florence measure is 48 *Staios*, and is English () Gallons.

Their

Their *Tomolo* of Wheat is 36 *Rotos*, which are 2 l. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ou. per *Rotolo* of Naples; which *Tomolo* comes to be in *Flor.* 100 l. 6 ou.

But the *Tomolo* of Barley is 48 *Rotos*, which is $\frac{1}{3}$ more than that of Wheat, the *Cargo* making 3 *Moyas* of Florence.

Of Almonds.

Almonds are sometimes sold by the *Cantaro*, and commonly worth here 26 *Taries* the *Cantaro*, and sometimes by the *Tomolo*; and of the *Abrogino Almonds* there goes 20 *Tomolos* to a *Cantaro*, and of the common sort of *Almonds* 22 *Tomolos*.

Of Oyl.

A But of Oyl or Wine of *Apulia* holds here 12 *Barrels*, which have been found to make in *Florence* 10 *Barrels*, and is in *England* () Gallons.

Oyls in *Apulia* are sold by the 1000 l. which commonly cost about 20 *Tar.* and yet sometimes found to be measured by the *Salmo*, accounted for 10 *Staios*, each *Stajo* weighing 18 *Rotos*, so that this way the *Salmo* of Oyl comes to be 180 *Rotos*, which reckoned in *Florence*, at 2 l. 7 ou. per *Rotolo*, makes *Florence* weight 465 l. and *English* () Pounds, commonly worth from 18 to 22 *Tares* a Measure, which comes to produce about 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Barrels* in *Florence*.

This *Stajo* of Oyl weighs 49 l. of the weight of *Apulia*.

Of Olives.

Galls are here sold by the *Cantaro*, and is 196 l. of *Averdupois*.

Olives are sold by the *Tomolo*, worth about 5 *Carl.* a *Tomolo*, in the time of gathering, which is in *June* and *July*, which are put in Sacks of 6 or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tomolos*, and each *Tomolo* of Olive weighs about 16 *Rotos*.

Of Wine.

A *Salmo* of Wine is accounted to make 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Barr.* of *Florence*, and is commonly worth 10 *Carlins* a *Salmo*, and held to be *incirca* 14 *ser.* of *Venice* measure.

A *Car.* or *Cargo* of Corn of *Apulia*, hath been observed to make 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Fanegs* in *Calais*, and in *Lisbon* 145 *Alquiers* of *Tomolos* 36 of *Naples* per *Car.* and 57 *Cbilos* of *Constantinople*.

But I have staid too long here, I will pass to the next Principality, which is the *Papacy*.

CHAP. CXLII.

Of the Papacy, and the Cities of Trade therein.

Papacy, and the Trade thereof.

THE *Papacy* contains four *Provinces*: First, *Romandiola*; Secondly, *Marca Anconitana*; Thirdly, *Ducato Spoletano*; and fourthly, *St. Peter's Patrimony*. And first then in *Romandiola*, are many principal Cities, and great Towns, of which the first is *Bollonia* the chief *University* of *Italy*; *Ferrara*, famous for the *Iron Mines* about it, and within whose jurisdiction stands *Modena* and *Rhegium*, two fair Cities; and last, *Ravenna*, once beautified with a fair Haven, now choaked by Age and Rubbish: Of the Trade of these a word and in order.

CHAP. CXLIII.

Of Bollonia, and the Trade thereof.

Bollonia, and the Trade thereof.

Bollonia, under the command of the *Pope*, is an *University* much frequented by *Students* of the *Civil Law*; it is seated within Land, and is well known in matters of *Exchanges*, as I shall shew in due place, and hath those *Moneys* current that acknowledg the *Pope's Stamp*, as I shall declare in *Rome*.

Accounts in Bollonia.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers*, *Sold* and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* to a *Sol*, and 20 *Sols* to a *Liver*, the *Liver* may be accounted to be *incirca* 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* *Sterling Money*, and some are found to keep their *Accounts* in *Duccatons*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*, cast up by 12 and by 20 as above is said.

Weights of Bollonia.

Their *Weights* common in use are these.

Their *Quintal* is 100 l. which makes

In	London	80 l.
	Rome	100
	Millan	106
	Florence	104
	Genoa	133
	Lions	77
	Venetia sol.	120
	Venetia gr.	75

1000 *l.* in *Bollonia* have given in *Venetia* futtle 1320 *l.* gro. 750 *l.* so that the 1 *l.* hath rendred their gros 9 ou. futtle 14 ounces 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sach.

Their Measure is a *Brace*, and is found to be about 25 inches *English*, 100 *Braces* here have Measures in *Bollonia*.

Corn is here sold by the *Corbe*, 100 whereof makes 92 *Staios* in *Venetia*, and 100 *Corbes* in Corn. Wine make *Amfara Venetiana* 12 and 2 quarters, and in dry measures 17 quarters, and in London () Gallons.

From hence are accustomed to come to other parts, *Corn*, *Almonds*, *Oyls*, *Wines*, *raw Silk*, *Commodities* and sundry sorts of wrought *Satins*, *Taffetaes*, and other, called hence *Bollonia Silk*, and of *Bollonia* making; and to conclude this place, here are found many eminent *Exchanges*, the course of which *Exchanging*, you shall find in the general *Exchanges* here practised, vide Chapter 296.

CHAP. CXLIV.

Of Ferrara, and the Trade thereof.

Ferrara is the next principal City of Trade in this circuit, famous for his Iron-mines Ferrara, and about it, seated on the banks of the River *Poe*, and accounted one of the pleasantest Cities in Italy; for in the midst thereof there is a fair Green, into which open about twenty Streets, of half a mile in length, and so even and uniform, that thence the utmost ends thereof may be discerned; it affordeth *Wines*, *Oyls*, *Olives*, *Iron*, *Steel*, and some *Manufactures* of *Silk*, and the Trade thereof.

The *Moneys* are as at *Rome*, to which this City appertaineth, admitting but of very little difference in the rates current thereof.

The *Quintal* of Ferrara is 100 *l.* which makes *Venetia* sot. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* and *Venetia* gr. 72 *l.* Weights of in London incirca 75 *l.* *Averdupois*, and the 100 *l.* *fur.* Venice makes here 87 *l.* and the 100 *l.* Ferrara. gro. 138 *l.*

The Measure is a *Brace*, 100 *Braces* makes in London 72 yards.

Their Wine Measure is a *Mastello*, 11 whereof make an *Amfara* of *Venetia*, and is in England Measures of () vide London. Ferrara.

Their Corn Measure is a *Stare*, 100 *Stares* makes in *Venetia* 37 *Sta.* and so much shall serve for Ferrara and the Trade thereof.

CHAP. CXLV.

Of Modena, and the Trade thereof.

Modena is the next City seated in this Trade, yielding many *Fabricks* of *Silks*, which it dis- Modena. perfeth to its neighbouring Towns.

Their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers*, *Sold*, *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* to a *Sold*, and 20 *Sol* Accounts in to a *Liver*. Modena.

Their *Quintal* is 100 *l.* which renders

Weights in Modena.

In	Lions	77 <i>l.</i>
	London	72 <i>l.</i>
	Venetia sotile	109 <i>l.</i>
	Venetia gros	72 <i>l.</i>
	Florence	98 <i>l.</i>

The measure is the *Brace*, the same as in *Mantua*, and 1 per cent. longer than the *Brace* of Measures in Ferrara, and by observation it hath been found that the 100 *Braces* of Modena have made 118 Modena. in Florence. Corn is here sold by the *Staro*, 100 whereof makes 93 or 94 *Stares* in *Venetia*, and one *Staro* of Modena hath made 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Staios* in Florence, and hath made in Venice three *Quarts*, and six *quarterols*.

CHAP. CXLVI.

Of Rimno, and the Trade thereof.

Rimno, and the Trade thereof.

Rimno, anciently *Ariminum*, seated on the mouth of the River *Rubicon*, affords much *Silk*, which it partly sends abroad, and partly converts here into *Stuffs*, also some *Wines*, *Oyls*, *Corn*: The *Coins* current as in *Rome*, as being subject to the *Papacy*, and the *Accounts* are kept in their same denomination.

The *Quintal* is the 100 *l.* which makes in *London* 81 *l.* and some have made experience, that it makes in *Venice* grofs 76.

Weights. Measures.

Their *Measure* is the *Brace*, and is in *London* 27 inches bare.

Their *Corn measure* is a *Stare*, 100 making 210 in *Venetia*, and their *Wine measure* is a *Somo*, which makes in *London* 10 *Gallons*.

CHAP. CXLVII.

Of Ravenna, and the Trade thereof.

Ravenna, and the Trade thereof.

Ravenna is seated on the *Adriatick* Sea, and once beautified with one of the fairest *Havens* in the *World*, where *Augustus* *Cesar* always kept a *Navy* man'd, to defend these parts of the *Empire*, now choaked up with mud and rubbish: The neighbourhood of *Venetia*, whose *Senators* have as well followed *Mercury* by *Merchandizing*, as *Mars* by *Arms*, keeps this *City* from any notable *Commerce*, yet I will note what I have observed hereupon both in matter of *Weights* and *Measures*.

Weights of Ravenna.

The *Quintal* of *Ravenna* is 100 *l.* which gives *Venetia* sotile 118 *l.* in *London* 78 *l.* and the grofs 100 *l.* of *Venetia*, made here 133 *l.*

Measures of Ravenna.

The *measure* is a *Brace*, 100 *Braces* of *Cloth* in *Venice* is here 112, 100 *Braces* of *Silk* in *Venice* is here 106.

Corn is sold by the *Stare*, 100 whereof makes in *Venice* 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Staios*, so that 3 *Staros* *Ravenna*, have made the two *Staios* of *Venetia*; and these are the chief *Cities* of *Romandiola*.

Loretto.

The next *Province* is *Marco Anconitana*, wherein is famous, first *Loretto*, for the *Pilgrimage* to our *Lady Church*, brought hither, if you will believe it, through the *Air* from *Palestine*, whereunto a great *Trade* is driven by the superstitious *Papists*; next is *Adria*, which gave name to those *Seas*; next *Recanti* and *Ancona*, two fair *Cities*, and of great concourse of *Merchants*, of which first.

CHAP. CXLVIII.

Of Recanti, and the Trade thereof.

Recanti in Istria.

Recanti, olim *Ælia Recina*, as some Authors alledge, is a fair *City*, affording *Corn*, *Oyl*, and some *Silk* for *Merchandise* to be exported:

Weights.

The weights thereof being 100 *l.* gives in *London* 75 *l.*

And in *Florence* ——— 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

In *Venetia* sotile ——— 112 *l.*

In *Venetia* grofs ——— 72 *l.*

Measures.

Their *measure* is a *Brace*, 94 whereof make *Venetia* *Brace* 100 *l.* *Oyl* is sold here by the *Mina*, which is the same as that in *Venetia*.

CHAP. CXLIX.

Of Ancona, and the Trade thereof.

Ancona, and the Trade thereof.

Ancona is a fair *City*, seated on the hill *Cinerius*, which shooteth into the *Adriatick* Sea like a *Promontory*, having a commodious *Haven* built by *Trajanus* the *Emperor*, it is fruitful as the rest of this *Countrey*, affording principally, *Corn*, *Wines* and *Oyls*.

Weights.

The *Quintal* of *Ancona* is 100 *l.* and makes in *London* — 78 *l.*

In *Venetia* grofs ——— 73 *l.*

In *Venetia* sotile ——— 116 *l.*

In *Florence* ——— 98 *l.*

Their

Their *measures* here is a *brace*, 106 whereof have made in *Venice* 100 *braces*, 10 *Cones* of cloth *Measures of*
in *Florence* have made here 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ *braces*. *Ancona*.

Corn is here sold by the *staro*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ have made a *sum* in *Florence*.

The next *Province* is the *Dutchy of Spoleto*, the principal City bearing the name of *Spalata, Spoleto*.
whereof is not any thing in *Merchandizing* worthy the note that I find; and their *weights* and
measures do in all points agree with *Venetia*.

The last part of this Country is *Saint Peter's Patrimony*, wherein are principal Cities of *Com-*
merce, Civitavecchia, which hath a pretty Harbour, and near which the *Allum* is made, which we *Civitavecchia*.
call *Romish* or *Roche*, and here the *Pope* doth for Trade-sake allow a Gentleman the Title of
Consul for the *English Nation*, to see that the *Mariners*, who are apt enough to give offence, be
not wronged or abused, at whose hands in *Anno 1619*. going thence as a *Merchant to Rome*, I
found all courtesies and friendship, and passing through *Pollidor*, a pretty Town, in the *Christmas*
Holy-days, I came to *Rome*, where what I did observe in matter of *Trade*, besides the devotion
of the season and time, I shall in the next Chapter declare.

C H A P. C L.

Of Rome, and the Trade thereof.

THIS City in her ancient splendor, was fifty miles in circuit, and had 750 *Towers*, that beau- *Rome, and the*
tified her Walls, and inhabited by 463000 Families, but now the compass exceeds not *Trade thereof*.
ten miles, and a third part thereof that is also waste ground, and hath two third parts of the In-
habitants *Clergy-men* and *Courtesans*, which latter are here accounted to be 40000, and pay 30000
Ducates, yearly Tribute, which doth maintain *Civitavecchia* two Gallies furnished, known by the
names of the *Saburrabis*, as the place of their abode in *Rome*; but leaving this private Trade to
the *Virgin Friars*, I come to the publick Commerce of this City, which according to my observa-
tion is following.

Rome and the Territory thereof affordeth for *Merchandize, Corn, Wine, Oyl, Silk, Gloves, Allum,*
Lute-strings, Kid-skins, and some *Fabricks* made of *Silk*: And from *England*, it receiveth
Lead, Tin, Bays, Sails, Stuffs, Pilchards, Herrings white and red, Newland-fish, Calves-skins, Salt
Salmon, Tallow, Wax, &c. which are landed at *Civitavecchia*, and thence transported by Boats
and Barks to *Rome*, along the so much famous River of *Tiber*, which passeth through the
same.

The *Coins* of all *Italy* pass here current, but the principal of this Country that are current is *Coins in*
the *Ducate*, or as they call it, the *Crown of Gold*, which is worth 11 *Julios* or *Paulos*. *Rome*.

The *Crown of Silver* is worth 10 *Julios* or *Paulos*, which is 100 *Baioches*, or 400 *Quatrins*.

The *Julio* is worth 10 *Baioches* or 40 *Quatrins*.

The *Baioche* is worth 10 *Quatrins*, or 1 *Sold*. 4 *Den.* small money of *Rome*.

Their Accounts are kept in *Crowns, Julios, Baioches* and *Quatrins* as above, and some in *Du-*
cates of Camera or *destampe*, of which 97, 11, 3. make 100 of *Gold*. *Accounts in*
Rome.

Their *Quintal* in *Rome* is 100, and makes in *London* ——— 80 *l*.

and with other Countreys is found to be in *Venetia* sotile ——— 119 *l*.

In	Naples	106 <i>l</i> .
	Venetia gros	75 <i>l</i> .
	Florence	102 <i>l</i> .
	Genoa	110 <i>l</i> .

But note, that of these *Quintars* of 100 *l*. is framed two different *weights*, with allowances given
thereupon, as in sale of *Spices* and such like.

The *Quintar* thereof is accounted to be of the above said weight 160 *l*. And the second for
the weight of gross goods accounted to be 250 *l*. to the *Quintar*, which is to be observed in the
sale of a *Commodity*, and therefore the *Commodity* and the weight whereby it is sold is to be ob-
served. *Measures in*
Rome.

They use also two *measures* in length, the one for *Linnen* and *Woollen*, called the *Cane*, divided
into 8 *Palms*, and 30 *Canes* is 100 *Braces Venetia*; the other which they call the *Brace*, which is
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Palms* of the said *Cane*, which *Brace* renders in *Florence* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Brace*, the first making in *London*
() inches, and the latter () inches.

Corn is sold by a *measure*, called the *Rugio*, which renders in *Genoa* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mins*, and in *Florence*
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Staios*, and is 412 *l*. of *Rome*, and is in *England* () gallons.

But by reason of the great occasion that *Clergy-men* from most parts of *Europe* have to use
Money in this City, the *Exchanges* thereof are most worthy observation, therefore I have handled
the same in the 278 and 326 Chapters, with all circumstances thereunto belonging, to which I
refer you.

From Rome I will take my way to *Venetia*, and to that *Republick*, and see what is there more-worthy in matters of *Commerce*.

CHAP. CLI.

Of the Common-wealth of Venetia, and the Cities of Trade therein.

*Venetia, and
the Trade
thereof.*

THE Common-wealth of *Venetia* containeth these Provinces, *La Marca Trevigiana*, *Friuli*, *Istria*, part of *Dalmatia*, and the Islands of *Candy*, *Corfu*, *Cephalonia*, *Ithaca*, *Zante*, *Lucaia*, *Cythera*, &c. In which I find these principal Cities of Trade, first *Trevifo*, next *Padua* a famous University for *Physick*; next *Vicentia*, next *Bressia* which is accounted the second for greatness in *Lombardy*, next *Verona*, also a fair City *Crema*, a strong Fort, *Aquilegia*, once of great circuit, now devoured by the neighbourhood of *Venetia*, *Parma* a modern Town, built by the *Venetians* within these late years, next is *Cape de Istria*, *Pola*, and some others, of lesser note; and last of all, the *Metropolis* of all this Common-wealth, which is *Venice* it self; of these, or as many as have gathered any observation, I shall declare.

CHAP. CLII.

Of Trevifo, and the Trade thereof.

*Trevifo, and
the Trade
thereof.*

TREVISO is the principal City of that Province, which to the *Venetians* is known by *Marca Trevigiana*, and commodiously seated for an *Inland Trade*, the chief City *Venetia*, depriving all the rest of any eminent honour in matter of Traffick, therefore herein I shall be the briefer; and first,

For their *Coins current*, and their *Account* kept, I willingly omit the same, as to be found more at large under the Title of *Venetia*.

As for the *Weights and Measures* thereof, it will not be improper that I set here the agreements thereof with *Venetia*, as being seated within that Common-wealth.

*Weights of
Trevifo.*

Trevifo is found then to have two several *Weights*, a gross and futtle, in the same manner as *Venetia*, which thus agree together.

100 l. gros in *Trevifo* makes gros in *Venetia* $92 \frac{1}{2}$ l.

100 l. futtle in *Trevifo* makes futtle in *Venetia* 112 l.

100 l. futtle *Venetia* gives in *Trevifo* futtle $89 \frac{1}{2}$ l.

100 l. futtle *Venetia* gives in *Trevifo* gros $58 \frac{1}{2}$ l.

100 l. futtle *Trevifo* makes gros in *Venetia* 70 l.

All which considered, the thousands are found thus to accord.

1000 l. futtle *Trevifo* is 1125 l. futtle *Venetia*.

1000 l. gros *Trevifo* is 1080 l. gros *Venetia*, and backward.

1000 l. gros *Venetia* is 926 l. gros *Trevifo*.

1000 l. futtle *Venetia* is 890 l. futtle *Trevifo*.

1 l. futtle *Trevifo* is futtle *Venetia* $13 \frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

1 l. gros *Trevifo* is gros *Venetia* 13 ounces.

1 l. futtle *Venetia* is futtle in *Trevifo* $10 \frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

1 l. gros *Venetia* is gros in *Trevifo* 11 ounces.

The Measures of length in *Trevifo* is only the *Brace*.

The 100 Cloth Braces in *Venetia* is 100 Braces in *Trevifo*.

The 100 Silk Braces in *Venetia* is 94 Braces in *Trevifo*.

Oil is sold here by the *Miare*.

Corn by the *Stajo*, the 100 *Stajos* here are 109 in *Venetia*.

Wine is sold by the *Cara*, which consists of 10 *Confi*, which according to the measure of *Venetia* is $17 \frac{1}{2}$ quarts, the next is *Padua*.

*Measures of
Trevifo.*

CHAP. CLIII.

Of Padua, and the Trade thereof.

PADUA is a famous *University*, especially for *Physick*, which affords not much matter of *Padua*, and *Trade*; yet observing my intended Method, I will place here the concordancy of their *Weights* and *Measures* with the Capital City *Venetia*.

Padua is found to have a grofs *Quintal*, and a sotile *Quintal*, as the City of *Venetia* hath, *Weights* of *Padua* and found thus to agree together.

The 100 *l.* futtle of *Padua* is 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ futtle in *Venetia*.

The 1000 *l.* grofs of *Padua* is 1020 *l.* grofs in *Venetia*.

The 1000 *l.* futtle in *Padua* is 1125 futtle *Venetia*.

The 1000 futtle in *Venetia* is 889 futtle in *Padua*.

The *Brace* in *Padua* is the same as at *Trevifo* aforefaid.

Corn is fold by the *Stare*, three here makes one *Stare* in *Venetia*.

Wine is fold by the *Cara*, one whereof here is 18 *quarts* *Venetia*.

Oyl by the *Miaro*, which is here 1185 *l.* grofs in *Padua*; for other occurrences it is to be referred to *Venice*.

Measures of
Padua.

CHAP. CLIV.

Of Vicentia, and the Trade thereof.

VICENTIA would be in matter of *Trade* of greater note, were she not so near neighbour to and under the authority of *Venetia*, for which cause I shall be the briefer, and thus is found to agree therewith.

The *Weights* hereof do precisely accord with *Padua* above-mentioned.

The *Measures* of *Vicentia* are only one which is the *Brace*, which thus is found to accord.

100 *Braces* of *Silk* in *Venice* is in *Vicentia* 92 *Braces*.

100 *Braces* of *Cloth* make in *Vicentia* 98 *Braces*.

Corn is fold by the *Stajo*, 100 whereof do make in *Venetia* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Stajo*.

Wine is fold by the *Caro*, which in *Venetia* is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ *quarts*.

Oyl is fold by the *Miaro*, which are 40 *Miri*, which makes grofs weight in *Venetia* 1210 *l.* and grofs of *Vicentia* 1185 *l.*

Here is made a fine kind of *raw Silk*, and disperfed abroad, fit for *Silk Stuffs*, called by the name of *Vicentia Silk*, 100 *l.* thereof is 93 *l.* in *Florence*.

Weights of
Vicentia.
Measures.

CHAP. CLV.

Of Bressia, and the Trade thereof.

THe next is *Bressia*, seated likewise in this Province, more famous in her *Archbishop*, who is an *Earl*, *Marquess*, and a *Duke*, than in any matter of *Trade*, yet according to my intended Method begun, I will compare the *Weights* and *Measures* thereof with *Venice*.

Bressia hath but one *Quintal*, which contains the 100 *l.* of the said place.

The 100 *l.* of *Bress* is futtle *Venetia* 108 *l.* and grofs 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

The 100 *l.* grofs *Venetia* is 147 *l.* and 1000 *l.* futtle is 92 *l.* here.

The 1 *l.* of *Bressia* is futtle *Venetia* 13 ounces.

The *Brace* of *Bressia* agrees with the *Cloth Brace* of *Venice*.

Corn is here fold by the *Soma*, and makes two *Stajo* in *Venetia*.

Weights of
Bressia.Measures of
Bressia.

CHAP. CLVI.

Of Verona, and the Trade thereof.

- Verona.* *Verona* is a fair City, and famous in times past for many notable things here performed, which I willingly omit, but in matters of *Commerce* I find the *Weights* and *Measures* thus to accord with *Venetia*.
- Weights in Verona.* *Verona* is found to have two *Quintars*, a gross and futtle. The 100 gross in *Verona*, is 108 l. gross in *Venetia*. The 100 l. futtle in *Verona* is 110 l. futtle in *Venetia*. So that the 100 futtle in *Venetia*, makes futtle *Verona* 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. And the 100 l. gross in *Venetia*, makes futtle *Verona* 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.
- Measures in Verona.* The *Brace* of *Verona* agrees with the *Silk Brace* in *Venetia*.
 Corn is sold by the *Minali*, 100 whereof is in *Venice* 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Staios*.
 Wine is sold by the *Brenta*, which is in *Venetia*, 6 *Sechi*, and a *Cara* of *Wine*, is in *Venetia* 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.
 Oyl is sold by the *Miaro*, which is 1210 l. gross, and 1738 l. futtle, in *Venetia*, making 139 *Basces*, which are 8 *Brentas* and 11 *Basfes*: where it is to be noted, that 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Basfes* of *Verona*, is 1 *Miri* in *Venetia*.

CHAP. CLVII.

- Crema, and its Trade.* *Crema* is a strong Fort, bordering upon *Milain*, where the State of *Venetia* hold a *Custom-house* for the collection of their *Customs* upon such Goods as go from these parts either to *Milain* it self, or thence by *transito* to *Lions*, or other places.
- Weights in Crema.* The *Quintal* of *Crema*, is the 100 l. thus agreeing with *Venice*, 100 l. futtle *Venice* is in *Crema* 92 l. and 100 l. gross 147 l. in 150 l. 100 l. in *Crema*, is futtle *Venetia* 108 l. and gross *Venetia* 66 in 67 l.
- Measures in Crema.* The *Measure* for length is the *Brace*, which is found to be two per cent. less than the *Cloth-Brace* in *Venetia*: whither now it is now high time I should repair unto and survey the *Traffick* thereof, as at this day it is found and observed.

CHAP. CLVIII.

Of Venice, and the Trade thereof.

- Venetia, and the Trade thereof.* *Venice* is the Principal City of this *Republick*, and is seated in the bottom of the *Adriatick Sea*, or *Venetian Gulf* upon 72 *Islands*, and distant from the Main Land five Miles, defended against the fury of the Sea, by a bank extending 20 Leagues in length, through which there is passage broken in seven places for Boats, but no ways for Ships, but at *Mallamecco*, and the Castles of *Lio*, which are found to be strongly fortified: it is accounted to be eight miles in compass, and hath for conveniencie of passage near 4000 *Bridges*, and 12000 Boats, as some of our modern Travellers have observed. It is the only place where *Policy*, *Warfare*, and *Merchandizing* have kist together, for the most part of those *Clarissimos* which here boast of their *Quality*, *Greatness*, or *Wisdom*, have either in themselves, or in their Ancestors, had their Original from *Traffick* and *Merchandizing*, many of whom injoying this Title of Noble Families, I have known in *Constantinople* and other parts as *Merchants* and *Factors*, who in their Youth exercising this *Art*, do afterward, as their genius leads them, either become *Captains* and *Providitors* in Castles, Forts, or Cities, or *Ambassadors*, and so employed into Foreign States, or lastly, *Senators* at home governing the *Common-wealth*; but their worth being in it self sufficiently known to the world, I shall descend to the subject in hand.

This City then hath for many years had the sole *Commerce* and *Traffick* of all the *Mediterranean Seas*, and not content therewith, have made that City the common *Mart* of all the *Commodities* of *Arabia*, *Persia*, *India*, and those Eastern rich Countrys by their great Trade to *Alexandria* and *Cairo*, which continued for many years; and when the *Grecian Empire* was both in its heighth and in its descent, they managed the sole Trade thereof, till the State of *Genoa* did look thercinto, and by their Power and Might at Sea, shared with them therein: but the *Portugal* finding the way to *India* by the *Cape of Bona Speransa*, and the *English* and *Dutch Merchants* following those Leaders, now bring those rich *Commodities* that way straight to their own homes, which in former times they were constrained to have from this City at a far dearer rate and

and at a second hand, since which times their Customs have been decayed, their Ships rotted, and their Mariners, the pride of their Common-wealth, were all become *Poltrones*, and the worst accounted in all those Seas, until the *Turks* Wars with *Candy* have made them again expert in Sea affairs; as may appear by the many fights and several considerable overthrows given to the grand Seigniors Navies, as lately in the year 1656, and their keeping of the City and Port of *Candy*, for the space of so many years against all the opposition the *Turk* hath made against it.

This City now serves in matters of Trade for an Inlet into *Austria*, and upper *Germany*, which this way it yet fits with some *Spice*, *Drugs*, and other *Arabian* Commodities, which in part is brought hither from *Alexandria*, *Aleppo*, and *Constantinople*, where they still have *Consuls* and *Factours*, and partly by a second hand from *England*, now thereby bringing to them those commodities which a few years past we had and fetched from them, as from the only City and prime Merchants of *Europe*.

The Commodities here found and afforded are not many, nor of much worth, as some Commodities Cloth of Gold and Silver, Corn, Wines, Oyls, Rice, Woollen Cloth, Paper, Anniseeds, Argal, Glasses of *Ventia*, for looking and for drinking, Quick-Silver which they have from *Germany*, some Silks raw and wrought.

The Commodities sent hither from *England* is Lead, Tin, Baies, Furrs, Perpetuanoes, Serges, Saies, and some Cloth, Indico, Pepper, Ginger, Maces, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c. Herrings white and red, Pilchards, Newland fish, salted Salmon, and such like. It serves in these days for a Mart for the Commodities of *Istria*, *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, *Austria*, upper *Germania*, and the *Adriatique* Seas, and serves these parts again with such Commodities as are either brought hither by the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French* from their several Countreys, or from *Alexandria*, *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, the *Archipelago*, and *Constantinople*, where they also drive a considerable Trade.

There is found to be in *Venetia* four kinds of Weights, which thus are distinguished and found to accord. Weights of *Ventia*.

The greatest is called the *Gross Pound*, and 100 l. wherewith all *Wooll*, *Brass*, *Metals*, *Fish*, *Flesh*, and other gross Goods are weighed.

The second is the *Gold-weight*, used for *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Jewels* only, called the *Mark*, which contains 8 ounces, every ounce contains 144 Carrats, every Carrat is 4 Grains.

The third is used in *Gold* and *Silver* Thred, and in nothing else.

The fourth is the *Pound*, and the 100 l. futtle, wherewith all *Silks*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Cottons*, *Cotton-yarn*, and such like fine Goods are weighed by, which thus are amongst them found to accord and agree.

100 l. gros is 158 l. futtle, 633 l. gros is 1000 l. futtle.

100 l. futtle is 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ gros, 1000 l. gros is 1580 l. futtle.

1 l. gros is futtle 1 l. 6 ounces, 5 Sazi 18 Carrats.

1 l. futtle is gros 7 ounces, 2 Sazi 16 Carrats.

1 l. futtle is 12 ounces, the 1 ounce is 6 Sazi, and 1 Sazi is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ dram, which is 3 sec.

100 l. of *Silver* or *Gold* bred is futtle 116 l. 8 ounces.

1 Marc of *Gold* is futtle 9 ounces, Sazi 2.

Where note, That a Marc of *Gold* is 8 ounces, 1 ounce is 4 quarters, 1 quarter is 36 Carrats, and 1 Carrat is 4 grains, so that 144 Carrats is 1 Marc.

Also note, That in *Venetia* there is bought and sold divers Commodities, some by *Ballance*, and some by *Stalero*, as well in the gros as in the futtle Weight; and that the *Ballance Weight* is greater than the *Stalero Weight* 2 l. per cent: by the Hundred more than by the Pound, and the futtle Weight of the *Ballance* is greater than of the *Stalero* futtle two Pound per cent. by the hundred than by the Pound Weight.

Now let us observe how these two Weights, the futtle and gros, respond with the weight of other Countreys.

The 100 l. futtle have been observed to make the first Row to the left hand, and the 100 l. gros the next Row.

Weights of
Ventia agree-
ing with other
Countreys.

The

The 100 *l.* futtle makes in the first row, and the 100 *l.* gro. makes in the second row thus,

Alexandria Zera	31	Ros.	50	Ros.
Alexandria Forf.	71	R.	112	R.
Aleppo	14	R.	21	R.
Archipelago	77	l.	121	l.
Anvers	64	l.	102	l.
Almeria	55	R.	90	R.
Ancona	86	l.	136	l.
Bergamo	90	l.	145	l.
Bologna	83	l.	132	l.
Baruti	13	R.	20	R.
Cyprus	13	$\frac{1}{2}$ R.	21	R.
Constantinople	56	R.	84	R.
Candia	1	l.	1	l.
Corfu	75	l.	117	l.
Cremona	96	l.	151	l.
Damascus	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ R.	26	$\frac{1}{2}$ R.
Ferrara	102	l.	139	l.
Florence	87	l.	138	l.
Lions	70	l.	110	l.
London	64	l.	106	l.
Lisbon	59	l.	92	l.
Millan	92	l.	150	l.
Mantua	93	l.	150	l.
Marfelia	70	l.	112	l.
Malleca	57	l.	90	l.
Naples Rema	94	l.	149	l.
Naples Romania	78	l.	121	l.
Parmia	90	l.	148	l.
Placentia	92	l.	150	l.
Paris	70	l.	112	l.
Roma	84	l.	132	l.
Ravenna	84	l.	133	l.
Ragusa	83	l.	131	l.
Seio and Smyrna	62	R.	98	R.
Sevilia	63	l.	98	l.
Tripoli Barbaria	59	$\frac{1}{2}$ R.	93	$\frac{1}{2}$ R.
Turin	92	l.	148	l.
Verona	90	l.	145	l.
Zant	63	l.	106	l.

How far these may come near to truth I must refer to trial, therefore I deliver them here as I received them upon trust.

Measures in
Venetia, of
length.

The Measures of Venetia are two, and both called the *Brace*.

The first is the *Silk Brace*, by which is measured all *Stuffs* of *Silk*, *Damasks*, *Sattins*, *Cloth* of *Gold*, of *Silver*, &c.

The second is the *Cloth-Brace*, by which is measured all *Cloths* and *Stuffs* made of *Wool*, which is greater than the former $6\frac{1}{2}$ per centum.

Upon which last *Braces* 100 hath been made this concordance with the measures of other Countreys.

100 Braces
in Venice

London	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells.
Antwerp	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frankfort	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dantzick	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vienna	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lions	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aulns.
Paris	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Romen	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ Var.
Sevil	75
Madera	57 v.
Lucques	111 Br.
Florence	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ Br.
Millan	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ Br.
Genoa	267 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pal.

The

The liquid Measures are these :

Of Wines.

Wines are sold in *Venetia* two ways, either in gross, or by retail; the gross by the *Amphora* and *Bigonfa*, and by retail, by the *Quart*, the *Sachio*, and *Lire*; where note, That the *Amphora* is four *Bigonfa*, and the *Bigonfa* is 4 *Quarts*, and 1 *Quart* is 4 *Sachi*, and 1 *Sachi* is 4 *Liras* or pounds, but buying the same in gross, that is by the *Amphora* and the *Sachio*, 1 *Amphora* is 14 *Quarts*, and 1 *Bigonfa* is 3 *Quarts* and half.

Oyl is here also sold two ways, first by Measure, and next by the Weight of the *Staliero*; Of *Oyl* the Measure is called the *Mira*, and is 40 *Mire*, and by the gross Weight is 120 *l.* and 1 *Mira* makes by measure 25 *l.* and by weight makes 30 *l.* 3 ounces.

Corn is sold by the *Stajo*, which is 132 *l.* gross *Venetia*, and in *Florence* 175 *l.* which is Of Corn. divided to $\frac{2}{3}$ and to $\frac{1}{3}$, and to $\frac{1}{12}$ parts, by which is made the *Scandalino*, the $\frac{1}{3}$ being 32 *l.* the $\frac{2}{3}$ 16 *l.* the $\frac{1}{12}$ 8 *l.* of gross.

Their Accounts are kept in *Venetia* divers ways, as by some in *Ducates* and *Grosses*, at *Livers* 6 Accounts in *Venetia*. and 4 sold per *Ducate*, accounting 24 *Gross* to a *Ducate*.

Others again by *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Gross*, which are valued at 10 *Ducates* the *Liver*, accounting 20 *Sold*. to the *Liver*, and 12 *Deniers* gross to a *Sold*.

The *Exchanges* made in *Venice* I have inserted in the 281 and 368 Chapters, together Exchanges of *Venetia*.

with all circumstances thereto belonging; where by the way it is to be noted, That in times past the goodness of their *Moneys* both in payment for *Merchandise*, and in payment for *Bills of Exchange*, was alike and of equal goodness and value; but these wise *Senators* fearing to lose what they cannot keep, I mean, that little *Trade* they yet hold, in comparison of what they had lost, by their providence and circumspection, set a distinction between the *Moneys* payable for Commodities, which they term their *current Moneys* and out of *banco*, and between their *Moneys* paid by *Bills of Exchange*, which they term in *banco*, which hath had its original upon such unfit grounds, that the very naming thereof, and the particular circumstances of this difference is dishonourable to this Republick; which therefore I will omit, only thus far the necessity thereof is to be remembered, and to be well known and understood by all *Merchants* and *Exchangers* that trade and traffick to this City, that the difference now at this time holds in proportion between 20 and 21 per cent. so that it doth appear to all men that reside here, or have any commerce into this City, that their payments made in *banco*, and by *Bills of Exchange*, is accounted better by near 21 per cent. than the payments made for Commodities bought and sold between *Merchant* and *Merchant*.

Difference between money in *banco* and out of *banco* in *Venice* 20 per centum.

The *Customs* of *Venice* are several, altering upon many Commodities; and though the wisdom of this Republick do manifestly discern a great diminution of their *Customs* in general, yet it so falls out that they impose still greater, as it were endeavouring thus to make up the annual rents thereof, as of late they have done upon *Currans*, under pretence, that if the *English* will come and lade them in the Port of *Venice*, or otherwise come thither laden, they are then freed of a new *Impost*, which is lately levied in *Zant* upon a Commodity: but they being of the condition of many *Princes*, that finding their Countrey enriched with an eminent commerce and a plentiful *Trade*, never leave imposing new *Customs* and *Imposts* thereon, till the *Trade*, and *Customs*, and *Imposts*, and all other the benefits thereof are slipped out of their fingers, and fled for protection to some other more friendly and neighbouring State, or place, where the same finds a greater ease, and a lesser charge; and that have *Venice*, *Antvers*, *Lions*, and *Genoa*, lost that famous *Trade*, which for many years hath made those Cities renowned; and by their fall and easie *Customs* have *Legorn*, *Marselia*, *Amsterdam*, and *London* risen to that height wherein they are now found to be, which if the *Princes* thereof do wisely cherish, and content themselves with a reasonable *Duty*, such as *Trade* in it self may well bear, and the *Trader* live, and cheerfully proceed in his negotiations, they may see their Countreys daily to flourish, and grow both rich and renowned thereby; otherwise *Trade* will insensibly slip from them, the *Merchants* will give it over, or find out new paths, and divert it into some other place; Shipping will in an age rot and perish, and Navigation will quickly be forgotten, and those *Kingdoms* must have other Nations to supply them at the second hand, and by strangers Shipping, with those necessary Commodities which the Countrey stands in need of, and the same both at dear rates, and to the too late repentance of the State it self, as may now be verified by this of *Venetia*, who would with many millions redeem that lost *Trade*, and would with free liberty of *Customs* entertain that Commerce, which they themselves peradventure by their too great *Customs* and *Imposts* levied thereon by little and little in times past, have of their own accord willfully or willingly lost, and thrust from them, as I shall declare further in the *Trade* of *Legorn*, and other places which have of themselves no commodity to maintain a *Traffick*, yet have all things, and want nothing that all other Countreys can afford, only by the benefit and commodity of an easie light duty of *Custom* imposed upon *Merchandise* by the liberty and freedom of the place and *Traders* thereinto; and for as much as this *State* have by their wisdom made of

Customs of *Venetia*.

D d

late

Injurious Decrees of Venice against the Trade of the English in the Levant Seas.

late days divers subtle Decrees for the benefit of their own Traffick, and for the regaining of their lost Trade, which are in themselves prejudicial to many other Nations, but principally to the English, I hold it not improper in this place to mention some of the principal thereof, that thereby if any the able furtherers of the English Traffick shall happen to peruse this Treatise, fit remedies may be enacted to meet these Decrees, which I may call particularly injurious to the English Subject and Merchant, and tending to draw the whole Trade of the Levant Seas to the City of Venice only, to the general prejudice of the Shipping of his Majesty of England trafficking in those Seas, which I conclude under five Points.

1. First, they have considered the late great Exportation of Currants out of Zant and Zeffalonia (two Islands of their Seignory) into England, and that the principal Trade of the English into their Seignory is only for this Fruit, therefore they have of late levied an Imposition of ten Ducates upon every thousand of Currants bought and shipped from the said Islands, and of later times have also enforced the payment of the said Imposit at Venice, which formerly and at first was free, and have discharged their own Subjects thereof, to the special damage and prejudice of the English.

2. Secondly, they have to burthen the Trade of the English thither, or rather seeing all the Trade of that Fruit wholly sought out and covered by the English, to which end they use to vent in those Islands some few English Commodities; they have I say, of late, burthened the native Commodities of England brought into these Islands with new Imposts, as levying upon an English Cloth 7 Ducates, upon 100 weight of Tin 2 Ducates, and upon a Kersey 2 Ducates, and so upon all other English Commodities, thereby to enforce all Commodities of England to be brought into the City of Venice; and though sometimes English Merchants find it necessary in those Seas to transfer some English Goods out of one English vessel into another, and yet not land the same, when as Ships do happen to meet together and to be bound for several Ports, yet the same is not permitted them unless they pay the said Imposit abovementioned, as if the said Goods were there really landed and sold, contrary to the common Custom of the Mediterranean Seas.

3. Thirdly, they have prohibited, that any Turkey Commodities should be landed there out of English Shipping, or any other Commodities that are afterward to be shipped for the Kingdom of England, which for the conveniency of English Shipping, the English Merchants trading into those Seas have often occasion of: but they do compel the English first to send such Goods and Wares to the City of Venice, purposely there to pay the duty of Custom and the duty of Cottimo, before they will suffer them to ship the same for England.

4. They have made an Act for the employment of their own Shipping and Mariners, and for the restraint of all Forreiners, that no Commodities of the parts of Turkey may be brought into any the Seignory of the State of Venice, but only in Venetian Shipping; wherein they have been found to have been so strict and severe, that if any English Ships happen to be freighted either by their own Subjects, or by the Merchants of any other Nation when any of their own Shipping are in Port, or happen to come into the Port, or within the space of twenty days after, upon the firming of a bare Protest against the said Ship so freighted, they have no law nor remedy left them in Law to recover any Freight-money, due for the said Goods so laden by them.

5. Fifthly, they will not permit nor suffer any English Ship to relade at Venice, except they come first fully laden thither, neither will they suffer freedom of Trade from Venice to any parts of the Levant for the English Nation, neither in their own nor yet in the Shipping belonging to the Venetians, but do straightly prohibit and forbid it, as also they do prohibit the bringing of some particular Commodities by any whatsoever, themselves and their Subjects only excepted.

6. To these I might add some others, but I will conclude it with this last point of slight and fallacious subtilty some years past, when as the Seignory of Venice had here a permission from His Majesty of England to contract with divers Merchants for their Ships to serve against the Spaniards in the Gulf of Venice; when the said service was performed, and that they came to receive their contracted payment; they raised their moneys 12 per centum above the rate of the same at the time of their agreement; by which rate, His Majesties Subjects came to lose a great sum of money by the said service, to their great prejudice, and to the great dishonour of that so Honourable Seignory.

Having by these few particulars given the ingenious Reader a taste of these present policies enacted by this State of late for the supportation of their decaying Trade, and also given a touch of the Subtilties used by them to preserve that little that is yet remaining, and their endeavours to augment the same, I will now in a word view the state of the present Traffick of this City.

It is not to be questioned, but that this City hath in all Ages afforded many eminent Merchants, and hath not been ashamed to make Merchandizing a prop and supportation to their Nobility, which amongst them is intituled *Clarissimi*, so that this their School of Commerce hath afforded such apt Scholars, and which have so notably profited therein, that they have with as much honour worn the *Gown*, as valiantly handled the *Sword*; and he that shall heedfully peruse their Histories, shall find that not a few of them, have with general approbation both of their Subjects and Neighbours, struck the principal stroke in the government of that *Dukedom*. The fit situation of their City, the large extent of their maritime coasts, the common aptness and addition of the Citizens, have much furthered the great Traffick of the same; what it hath been in times past, when their Potency and Opulency was at the highest, and when they set out and gave employment both in war and peace to 300 sail of Gallies, besides all other sort of vessels; I refer to their own Histories. Their then rich Trade to *Egypt* for the Commodities of *India*, *Arabia*, and to *Constantinople* and *Aleppo* for the Commodities of *Grecia*, *Armenia* and *Persia*, to *Germany*, *France*, *Flanders* and *England*, for the Commodities of those Countreys, must needs make this City famous for the Traffick thereof; but their covetous appetite, that could not be satisfied with this same, and the great wealth each in particular drew thereby, envied to themselves that honour, which all other Cities of the World was constrained to give them; for their great customs imposed, joyned with the accidents of that age and time, brought them to the present state of traffick wherein now they are found to be, which is at present comprehended within a narrow scantling, for their trade to *Egypt* is vanished, and seen only in the relicks thereof, for though in *Alexandria* and *Cairo* they maintain Consuls, serving in outward appearance for the protection of their Merchants, yet indeed they serve to little purpose, as having lost the former famous trade of *Alexandria* and *Cairo* in *Sidon*, *Acia*, *Smyrna*, and other places of *Turkie*; they have their Consuls, as also their Agent in *Constantinople*, and Consul in *Aleppo*, which now are the principal who give life to their designs, as indeed the places where their trade is of greatest eminency, yet it is not so great but may be fathomed within a small line: and as many things have notably concurred in the loss of their former traffick abroad and in other Kingdoms (as the discovery of *India* by the *Portugal*, the subversion of the *Greek Empire* by the *Turks*, and the favourable countenance of some of the late *Kings of England* to their own Subjects, for their encouragement in trade, and their general inclination thereto) so they in themselves have been chiefly wanting to themselves, and have suffered a loss to fall insensibly upon them; that hath been the greatest ruine of their traffick, comprised within the myttery of these their new Imposts, and the decay of the Shipping and Navigators, which that Prince must ever carefully avoid, that would have his Countrey and Subjects thrive thereby; and having now lost all their trade to all other places (the Dominions of the great Turk only excepted) their Ships and Gallies are decayed, and their Mariners fled from them, some sparks are seen yet to remain; but the great fire of their mighty traffick being extinguished, it will not be needful for me to rake the ashes, and observe further that little coal that is yet resting unconsumed amongst them.

The present Trade of Venice surveyed.

CHAP. CLIX.

Of Florence, and the Cities of that Kingdom.

THE *Dukedom* of Florence containeth the greater part of *Tuscany*, and now may be said to be comprehended under the *Signorie* of the Great Duke, with the *Republick* of *Pisa* and *Sienna*, the principal marine Port whereof is *Legorn*, which may be accounted the best and one of the greatest Towns of trade in all the *Mediterranean Seas*, not only thus continued and preserved by the industry of the Inhabitants alone, but of other Nations, which by reason of the great immunities and privileges of this place, and the freedom given to Strangers and Merchants, and principally because all sorts of Merchandize may be here landed free of all Customs, Duties, and Imposts, this Scale is grown to that height, that it is famous throughout all the *Mediterranean* and *Ocean Seas*.

Florence, and the Provinces thereof.

In this *Republick* I find only four Cities of consequence that challenge in matter of Commerce my observation, which is, *Florence* it self the principal City of this *Dukedom*; next *Sienna*, then *Pisa*, and lastly the above-mentioned Town of *Legorn*.

These Countreys afford for Merchandize, some Marble, Rice, Wines, Oils; quantity of Silks, Commodities both raw and wrought in Stuffs, famous for their fabricks throughout Europe, as Sattins, Taffes, Velvets, Grograms, Plushes, and the like, called commonly of Florence. From England is here vended Pepper, Cloves, Maces, Indico, Callicoes, as being East-India Commodities, and Lead, Tin, Cloves, Bays, Serpes, Perpetuanos, as native; and the English also bring hither

The Duke of
Florence a
great Mer-
chant.

ther Herrings white and red, Pickled Salmon, Newland-fish, Pilchards, Calves-skins, and many other Commodities.

The Duke of Florence hath ever been found to be a great lover of Merchants and Merchandizing, and is conceived to be at this day the greatest Merchant in Europe, forgetting not that his Ancestors did raise themselves by Traffick to the greatness and height he now doth hold; and to this end is found in Legorn a stock properly running in Trade for his account, which is employed in Traffick, as occasion of profit upon Merchandize doth present it self.

The Estate of the Great Duke of Tuscany, and the Trade thereof.

Cosmi the Second, was the first Duke of Florence that had the Title of Great Duke of Tuscany conferred upon him, being crowned in the Court of Rome, with that Title given to him and his heirs for ever, by Pope Pius the Fifth, in the year 1570. Since which the Great Duke's Successors have desired of succeeding Popes the Title of King, but it hath been always obstructed by the Kings of Spain, who would indure no King in Italy but himself, and refused by the Pope as too Lordly a Title.

This Duke and his Predecessors have ever been found to be great lovers of Merchants and Merchandizing, knowing that his Predecessors raised themselves by Traffick to the greatness he now doth hold.

His Territories are separated on the East, from the Lands of the Church by the River Pise, on the West from the Common-wealth of Genoa by the River Macra; on the North from *Romandiola*, and *Marca Anconitano* by the *Appenine Hills*; are bounded on the South by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, being about 260 miles in length, and in some places as much in breadth. The Countrey between Florence and Legorn (being about fifty miles) is full of spacious fields, and fruitful Valleys, here and there a pleasant Mountain equalizing them for fertility, abundantly furnished with all sorts of delicious Wines, and beautified with many delicate Cities and Towns, and in a word, plentifully stored with all the benedictions of Nature: The Inhabitants profess the *Roman Catholick Religion*, and are governed by the Civil Law. The Great Duke's Dominions may be fitly divided into four parts, viz. The Cities and Territories; first of Florence, 2. Pisa, 3. Sienna, and 4. and lastly, the Islands situated in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*.

The Estate of Florence taketh up the North part of the great Dukes Dominions, being bounded on the South by the Territories of Pisa and Sienna, and on the North with the *Appenine Hills*, so called from Florence, the principal City for beauty and Trade within this Territory. *Nicholas Machiavel* (that unhappy man) was once Secretary to the Duke of Florence, who but for publishing that which was frequently practised by Princes, hath intailed an odium upon his name (for ought any knows) to all Posterity. But to our business next to be handled, which is the description and Trade of Florence.

CHAP. CLX.

Of Florence, and the Trade thereof.

Florence, and
the Trade
thereof.

THE City of Florence is seated near the confluence of the two Rivers. *Arne* and *Chian*, and is a very fair City, and abounding with publick and private buildings of great beauty, and therefore by some supposed to be called *Florentia à situ Florenti*; it is in compass six miles, and is the Residence of the Duke, who here hath a sumptuous Palace: the greatest part of the Trade thereof doth consist in the fabrick of Silks that here are made, and are hence properly called, and in the Exchanges here are used and practised by Bankers, for all parts of Europe, the inhabitants having lost the honour of Merchandizing, which anciently they had, when eminent Factors from hence were sent into Flanders and England, and to other countreys to reside, who managed a very great Trade, now totally decayed. What I have found from others or observed my self 1619. when I was here, I shall set down for the present occurrences of the place.

Accounts in
Florence.

The Merchants do here keep their accounts in *Livers*, *Sold* and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* making a *Sol*, and 20 *Sol* a *Liver*; and others again in *Crowns*, *Sol* and *Deniers of Gold*, of *Livers* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per *Crown*, accounting 12 *Deniers* to a *Sol*, and 20 *Sol* to a *Crown*, but all their Commodities are sold by *Livers*, *Sold*, and *Deniers* of their moneys, and to reduce *Livers* into *Crowns*, multiplied by 2 and divided by 15, because 15 half *Livers* make a *Crown*, and to reduce the said *Livers* into *Ducates*, $\frac{1}{3}$ is to be taken.

Coins current
in Florence.

The Coins current are the *Ducates* of Florence and the *Picols*.

The *Ducate* is worth 7 *Livers* or 70 *Bolognini*.

The *Crown* is worth 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Livers* in *Piccoli*, whereas the custom is different from other Countreys,

treys, wherein the *Crown of Gold* is not found to have any constant rate with the *current Money* of the place, and is adjusted therewith according to the rate of the *Exchange*.

The *Liver* is 20 *Sold*, and accounted to be nine pence *sterling*.

The *Ducate* being 7 *Livers*, is accounted there 5 s. 3 d. *sterling*.

The *Sendo* or *Crown* of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Livers*, is consequently 5 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *sterling*.

The *Liver* is also divided to 12 *Crabes*, whereof 8 is a *Julio*, which is 6 d. *sterling*; 5 *Quatrins* is a *Crab*, and 60 *Crabes* makes a *Liver*.

Divers observations have been made upon the *Weights* of *Florence*, which is 100 l. or *Quinial Weights* of 12 ounces to a pound; the most noted I will here insert, and refer the truth to him that hath *Florence*, a cause of *Tryal*, because I have received them upon trust.

This 100 l. then hath been found to produce in these places.

The 100 l.
of *Florence*
hath ren-
dered in

Anvers	73 l.
Lions	76
Dantzick	88
Venetia sotile	114
Venetia gross.	71
Siens	103
Pulia	104
Lucca	102
Bollonia	95
Ferrara	101
Padua	117
Millan	103
Cremona	113
Roma	98
Genoa	108
Marselia	91
Barcelona	71
Valentia	96
Granado	66
Sevil	75
Lubon	92
Paris sutle	90
Paris gross	112
Brussia	78
London	78
Ancona	98
Majore	92
Sicilia sotile Rot.	44
and gross R.	48
Tunis	100
Aleppo R.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ R.
Ditto Silk	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tripoli Soria	19
Ditto Barbaria	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baruti	152
Alex. Zera	362
Alex. Forfori	816
Scio and Smyrna	71
Constantinople	64
Rhodes	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Acia	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Babylonia	10 10
Balsara	5 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.
Ormus	75 10

As of *Weights* formerly compared, so do I find the *brace* of this place whereby all common Measures of cities are measured, and upon the 100 braces of *Florence* hath been made these observations, and *Florence* to make.

The

The Cane is 4 braces, and the 100 braces are in	London	49 Ells
	Amvers	81
	Frankford	102
	Dantzick	67
	Vienna	71
	Lions	49
	Paris	46 Aulus
	Rouen	42
	Lisbon	49 Vares
	Sevill	24
	Madera	50
	Venice	88 Braces
	Lucca	97
	Millan	112
	Genoa	235

Note, that all *Wrought Silks* are here bought by the pound weight, and not by the *Cane* nor *Brace* above mentioned.

Of Wine.

Wine is sold by the *Cogno*, which are 10 barrels, and 1 barrel is 40 Metadels, or 20 bottles, or flast, each bottle being 2 Metadels, the barrel is to weigh 120 l.

Of Oil.

Oil is sold by the *Orcio*, which is a barrel, and contains 32 Metadels, which ought to weigh 85 l.

Of Corn.

Grain is sold by the *Moggio*, and is stais 24, and the stais is 50 l.

Of Salt.

Salt is also sold by the stais, which weighs 72 l.

Agreement of
dry measures
of Florence.

The agreement of the *Stais* of Corn, I find thus computed with other Cities.

Stais 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ of Corn in Florence is 1 sache of Venetia.

Stais 3 in Florence make 1 sache in Pisa.

Stais 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Florence make in Plombino 1 stais.

Stais 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Florence make in Rome 1 Rotolo.

Stais 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Florence make in Palermo a general salmo.

Stais 13 in Florence make in Misnia a gros salmo.

Stais 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Florence is in Naples 1 tomolo, 16 tom. is a salm. there

Stais 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Florence is in Ancona 1 somo of Corn.

Mogia 1 in Florence is in Arles 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sesterces.

Stais 3 in Florence is in Marselia 2 mines.

Stais 60 in Florence is in Brittany a tun of Corn.

I have been the larger in the *Weights* and *Measures* of Florence, because I shall have occasion to accord other Cities to this; and therefore to make this the more absolute, I have added the following concordancy of the dry *Measures* of this place with other Countreys following, which I refer to the better experienced for due trial.

CHAP. CLXI.

Of the dry Measures of several Cities in Italy, with other Cities in the Mediterranean Seas.

Agreement of
dry measures
of sundry Ci-
ties of Italy,
&c.

NOW for as much as I find it very difficult to accord so many Cities in the Measures of Corn, Salt, Wine &c. I will here add what I have collected therein, which properly may best follow the preceding agreement of the dry Measure of Florence.

First then a Mine of Corn in Avignon is 1 stais of Pisa.

An Anne of Lions is 8 stais of Florence, which Anne of Lions is there accounted 6 buccals.

A Quarter of England is 11 stais of Florence.

A Mogio of Grain in Florence is 3 Annes in Lions, which Mogio is accounted 10 sesterces there, and the same in Provence.

Alquiets 104 of Portugal are 40 Buccets of Lions.

1 Mny of Orleans and 12 in 13 Mines makes 13 buccets of Lions.

1 Tun. of Grain either in Picardy or Normandy to be laden aboard their Ships is 16 Mines, which are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ In Moggios, which are 24 Mines; and the 24 Mines there are 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Moggio of Florence, and 1 Mine of the said places is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ stais incirca of Florence.

1 *Tun* of Corn laden in *Britanny*, is accounted to hold and make 60 *Staios* of *Florence*.
 1 *Fanega* in *Callais* is $2\frac{1}{4}$ *Staios* of *Florence*.
 1 *Salm* general of *Sicilia* is in *Portugal* *Alquiers* $22\frac{1}{2}$.
 The said *Salm* of *Sicilia* is $11\frac{1}{4}$ *Staios* in *Florence*.
 The gross *Salm* of *Sicilia* is 17 per cent. greater than the general.
 The *Salm* of *Calabria* is 6 *Tumelles* of *Naples*.
 The *Tomolo* of *Naples* is 2 *Staios* of *Florence*.
 The *Carro* of *Apulia* is 3 *Moggio* of *Florence*.
Alquiers $4\frac{1}{2}$ of *Lisbon* are 1 *Fanega* in *Andalusia*.
 1 *Fanega* is 2 *Staios* of *Florence*, and a little more; so that the *Stajo* of *Florence* may be accounted the *Fanega* and *Alquier* of *Lisbon* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Stajo*.
 One *Moggio* of *Florence* makes in *Arles* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *Sesterces*.
 And in *Marfelia* doth make 2 *Sesterces*.
 The *Stajo* of *Venice* comes to make one *Sack* of *Pica*, or little less.
 The *Mine* of Corn of *Genoa* are $4\frac{1}{2}$ *Stajo* of *Florence*.
 The *Sesterces* 5 of Grain in *Avignon*, are one *Salm* of *Sicilia*.
 A *Car* of Corn in *Pulid* is in *Calais* $34\frac{1}{2}$ *Fanega*, and makes in *Lisbon* 145 *Alquiers* of 36 *Tomolos* of *Naples* the *Carro*.
 The 500 *Retibe* of Corn in *Alexandria* is in *Legorn* 1090 *Sacks*.
 The *Stajo* 63 of Corn of *Ferrara* makes just a *Carro*, and this *Carro* makes in *Constantinople* 57 *Cassise*.
 The *Retibe* of *Alexandria* is in *Legorn* $6\frac{1}{2}$ *Staios*.
 The *Cilla* of *Chavella* is 3 *Staios* of *Florence*.
 1 *Tun* of Grain in *Britanny* is 60 *Staios* of *Florence*.
 The *Cassise* of Corn in *Valentia* in *Spain* is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a general *Salm* of *Sicilia*.
Sesterces $10\frac{1}{2}$ of *Arles* is in *Florence* one *Moggio*.
 And as for the *Tomolo* of *Naples*, I find this observation in the agreement thereof.

<i>Venice</i>	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Stai.</i>
<i>Istria</i>	22 $\frac{1}{4}$.
<i>Segnia</i>	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>quart.</i>
In all <i>Dalmatia</i>	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>Stai.</i>
<i>Ragusa</i>	19 $\frac{1}{4}$.
<i>Catarro</i>	22 $\frac{1}{4}$.
<i>Fermo Marca</i>	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Somo.</i>
<i>Corfu</i>	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Mofa.</i>
<i>Candia</i>	97 <i>Mesn.</i>
<i>Canea</i>	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Moxa.</i>
<i>Alexandria</i>	7 <i>Rib.</i>
<i>Tripoli Barbaria</i>	5
<i>Cassise</i> and 3 <i>Jubes</i>	
<i>Zerbe</i>	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Caf.</i>
<i>Millan</i>	3 <i>Mof.</i>
<i>Parma</i>	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Sta.</i>
<i>Modena</i>	26
<i>Rimene</i>	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Cesena</i>	13
<i>Ravenna</i>	34
<i>Forli</i>	21 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Ferrara</i>	62 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Mantua</i>	56 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Bollonia</i>	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Corbe.</i>
<i>Florence</i>	80 <i>Stai.</i>
<i>Genoa</i>	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Mine.</i>
<i>Padua</i>	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Stai.</i>
<i>Treviso</i>	20 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Vicentia</i>	34 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Verona</i>	30 <i>Min.</i>
<i>Bressia</i>	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Som.</i>
<i>Bergamo</i>	19 <i>Stai.</i>
<i>Cremona</i>	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Som.</i>
<i>Mirandola</i>	26 <i>Stai.</i>

36 *Tomolos*
 of *Naples*,
 which is 1
Carr. have
 made in

For other particulars of these *Measures*, I have observed the same in such other place as my Collections permitted.

As for the *Exchanges* of *Florence*, which are here found daily practised for great Sums, I refer the particulars thereof to the 282 and 400 Chapters of this *Tract*, with all the circumstances thereto belonging, and therefore hence come to *Pisa*; the second City of Trade in *Tuscany*.

CHAP. CLXII.

Of Pisa, and the Trade thereof.

THE Second part of the Great Duke's Dominions, is the City and Territory of *Pisa*; bounded on the South by the Sea Coast, on the East by *Siena*, and on the West by the *Genoese*. The *Pisans* were in former times very considerable, having under them the Islands of *Corsica*, *Sardinia*, and the *Baleares*, and did at once war with the *Venetians* and *Genoese*; they were at last conquered by the Duke of *Millan*, and the Duke of *Genoa*; the first taking the City of *Pisa*, and sold it to the *Florentines* about the year 1410. and the latter seized upon the Town of *Legorn*, and sold it to the same customers for 120000 Ducates about the same time. These two being the only places of Trade within this Territory worthy taking notice of, and chiefly the Town of *Legorn*. But first of the City of *Pisa*.

Pisa, and the Trade thereof.

Pisa is the second City in the *Dukedom of Tuscany*, seated in the entrance of the River *Arno* into the Sea, which cometh down from *Florence*, and watereth the Walls thereof.

Here is the *Custom-house*, placed by the *Florentine* for all goods that are landed at *Legorn*, and enter into his Countrey, or laden in *Florence*, and going this way out of his Countrey; so that though *Legorn* be free of all *Customs*, yet the Duke losing little thereby save what the Town it self can vent, which is but small, for it is but as a Scale and Port-town to this City, and the rest of his Territories.

Here is also kept his principal Courts of Justice, and the Knights of *Saint Stephen* have here their *Alberge*, thereby keeping his Subjects from going to *Malta* to be there enrolled; the Duke by these means using his best art to make this City to have some splendour, which by the strict subjection of the Inhabitants the City otherwise is wholly deprived of.

Those goodly Buildings which it yet sheweth, testifies its ancient magnificence, and many things Anno 1619. I observed therein of note, though improper to the subject, which bears in many places the relicks of that greatness it once had, by its command over divers Provinces, and the Wars it maintained for a long time together against both the *Venetians* and *Genoese*; but to my business.

Weights.

The *Moneys*, *Weights*, and *Measures*, and *Accounts* of *Florence*, are here onely in use, and therefore I shall not need to reiterate.

Measures.

Only the *Corn measure* is a *Sacco*, which is 3 *Staios* of *Florence*.

The *Wine measure* is a *Baril Cornuto*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Bar.* *Florence*, so that 7 *Bar. Cornuto* is $10\frac{1}{2}$ *Bar.* in *Florence*, which is in *Candia* 45 *Mistate*, and makes in *Naples* *Cogno* 1, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ *But.*

For *Custom* of the place, this hath been observed, That a *Bag* of *Pepper* from landing at *Legorn* to the dispatch in the *Custom-house* here is about a *Crown* of *Gold* per *Balle*, and *Herrings* *English* have charges from the arrival at *Legorn* until dispatched in the *Custom-house* of *Pisa* 15 *Sold* of *Gold* the *Bar.* of 4000 *Herrings*; and the like for other Commodities in general.

The *Customs* of this place is ordinary 4 *Cratches* per *Liver*.

CHAP. CLXIII.

Of Siena, and the Trade thereof.

THE Third part of the Great Duke's Dominions is the City and Territory of *Siena*, situated between the Lands of the Church and the Territory of *Pisa*. They were sometimes under the Command of the Emperour, then a free Common-wealth; and after that under the *Spaniards*, then in hands of the *French*; and again in possession of the *Spaniards*, by whom it was made over unto *Cosmi* Duke of *Florence* (all but the Port-Towns, which he thought good to keep in his own possession) about the year 1558. whose Successors have been since very careful in keeping thereof, as a place of great concernment, beside they being a good addition to the greatness and strength of his Territories; and once looked on a rival to *Florence* it self in the Government

ment of *Tuscany*. The chief and only place of Trade within that part of this Territory under the great Duke, is the City of *Siena*; of which briefly followeth.

This City hath been of more note and greater consequence in times past, but falling under the command of the *Florentine*, they deprived them of all their Trade and ancient glory: it is an inland Town, adorned with beautiful both publick and private Buildings, their great Church hath the Monuments reserved of all the Popes, and of our famous Country-man Sir *John Hawkwood*, who did the *Florentine* such good and valiant service, that they have here honoured his memory with a stately Monument: here is observed to be spoken the best *Tuscan* Language in *Italy*; and further I could not note material, Anno 1619.

Accounts here and the Moneys current are the same as in *Florence*.

In *Siena* they have two *Quintals*, the one of 100 l. wherewith all fine Goods are weighed, being incirca 3 per cent. less than the 100 l. of *Florence*. Weights in *Siena*.

The other is for *Wools* and some gross Commodities, which containeth 150 l. of the former 100.

The *Braces* and *Measures* agree with *Florence* formerly mentioned, other notes of Trade in Measures in this *Dukedom* I have not met withal, therefore will pass hence to the *Dukedom* of *Millan*, and *Siena*. will omit the rest to *Legorn*, the only Sea-Port of note belonging hereunto.

The Port-Towns within the Territory of *Siena* are 1. *Plombino*, 2. *Port Tellamon*, 3. *Orbivelo*, 4. *Monte Argentario*, 5. *Porta Herculis*, 6. *Porta Longone*. These are only worth taking notice of for Trading.

The fourth and last part of the Great Duke's Dominions are the Islands in the *Tuscan* or *Tyrhenian* Seas, 1. *Elba*, 2. *Giglio*, 3. *Capraria*, 4. *Galinaris*, 5. *Gorgona*, 6. *Troja*. These are only worth the mentioning as to our business of Trade.

CHAP. CXLIV.

Of the Dukedom of Millan.

THE *Dukedom* of *Millan* being under the command of the *Spaniard*, is rich in Nature's gifts, *Dukedom* of as esteemed the Garden of *Italy*, affording plenty of *Corn*, *Rice*, *Wines*, *Oyls*, *Silks* raw *Millan* and wrought, and sundry other Commodities; it hath therein also many fair Cities, the principal whereof are,

First, *Millan* the principal of the whole Dutchy. Secondly, *Pavia*. Thirdly, *Alexandria de la Palla*. Fourthly, *Cremona*. And fifthly, *Como*: of as many of which as is needful, I shall touch the particulars.

CHAP. CXLV.

Of Millan, and the Trade thereof.

Millan is a fair City, and the greatest of *Lombardy*, the Castle whereof is accounted impregnable; it is very populous, and contains seven miles in circuit: it is furnished in matter of Trade with many great Merchants, or rather, as I may more properly call them, Shop-keepers, abounding in many rich Manufactures of *Silks* and *Iron* for Sword-blades, for Cannons, Muskets, and Pistols, &c. as *Silk Stockings*, *Chamlets*, *Fustians*, *Gold Thread*, and sundry other Commodities here dispersed into *Savoy*, *France*, and other adjoining Countreys.

Their Accounts are kept in *Millan* by *Pounds*, *Shillings*, and *d.*

Or as they call them, *Livers*, *Sol*, and *Deniers*; 12 *Deniers* make a *Sol*, and 20 *Sols* a *Liver*, which *Liver* may be sterl. 12 pence, as I shall in the *Traff* of *Exchanges*, in 280 and 410 Chapters. Accounts in *Millan*.

The Coins current in *Millan* are these:

A *Ducate* of Gold of *Millan* is incirca 100 *Sol* of that money.

A *Crown* of Gold of the *Sun* is worth about 96 or 98 *Sol*.

A *Crown* of Gold Italian is 5 *Livers*, and 6 *Sol* Imperial.

A *Ducate* of Gold of *Livers* 5 and 18 *Sol* is *Livers* 6 Imperial.

A *Ducate* Imperial is esteemed 4 *Livers*.

A *Ducate* of *Millan*, or Imperial of *Livers* 4 per *Duc.* and so they count it in *Exchange*, the which they pay in *Crowns* of *Italy* at 101 *Sol* per *Duc.*

Note, that the *Crown* in *Millan* runs in *Merchandise* for *Sol* 110 and the *Ducate* for the same.

E e *Notes* Coins in *Millan*.

Note also, that the *Imperial Coins* are the *current* of this Country, but *French, Italian, and Spanish*, pass here also in *Merchandise*, as being placed between the two former, and subject to the last.

Weights in
Milan.

The *Weight* of *Milan* is the *Pound*, and the 100 *l.* which is the *Quintal*, which 100 *l.* is

In	Venetia sotile	108 <i>l.</i>
	Venetia gros	66
	Florentia	97
	Genoa	106
	Lions	69
	London	70

Measures of
Milan.

In *Milan* they have two *Braces*, the *Cloth*, and the *Silk*, upon the 100 *Braces Silk* hath been made these Observations, and to have made

In	London	43 Ells.
	Antwerp	72
	Frankford	90
	Dantzick	60
	Vienna	63
	Lions	44 Aulns.
	Paris	41
	Genoa	209 Palm.
	Rouen	37 Auln.
	Lisbon	43 Var.
	Sevil	58
	Madera	44
	Venetia	78 Brac.
	Lucques	86
	Florence	88

Exchanges of
Milan.

Which I refer to the experience of him that shall have occasion to make trial herein farther, and so I will proceed to *Cremona*; as for the *Exchanges* here practised I refer you to the general Chapter thereof in the end of this Tract, *videlicet* 280 and 410 Chapters.

CHAP. CLXVI.

Of *Cremona*, and the Trade thereof.

Cremona, and
the Trade
thereof.

Weights.

Measures.

Cremona is the second City of Trade in this Dutchy, which endeavoureth by the industry of the Inhabitants to imitate and second *Milan* in her Manufactures of *Silk, Gold Thred, &c.*

Their common *Weights* is the *Pound* and the 100 *l.* which hath by tryal been found to make in *Venetia* sotile 104 *l.* and by the gros of *Venetia* 65 in 66 *l.* in *Florence* 86 *l.*

Their *Measure* is the *Brace*, agreeing the same as that of *Florence*.

Oyl is sold by the *Carigas*, 18 thereof is 1000 *l.* *Venetia* in *Oyl*, *Carigas* 15 are accounted for a 1000 *l.* of *Cheese* in *Venetia*.

Carigas 11 are accounted of *Honey* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Staios* of *Venetia*.

CHAP. CLXVII.

Of *Como*, and the Trade thereof.

Como, and
the Trade
thereof.

Weights.

Measures.

Como is made more famous by the *Lake* whereon it is seated, being 50 miles about, than by the Trade thereof, though it may well be imagined the same doth add a good furtherance thereto by the benefit and commodity thereof, and by transporting Wares to neighbouring places seated thereabout.

The *Weights* thereof is the *Pound*, and 100 *l.* which hath been observed to produce in *Venetia* sotile 108, and gros 67 *l.* which in *London* is 72 *l.* *Averdupois*, or thereabout.

Their *Measure* is a *Brace* accounted to be.

Corn is sold by the *Mofa*, which are here 14 *Pefos*, and every *Pefo* is 10 *l.* at 300000. per *l.* which in *Venetia* is 378 *l.* futtle, which is 305 *l.* grofs, fo that the faid 14 *Pefos* is in *Venetia* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Staios*; And thus have I done with the *Dutchy* of *Millan*, and proceed to *Mantua*, and the *Dukedom* thereof.

CHAP. CLXVIII.

Of Mantua, and the Trade thereof.

Mantua hath fome other Cities of quality fubject thereto, but being debarred from the Sea, and environed with potent Neighbours that hinder the Commerce thereof; will therefore reduce what I have collected note-worthy to the City of Mantua it felf, which is a very fair and ftrong Town, environed on three parts with a Lake of good breadth, and with a ftrong Wall on the reft; through this Lake runneth a River that leadeth into *Poe*, which is a famous fream in thefe parts, and much enricheth this Countrey, and furthereth the Trade of this *Dutchy*.

The chief Commodities of this *Dukedom* are certain Fabricks of Silks, fuch as are *Taffetaes*, *Sattins*, *Camlets* watered, and the like. Commodities of Mantua.

Their Accounts are kept in *Livers*, *Sold*, and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* make a *Sol*, and 20 *Sols* a *Liver*, 5 of which *Livers* make a *Ducate* of Gold large 9. 12 *Sol* making a *Ducaion* of Mantua, or 115 *Sol* of *Millan*, which is accounted () *fterl.* Accounts in Mantua.

They weigh in Mantua by a *Pefo*, and by the 1000 *l.* 25 *l.* being the *Pefo*, and 100 *l.* the *Quintal*, which hath made in *Venice* futtle 108 *l.* and *Venice* grofs 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* in *Florence* 98 *l.* and in *London* by obfervation of fome 71 *l.* *Averdupois*. Weights in Mantua.

Their Measure of length is the *Brace*, which doth agree with the Cloth-brace of *Venice* with in a fmall matter. Measures in Mantua.

Corn is sold by the *Stajo*, 100 whereof are in *Venetia* 40 *Staios*, and 1 *Stajo* weighs about 80 *l.* of Mantua weight.

In this *Dukedom* is alfo *Afte*, where is yearly kept a great and notable Fair for many forts of Merchandife, where many immunities are granted to Merchants, during the time that the faid Fair doth continue, and is held in the beginning of *September*: and thus much I have obferved of this *Dutchy*.

CHAP. CLXIX.

Of Urbin, and the Trade thereof.

Urbin is a fair City, feated on the bottom of the *Appennine*, where it hath for Sea-Ports *Pifauro* and *Fano*, the *Engliffh* here do enjoy many immunities, and fundry priviledges, the original whereof did arife in the Reign of *Henry the Sixth* of *England*, who created the *Duke* of this place a *Knight* of the noble Order of the *Garter*; and he to requite the Honour to himfelf done, returned it thus to the faid King his Subjects. It now affordeth the common Commodities of other parts of *Italy*, which it alfo followeth in matter of Trade. Urbin, and the Trade thereof.

Their Accounts are here kept in *Livers*, *Sold*, and *Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* making a *Soldo*, and 20 *Solds* a *Liver*. Accounts in Urbin.

The current Coins of this place are the *Romaine*, and do as in moft parts of thefe *Italian* Principalities partake one anothers Coins, which paffeth current with fome fmall diftinction from one City to another.

The weight is here the *Pound*, and the *Quintal* being 100 *l.* which produceth in *Venetia* futtle Weights 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, and grofs 72 *l.* and hath produced in *London* 77 *l.* *Averdupois*.

Their Measure of length is the *Brace*, the 100 *Braces* of Cloth in *Venice* rendring here 94 Measures in *Braces*, and the 100 *Braces* of Silk rendring here 102 in 103 *Braces*, which is in *England* () inches. Urbin.

CHAP. CLXX.

Of Parma, and the Trade thereof.

Parma, and the
Trade thereof.

Parma, the chief City of this Principality, affording the *Commodities* common with the rest of *Italy*, doth over and above afford that excellent *Cheese* known through *Europe* by the name of *Parmesane*; it is not noted for any eminency in *Trade*, the greatest fame that of late it obtained, was by being subject to that *Alexander Farnese* who was Duke thereof, and made such a noise in the *Neiberlands*, during his Regency there, to his *Masters* great expence, but to little purpose. For *Trade*, observe, That their *Accounts* are kept in *Livers, Sold and Deniers*, 12 *Deniers* to the *Sold*, and 20 *Sold* to the *Liver*, which is () sterling.

Accounts in
Parma.

The *Coins* current of Parma are,

Weights in
Parma.

The *Weight* is the Pound of 12 ounces; and 100 l. to a *Quintal*, which is in *England* about 60 l. and in *Venice* soile.

Measures in
Parma.

Their *Measure* is the *Brace*, agreeing with the *Brace* of *Florence*; and now to *Placentia*, also subject to this Principality.

CHAP. CLXXI.

Of Placentia, and the Trade thereof

Placentia, and
the Trade
thereof.

Placentia is a commodious City for *Trade*, and seated properly to that end upon the *River Poe*, affording the ordinary *Commodities* of *Italy*, but in nothing so famous as for the *Fairs* in *Exchanges* here quarterly kept, to which place all *Italy*, *Germany*, and other Countreys do make their *Exchanges*, rather for the *Fairs*, than for any *Commodities* wherein they intend to have the said moneys invested, and for the moneys of the Country there is no account had therein thereof, but only of that wherein the *Exchanges* is made, which is called the *Crown of Marque*, wherein only *Bankers* and *Exchangers* do keep the account of this City, and of those *Crowns*, their accounts are framed in *Crowns, Sold and Deniers of Marque*, as I have more at large treated of in several Chapters of *Exchanges*, vide 276 and 382, and others following, which by reason of the great concurrency I have there amply specified, and to which I refer you.

Accounts in
Placentia.

Weights in
Placentia.

The weight of *Placentia* is the Pound, and 100 l. the *Quintal*, which a 100 l. is in *Venice* gross, 66 l. *Venice* suttle, 108 l. and by that computation in *London* suttle, pound 72 l. in-circa.

Measures in
Placentia.

The *Measure* is a *Brace*, which is 27 Inches *English*; in this Principality is *Mirandola* accounted, of which a word *passando*.

CHAP. CLXXII.

Of Mirandola, and the Trade thereof.

Mirandola, and
the Trade
thereof.
Weights.

Mirandola, being a City also belonging to this Principality, I thought good to insert in my way what I have observed in the *Weights* and the *Measures* thereof.

The *Weight* of *Mirandola* is the l. 12 ounces, 100 l. whereof is a *Quintal*, and found to be *Averdupois* 75 l.

Measures.

The *Measure* is the *Brace*, found to be 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches *English*, and so much for *Mirandola*, and now to *Legorn*, therewith to finish the *Trade* and *Commerce* of *Tuscany*, and of these petty *Duke-doms*.

CHAP. CLXXIII.

Of Legorn, and the Trade thereof.

Legorn, and the Trade thereof.

Legorn, is situated on a sandy Plain, close to the Sea-side, it hath an inward mould where the Grand Duke of Tuscany's Gallies are kept, and some small Vessels permitted to ride, and is accounted the strongest modern City in the Mediterranean Seas, purchased not many years past for 120000 Ducates of the Genoeſe, by the Duke of Tuscany, who re-edifying, or rather building a new City to the old, new fortified and walled the same, giving safe conduct to all men of what quality and degree soever to live here, so that at the first it was a Sanctuary for all Thieves, Pyrats, Murderers, and wicked Rascals; and because here was also granted a liberty in Conscience, the Town was also stored with all Religions: but as the City became populous, and Merchants being granted a freedom in Customs, the place became in a short time to be filled with Inhabitants; and to add to these immunities, there were dwellings for seven years given to any that would come hither to reside, and all such should be free from all arrests or punishments, for acts committed in all other Countreys, of what nature soever they were found to be; and by these means at first, and since by the encouragement of the great Duke of Tuscany, it is become one of the principal Towns of Trade in all those Seas, and is properly accounted the Scale of the Florentine Dominions. In matters of Commerce it is ruled by Pisa and Florence, which are the principal Cities of this Dutchie, and which yields the Commodities that drives the Traffick of this place; the principal notes that I observed at my being in this place in several Voyages, are as followeth.

Their Accounts are kept in Livers, Sold and Deniers, 12 Deniers to a Soldo, and 20 Soldo accounted to a Liver, which is nine pence sterling. Accounts in Legorn.

Their moneys are those of Florence, which current is the Ducate of $10\frac{1}{2}$ Julies, or of seven Coins in Livers, which is five shillings three pence sterling, and a Scudo or Crown of Gold is $7\frac{1}{2}$ Livers, and one Crown of Gold, in Gold, or as they say, De Oro in Oro, is 8 Livers. Coins in Florence.

Also note, That 12 Craches make a Liver, which is 9 d.

8 Craches make a Julio, which is 6 d. sterl.

5 Quadrins make a Crache, 60 Quadrins a Liver.

3 Quadrins make a Sol.

Note, That the Craches are $\frac{1}{2}$ Silver, and the Quadrins Copper.

To bring Ducates of Florence of seven Livers the Ducate into Crowns of Gold of Florence of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Jul. per Crown, divide by 15, and subtract the quotient from the sum divided, and the remainder is your demand.

Again, to bring Crowns of Gold of Florence of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Jul. into Ducates of 7 Livers, divide by 14, and the quotient added to the sum divided will answer your desire.

There is ever found between the moneys of Florence and the money of Legorn, a Lagio, which being both subject to one Prince is conceived by some, that the same may be removed by Merchants if they would endeavour it, but they that are well versed in the Trade of this place hold the contrary opinion, therefore I will omit the reasons given on both sides, and advise him that hath moneys in Florence, and is resident in Legorn, to make the best use thereof, and take the benefit of the Lagio as the current rate will permit him, till the business may be better rectified, and the controverſie by an equality may be decided and determined.

The Weights are the same as in Florence, the Pound 12 ounces, and the Quintal is 100 l. which is English 75 l. but some Commodities are found to be sold by the Quintal of 150 l. which is 113 l. English, and some by a Quintal of 160 l. as Fish, Woolls, and which is 121 l. English, the English 112 l. making about $147\frac{1}{2}$ l. of this place. Weights in Florence.
112 l. of London is 146 l. Legorn.

Note that 150 l. is here a Kintar of Alum, and is $113\frac{1}{2}$ l.

151 l. makes a Kintar of Sugar is $114\frac{1}{2}$ l. English.

160 l. makes a Kintar of Fish, is $121\frac{1}{2}$ l. English.

100 l. is a Kintar of all other Commodities, and is $75\frac{1}{2}$ l. English, and is 108 l. in Genoa.

The Measure of this place is the Brace, 4 Braces making a Cane, 50 Canes is 200 Braces, and Measures in found to agree with the English; 1 Brace of Florence is 23 inches English (of 12 to a Foot) so that Florence. 100 Braces makes 60 Yards, 48 Ells.

Their Corn and Salt measure is a Stare, 3 Stares is a Sack, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ Sacks is a Salmo: or 41 Stares is a Salmo, and this Salmo is accounted a London quarter.

Also they have another measure called a Maggio, which is 8 Sacks or 24 Stares is a Maggio, and a Stare of good Corn hath been noted to weigh 30 l. in Legorn.

From England is vended here Bays, Says, Serges, Cloths, Perpetuanoes, Lead, Tin, Calves-skins, English Commodities vended in Legorn: Hides, Oistracan hides, Salt, Salmon, Pilchards, Caviar, Herrings, Tallow, also Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indico, and such India Commodities. This

Commodities
of Tuscany.

This place being the greatest Scale of Trade in Tuscany, is found hence to be sent into other parts, Oyls, Wines, Silks raw and wrought, Rice, Anniseeds, Argal, and all other Italian and Turkish Commodities.

Custom in the
Port of Legorn.

All goods entring here to be sold are not liable to the payment of Custom for a year, but if kept a full year, do then pay a Custom; and if Sale present not in that time, the Merchants may ship the same out again without any charges: but if for the advance of his Commodity he send the same into other parts of the Dutchy of Tuscany, then the Custom is to be paid at Pisa, as is there mentioned, to which I refer the Inquirer; and leaving Tuscany, I will pass over to Genoa.

CHAP. CLXXIV.

Of Genoa, and the Trade thereof.

Genoa, and the
Trade thereof.

THE State of Genoa comprehends Finali, Sarasena, and Noli, Cities of small import, the Metropolis Genoa being the Mistress of this Republick, being accounted eight miles in compass, and inhabited by the greatest Money-mongers or Usurers in the world, who if they would not distrust God with their wealth by Sea, would easily become and be accounted famous Merchants; their usury is exellive, and hath more than once brought the King of Spain into their Books for vast sums of money; but he having the trick of failing in his payments, and performance, hath been observed to have satisfied them in blanco, in lieu of being paid in banco; but I refer this to them that are constrained to suffer, and to draw to my observations, being such as I have gathered upon this City.

This City would prove the most Famous in all these Seas for Trading, were not the Inhabitants such noted Politicians, and great biters by Exchange, that no strangers can live among them, for they envy the great commerce practised in Legorn their neighbour, and yet may exceed Legorn, would their greedy covetousness permit them, and suffer Merchants to bring their goods thither upon small charges: but that Sovereign must not expect a plentiful Trade, that will have also a great Custom paid him upon all Goods; and he that desires to lose the Traffick of his Countrey, needs no other way to do it, but by imposing heavy Customs upon Merchants, and their Commodities: but to their better considerations I refer this point, and publish to the world their own common Proverb, which admits hardly any Merchants to live or thrive amongst them, *Genoa fatta per noi*, their City is only made for themselves.

Accounts in
Genoa.

In Genoa they keep their Accounts in Livers, Sold, and Deniers current, the Denier being 12 to a Sol, and 20 Sol to a Liver; which is 120 Rays of Portugal, and 16 d. sterling.

Moneys in
Genoa.

Their current Moneys are divers, as bordering upon so many neighbours, the most current is the Deniers, 12 to a Soldo.

Soldos 4 make a Cavalet.

Cavalets 5, or Sols 20 make a Liver, which is 16 d. sterling.

Livers 4, Sold 8 is a Crown.

Sold 7 Den. 6 is a Spanish Rial of 6 d. sterling.

Sold 90 is a Crown of Gold.

Ducate in Silver is 4 Livers, 16 S. l being 6 s. 5 d. sterling.

Ducate current is 4 Livers, sterling 5 s. 4 d. circa.

Ducate of Gold is 68 Sold of Gold.

Lire 3 Sols 1 makes a Rial of Eight.

Lire 4, 13, 4 of Genoa hath made 1 Ducate in Legorn.

Weights in
Genoa.

Their Weight is the Pound of 12 ounces, and the Quintal is 100 l. ditto, which is called the Suttle Quintar, and the Gross Quintar is 150 l. thereof is 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. suttle Venice, and this Gross Quintar agrees with the Gross Weight of Venice, between which two places these notes have been observed, that 100 l. Suttle Genoa makes Suttle in Venetia 105 l.

100 l. gross Genoa is gross Venetia 100 l. suttle 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The said 100 l. hath made in London 71 l. circa, and 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ Legorn.

And the 150 l. their gross Quintar is London 105 l. circa.

And the 112 l. London hath made here 143 l.

And by proof 100 l. in Florence hath made here 109 l.

The gross Quintar is 150 l. of 18 ounces per l. by which is sold Cottons, and Cotton Yarn, Cummin, and Anniseeds, Honey, Rice, Brasi, Lead, Tin, Soap, and Woolls, and some other Commodities.

Their

Their Measure of length is the *Cane* containing 9 *Palms*, which 9 *Palms* have made Measures in Genoa, 4 *Braces* of Florence, and the measure is for *Silks* and *Stuffs*, but 10 *Palms* in *Linen* makes a *Cane*, and is in Florence 4 *Braces*, and the said *Cane* by observation hath made in Venice 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Braces* of Cloth, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Silk Braces*, and upon the 100 *Palms* have been made these observations, and to have rendred

In	London	27 Yards.
	Anvers	34 Ells.
	Frankford	43
	Dantzick	23 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Vienna	30 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Lions	21 Aulns.
	Paris	19
	Rouen	18
	Lisbon	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Vares.
	Sevil	28
	Madera	21
	Venice	37 Braces.
	Lucca	41 $\frac{1}{10}$.
	Florence	42
	Millan	47.

1 *Cane* is in Barcelona 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Canes*.

9 *Palms* in Genoa is in Florence 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Canes*.

1 *Cane* in Genoa is in London 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Yards*.

Note that it hath been observed, that five *Palms* hath made almost an *Ell English*, or 25 *Palms* 6 *Ells* and $\frac{1}{2}$, and 100 *Palms* thus is 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ells*, and 50 *Yards* have made here 17 *Canes*.

Corn is here sold by the *Mine*, whereof 64 make the 100 *Saches* at Pisa, and 100 *Mines* Of Corn. make 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Staios* in Venetia, and the *Mine* pays 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sold* for Custom in Genoa, and weighs 270 l. and half a *Mine* is called a *Corno*, the quarter of *Harmwich* measure hath made here 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mines*, but the London quarter not so much.

Oyl is sold by the *barrel*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *barrels* making a *Neopolitan But*, called here *Botta dimena*. Of Oyl.

Wine is sold by the *Meseroles*, and 5 *Meseroles* is a *Botta dimena*, and 2 *barr.* make 1 *Meseroles*, Of Wine. which is also 100 *Pints*, so that 500 *Pints* of Wine make a *Botta dimena*.

All Goods entring into Genoa pays for *Consolato* of the River 6 *Deniers per Liver*, and is paid by the buyer, according to the price bought, if a contract be not made with the Seller for the discharging of it.

And he that lands Commodities here in his own name, and cannot make sale thereof, hath had formerly leave to carry the same out again without paying any charges; but this privilege is now disannulled.

Many *Silk Fabrick*s are here made common with all Italy, the principal being *Velvets*, wa-tred *Chamless*, &c. sold by the pound weight, as is usual through Italy.

This City is famous for the *Exchanges* here practised, as doth more fully appear in the Chapter of the *Exchanges* here in use, vide Chapter 279. and so forward, where all circumstances are inserted. And now to Lucca. Exchanges.

CHAP. CLXXV.

Of Lucca, and the Trade thereof.

Lucca is the principal City of this Republick, and is pleasantly seated on the River Lucca, and the Serchio, in compass about three miles in a Plain; the walls being adorned with trees, make Trade thereof. the City appear to the Traveller to be in a Wood, till approaching neer the Bulwarks, give testimony of her strength, and that these Trees are planted on the walls, where the Citizens in Summer walk for shade. It doth wholly consist upon the *Fabrick*s here made of *Silk*, such as is *Damask*s, *Satins*, *Taffeties*, &c. which hence is vended into foreign Countreys, which are all sold by the pound weight, according as it is accustomed in Italy, and as for other matters in Trade, what I observed in 1619. is thus.

Their Accounts are kept divers ways, some in *Livers*, *Sold*, and *Deniers* of *Picoli*, as in Florence 12 *Deniers* to a *Sol*, and 20 *Sols* to a *Liver*; some again in *Crowns*, *Sold* and *Deniers* of Gold, of *Livers* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per *Crown*, accounted by 12 and 20, as is abovesaid, but *Silks* are sold by so many *Ducates* the pound; so that to reduce *Ducates* into *Crowns*, the number of *Ducats* is to

to be multiplied by four, and divide the product by 71, adding what may rest with the *Ducates*, and they shall be *Crowns* of $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Livers*.

Note, that to bring *Ducates* of *Florence*, or as they term them, *Piaftres*, of seven *Livers* the *Ducate*, into *Crowns* of *Gold* of *Florence*, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per *Crown*, divide by 15, and subtract the *Quotient* from the sum divided, and the remainder is the demand.

Again, to bring *Crowns* of *Gold* of *Florence*, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ into *Ducates* of 7 *Livers*, divide by 14, and the *Quotient* added to the sum divided will answer your desire.

Again, to bring *Livers* of *Lucca* into *Crowns* of *Lucca* or *Ducates* of *Florence*; take the sum of *Livers*, and add as any more unto them, the product being divided by 15, then the same are *Crowns* of *Lucca* of $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Livers*; I say, *Livers* for *Crowns* and *Ducates* of *Florence*, of 7 *Livers* per *Ducate*, for that the *Crown* of *Lucca* and *Ducate* of *Florence* are all one in value, but in the *Liver* of *Lucca* and in that of *Florence* is some difference, because the *Liver* of *Florence* is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater than that of *Lucca*. Note also, that 75 *Bolonins* make a *Florence Ducate* of 7 *Livers*, and 79 *Bolonins* make a *Lucca Ducate*, by which they account in sale of *Silk*.

The *Crown* is commonly thus character'd ——— C.
 The *Piaftre* or *Ducate* is thus ——— D.
 The *Liver* is thus ——— L.
 The *Sol* is thus, and the *Denier* ——— d.

Moneys in
Lucca.

Their Moneys common is that of *Florence* current, called *Bolonini*, the *Crown* of *Gold* is 7 *Livers*, 10 *Sol* in *Picoli* as at *Florence*.

The *Ducaton* is worth 7 *Livers*, and is called the *Crown* of *Silver*, but the *Exchanges* are made by *Ducations*, *Solds*, and *Deniers*, as more fully doth appear in the 283 Chapter of *Exchanges* practised in this City, to which in that particular I refer you.

Weights in
Lucca.

They have in *Lucca* two weights, one of the *Ballance* weight, whereby all goods are bought and sold, and the other whereby *Merchants* do pay the *Customs*, wherein is about 12 per cent. difference. The *Ballance* pound is 12 ounces, 100 l. whereof hath made in *Lions* $72\frac{1}{2}$ l. The *Customers* pound is also 12 ounces, 100 l. thereof hath rendred in *Lions* by tryal 81 l.

Measures in
Lucca.

The *Ballance* 100 hath made in *Florence* 97 l.

The *Measure* of *Lucca* is a *Brace*, which is 23 inches of *London*, and two *Braces* have made an *Auln* of *Lions*, and upon this 100 *Braces* have been made these observations, that it rendreth

In	London	50 Ells.
	Antwerp	83 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Franckford	104 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Dantzick	69 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Vienna	72 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Lions	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aulns.
	Paris	47 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Rouen	43 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Lisbon	50 Vare.
	Sevil	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vare.
	Madera	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vare.
	Venetia	90 Braces.
	Florence	102 Braces.
	Millan	115 Braces.
	Genoa	240 $\frac{1}{2}$ Palms.

Accounts of
sale of Silks in
Lucca.

Silks have been thus sold in *Lucca*.

Damasks were sold at 4 *Ducates* and 18 *Sold* the pound.

Sattins were sold at 4 *Ducates*, and 14 *Sold* the pound.

Rich Taffeta sold at 4 *Ducates* 16 *Sold* the pound.

It is here to be noted, That in *Lucca* there is paid $\frac{1}{4}$ more for the colours than for black, therefore the custom is to add for the colours that are in the parcel $\frac{1}{4}$ to the Weight, reducing them all to one weight and price, as if they were all black: where also is to be observed, That *Crimsons* and *Carnations* pay 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Livers* over and above the $\frac{1}{4}$ before mentioned, but being mixt with other colours, and that either the ground or the flower (as in *Damask*) be of another colour, then they pay but the half of 10 *Livers* besides the above mentioned $\frac{1}{4}$ or fourth in Weight.

Moreover

Moreover for the most part of those *Silks* made here, they are generally reduced to 7 *braces* per *l.* either *Sattins*, *double Taffetaes*, or *Damask*, and if they pass 7 *braces*, they are held advantageous to the Buyer in the Measure; if under 7 *braces*, they are held the richer, and less advantage to the Buyer; the principal observations may be collected to lye in the richness of the colour, and the goodness of the silk,

CHAP. CLXXVI.

Of the Weights of Italy reduced to the Weight of London.

HAVING thus run through many particular Cities of Trade in Italy, and therewith noted the particular observations that have come into my hands, appertaining to the Trade of those places, I judge it expedient ere I leave it, to collect herein the *Weights* and *Measures* of these and other Cities, as I find them observed by industrious hands; and because they are there calculated to the Standard of sundry places one of another, I hold it fitting to reduce them to the *English*, wherefore I will take the *London 100 l. stutle* for the denomination which I intended here to make use of, which I have noted to make according to these observations:

Rome	127 l.
Florence	121 of 12 ounces.
Bologna	51 of 30 ounces.
Milan	} 137 of 12 ounces most used.
Pavia	
Cremona	
	58 of 28 ounces for flesh.
Recanti	132
Ditto gold thread	108
Verona	86 for gold thread 137 l.
Brescia	177 for Venice gold 131
Naples	115 for Venice gold 129
Romania	115 for Venice gold 129
Savoy	132 by small weight 188
The 100 l. of London hath made in	
Carpi, Mirandola	} 141 l. incires.
Parma, Placentia	
Lucca, Mantua	
Friuli, Carmia	
Aquilla, Crema	
Como, Piedmont	} 127 l.
Raviano	
Faenza	
Modena	
Rimini	
Ravenna	} 123 l. for gold thread.
Ragusa	
Candia	81 Rot. the 100 is a Cantar.
Or else	

The *Weights* thus reduced, I will also in the same method reduce the *Measures* of Italy to the *English yard*, the 100 whereof is found to answer in these places thus.

Measures of Italy reduced to London.

The 100
Yards of
London
are in

Venetia woollen	135 <i>brac.</i>
Istria	135
Piran silk	142
Florence silk	163
For woollen	155 <i>ells.</i>
Rome	44 <i>canes.</i>
Ditto for woollen	140 <i>bra.</i>
Lucca	160
Ragusa	160
Ferrara	142
Mantua	142
Ancona	142
Bologna	142
Modena	142
Parato	142
Cesena	142
Carpi	142
Mirandola	142
Verona	139
Ditto cloth gold	144
Ditto cloth	115
Trevira	135
Bergamo	135
Urbino	135
Pesaro	137
Ditto for cloth	142
Calabria	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>canes.</i>
Candia	144 <i>pick.</i>
Parma	145 <i>br.</i>
Ditto for cloth	121
Ravenna	155
Corfu	155
Genes	163
Ditto for silk	384 <i>pal.</i>
Woollen at 9 <i>pal.</i>	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>can.</i>
Linnen at 10 <i>pal.</i>	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vicentia woollen	131 <i>bra.</i>
Ditto for silk	107
Naples	145 <i>canes.</i>
Ditto for silk	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Padua cloth	135 <i>bra.</i>
Ditto for silk	109
Millan for linnen	160
Ditto for silk	188
Ravenna	149
Bressia	135
Crema	135
Recanti	135
Cremona	135
Lacais	135
Palermo	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>canes.</i>
Puglia for cloth	41
Ditto for silk	44
Zara	149

These are such as I have collected, the truth whereof I must refer to the better experienced; for I am not ignorant, that some of these agree not with the particular recited Chapters of the Trade of the said places, yet notwithstanding, finding a reasonable ground of the said observations by other judgments, I have willingly passed them here in the same manner, which I refer to better tryal.

CHAP. CLXXVII.

Of the Trade in general of Italy.

NOW having run through the principal places of Traffick in Italy, in the particular, let us note a word or two in the general, concerning not only the *Traders*, but also *Navigation*, which is seen in many places to be means whereby Trade it self is preserved and per-^{Italy observed.} formed.

In Italy then not only the *Gentlemen*, but even the *Princes* entitled do profess themselves to be *Merchants*, without any indignity to their quality or place, which many of our Countrey *Gentiles* and *Nobles* (with leave may I speak it) foolishly disdain, and only permit retailing of Goods to men of the inferiour sort, and Shop-keepers, but retain yet the gross ever in their own and servants hands, and by this course they are found not only to keep the *Patrimonies* descended to them by their Ancestors, but also are daily found to encrease the same, while our *Gentlemen* prodigal in expence, and ashamed to make honest gain, and exercise an honest calling, oftentimes not only destroy their Families, but ruine themselves, and not seldom their Posterities. Amongst the *Merchants* of Italy then, the *Venetians* are the chief, who in times past enjoyned every Ship thence departing in Trade to carry one of their *Gentlemen* or *Clarissimo* who was allowed him his diet and passage; but this wisdom of their Ancestors is now laid aside, and the charges thereof which is still collected, is in every such Vessel begged by some poor *Clarissimo* or other, so that their Traffick and Navigation is thereby much decayed, and the Mariners and most expert of their Seamen employed in their shipping are for the most part *Grecians*.

The *Florentine* is the next, the *Duke* whereof is here to be remembred, who is the most eminent Merchant, and here not seldom employs his own and others Ships for *Corn*, *Salt*, or other necessary Provisions for his *Dukedom* and his own store, thereby encouraging his Subjects to trade and adventure abroad: two principal things are observed which do much enrich the *Merchants* of Italy, the first is their frequent *Exchanging*, wherein they are the best versed in the World; the other is the Trade of their *Silks*, wrought by the industry of the *Silk-worm*, which wrought into *fabricks* are thence dispersed throughout *Europe*, and some parts of *Asia*, but these are fetched from them by others, and not exported by themselves, partly by the over great affection that they have to their native homes, and their little desire they have to travel abroad, but principally for want of good Ships of burthen; for excepting some few Vessels in *Venetia*, *Naples*, and *Legorn*, all the *Merchants* of Italy cannot shew a Ship of 100 Tuns.

Naples is a large and rich Countrey, and *Genoa* rich, though of little extent, yet the great number of *Nobility* in the former, and the great *Usury* practised in the latter, hath reduced them to a neglect of all Trade; what the bosom of their Countrey doth naturally vend, that they traffick with; and these being in themselves rich, induce other Nations to bring them those few things they want; for though Italy as it now stands, acknowledgeth many *Sovereigns*, yet one Countrey supplying another, stands in need of little from Foreigners, so that it may be said, while they have peace they have plenty; some Provisions of *Fish*, *Corn*, and *Cloth*, *England* doth furnish them, and in returns have only their *Silk fabricks*, *Oils*, and some few other Commodities, so that putting aside the Trade driven thither by the *English*, as being of greatest consequence, the Trade of the *Spaniard*, *French*, or *Dutch*, is but small, and but of little moment amongst them; which in particular may be thus surveyed; for *Venice* I have given you the anatomy of the Trade thereof, now in the wane, and almost at the last breath, save where it is preserved by their new devised Edicts, and the natural growing *Currans*, and by their small Trade to *Constantinople*, *Cairo*, and *Aleppo* by Sea, and to *Austria*, *Dalmatia*, *Istria*, *Italy*, and into the upper *Germany* by land: The next part of this Trade of Italy is challenged by *Naples*, which in it self affords rich *Silks*, *Corn*, *Oil*, and *Wines*, with which they seem to be contented, for they covet not much to traffick among themselves, nor yet with others further than for their meat, and drink, and clothing, which to the poorer sort is most wanting.

The *Papacy* her share in the Trade of Italy is not worth the nomination, no more in *Mantua*, *Urbino*, and those other petty *Signiories*. The *Tuscans* rightly demand a part, and it shall be granted them, both in their *Florentine fabricks*, and in their priviledged Town of *Legorn*, but I may fear it will not last long for the *Dukes* growing both rich and covetous, and daily encroaching upon those liberties, at first liberally given to strangers *Merchants* in *Legorn*, and who every day are seen to lay some new petty duties upon the goods there: as for *Genoa*, were they as truly wise for the good of their Common-wealth as they are found to be to themselves, they are of ability to do better, and to have that Trade their neighbours now deprive them of.

Millan likewise struggles for interest herein; and shall have it by my consent, but it shall be only in their *Iron-works*, which the *Cantons* serve themselves with, and in their *fabricks* of *Silk* which *Lions* doth help them to vend. *Lucca* may be offended in my silence, but this *Cities* peace may further that *Trade*, which otherwise her own or her neighbours Wars would utterly ruine: you may see then of how many parts and members this rich and pleasant *Italy* is composed, and how the *Trade* thereof stands at this instant; it enjoyeth a general peaceable and quiet inland *Traffick*, consisting for the most part more of branches bred within her own bowels, than of foreign helps, their natural growing *Corn*, *Silk*, *Grain*, and *Oil*, induce them thereto, and the benefit practised by *Exchangers* induce the rich to use that *Trade* only and no other, wherein I will for this time leave them, and in the next place turn my head and hand to the surveying of the *Netherlands*.

CHAP. CLXXVIII.

Of Flanders, and the Netherlands, or the Seventeen Provinces, and their Cities.

The Seventeen
Provinces and
the Cities
thereof.

I Will here for good Method sake in the first place take a view of the 17 *Provinces*, which are found this day to contain 4 *Dukedoms*, 1. *Limburge*, 2. *Luxenburge*, 3. *Gelderland*, 4. *Brabant*; then 1. *Marquisate*, which is of the *Holy Empire*; next 7 *Earldoms*, which are 1. *Flanders*, 2. *Artois*, 3. *Heinault*, 4. *Nemurs*, 5. *Zutphen*, 6. *Holland*, 7. *Zeland*, and lastly, 5. *Baronies*, 1. *Westfrieze*, 2. *Vtrecht*, 3. *Overyssel*, 4. *Machlin*, and 5. *Groning*, of all which briefly.

Limburge.
Litge.

In the *Dutchy* of *Limburge*, which I account the first *Province*, is *Liege* or *Loyck* as the principal City, whose *Trade* I must refer to the better experienced in these Countreys, and the like for the City of *Limburge* seated on the River *Weser*.

Luxenburge.

In the *Dutchy* of *Luxenburge*, the chief City being *Luxenburge*, seated on the River of *Elze*, in this Countrey is the famous Waters of *Spaw*, where many sick men are found to drive a great healthful but costly *Traffick*: here is also *Sedan*, the seat of the Duke of *Buloin*, but of small *Commerce*.

Sedan.

Gelderland.
Nimwegen.

In the *Dutchy* of *Gelderland* the chief City is *Nimwegen*, seated on the branch of the *Rhine*, called the *Whale*, and doth much abound in *Cattel*, as affording fit pasturage thereto.

Brabant.
Lovain.
Bruxels.
Mastricht.
Breda.
Marquisate.
Antwerp.

In the *Dutchy* of *Brabant*, I find noted many principal Cities, as first *Lovain*, the second *Bruxels*, the third is *Bergen ap Zome*, the fourth *Mastricht*, the fifth *Breda*, in all which is found by the industry of the Inhabitants a reasonable *Traffick*; but being ignorant in many necessary particulars, I will also refer it to the more learned and better experienced.

In the *Marquisate* is found *Antwerp*, by which all the former Cities are governed in *trade*, which by reason of the greatness of the *traffick* in times past, was therein accounted the first and principal of the known World, wherein I shall observe according to my former method, these necessary particulars of *Traffick* following.

CHAP. CLXXIX.

Of Antwerp, and the Trade thereof.

Antwerp, and
the trade
thereof.

Antwerp is accounted the principal City of *Trade* that is subject to the *Archduke* in all these parts, and having had the prerogative above all others in times past; neither yet to this day, being so decayed, but that in many particulars it giveth rule to all or the most of the neighbouring Cities round about, which considered to abbreviate my task, I think it will not be improper that I comprehend the *trade* of all those *Provinces* that are under this Government in this circuit to this particular City.

Antwerp then being seated upon the River of *Sheld*, which by eight Channels cut, runneth through this City, is conceived to be eight miles in compass; some of these channels being able to hold 100 great Ships, which made the same more commodious for the transport and carriage of wares to any part thereof. The former and ancient *trade* of this City was great and eminent, and occasioned, as some have observed, by three means, and had its decays also by three occasions. First, by reason of two *free Marts* holden yearly, continuing five and forty days, during which time, no man either in his person or in his goods could be arrested or molested for either debt or otherwise. Secondly, by reason that the *King of Portugal* having discovered the *East-Indies* in Anno 1500, and diverted the course of *trade* driven by the *Venetians* from *Alexandria*, and the *Red-Sea* to his Port of *Lisbon*, kept here his *Factors*, and sent hither those *Indian Commodities* to seek their vent, and this first drew the *English Merchant Adventurers* from *Bruges*

Bruges hither to reside. The third was the *Wars* that fell between the *French* and *Charles the Fifth*, which brought hither many *Gentlemen* from Villages and petty Towns for safety sake here to reside and build. Now as the causes of her rising have been noted to be three, so the causes of the loss of that *trade* may be reduced also to three.

First, the *Wars* here, and in general in these *Provinces* between the *Spaniards* and the *Dutch Nation*, wherein this City suffered pillaging, and indured the command of new Laws.

Secondly, the abrogation of part of those *Priviledges* that were granted here to the *English Merchant Adventurers* and others, that the *new and great Customs* imposed upon their *Goods* and *Merchandise*.

Thirdly, the *Navigation* of the *English* and *Dutch* to the *East-Indies*, whereby the *Portugal Factors* decreasing thereby, and the City of *London* in *England*, and *Amsterdam* in *Holland* increasing thereby, were also sharers in the *India trade* and *commodities*, leaving by this means this City bare, and to subsist upon the *traffic* of her own *Inhabitants*, in that nature as now the same is found to be.

Their *Accounts* are here kept by *Livers*, *Sol* and *Deniers*, which they term *Pounds*, *Shillings* *Accounts* in and *Pence* of *grosses*, 12 *grosses* making a *Sold*, and 20 *Sold* a *Liver* or *Pound Flemish*, which may be accounted 12 *shillings* *sterling*, or by their computation 240 *grosses*, by which *species* they do make their *Exchanges* with all other *Cities*.

The *current Moneys* here, and in general, through all the *Arch-Duke's* *Countreys* are, besides *Coins* in the *Spanish* and *Imperial* these current are *Doits*, four makes a *Stiver*, and ten *Stivers* a *shilling* *sterling*, two *Blanky* makes a *Stiver* and half.

Stivers 6 makes a *shilling* *Flemish*.

Stivers 28 makes a *Guilder*, which is three *shillings* four *pence* *Flemish*.

Shillings 20 makes a *pound*, which is 6 *Guilders*.

Pounds 100 *Flemish* makes 60 *Pound* *English*, so that 20 *Stivers* is or may be computed for two *shillings* *sterling*, and one *pound* *Flemish* for 12 *shillings* *sterling*, and then 20 *shillings* *sterling* is 33 *shillings* 4 *pence* *Flemish*.

The *Weight* of this *Countrey* is the *pound* of 16 ounces, and the 100 *l.* of that *pound* which is their *Quintar*, which rendreth in *London* 104 *l.* and thereupon it comes as some imagine, that upon *Spices* the *tret* of 4 *l.* upon 104 *l.* was allowed here to the buyer; for the *English* being supplied hence in those days with their *Spices*, found the 100 *l.* there to give here in the City of *London* 104 *l.* made that allowance here willingly, as desiring the 100 *l.* there, would yield them a *neat* 100 *l.* here, and take the same by the *factory* without further allowance or *garble*, which was not then in use.

Many observations have been made upon the *weight* and *measure* of this City, which being reduced into a general table by *Master Malines*, and the same being there accorded with all the principal *Cities* in the *World*, I will refer you thereunto for larger satisfaction, and content my self according to my *method* to insert the same as I find it, with some other particular places, because I have found some errors in the said concordance.

The *Weights* then in use in *Antwerp*, being the 160 *l. neat*, have been observed to have rendered thus,

In	London	104 <i>l.</i>
	Marselis	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Venice sotile	155
	Ditto gro s	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sicilia	68
	Lisbon	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Florence	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Lions	110
	Sevil	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Dantzick	120
	Ormus	108 <i>Rot.</i>
	Aleppo common	228 <i>R.</i>
	Ditto silk weight	240 <i>R.</i>
	Tripoli Soria	272 <i>R.</i>
	Tripoly Barbaria	97 <i>R.</i>
	Baruti	219 <i>R.</i>
	Alexandria Zeroi	519 <i>R.</i>
	Alexandria Forsia	1165 <i>R.</i>
	Constantinople	92 <i>R.</i>
	Rhodes	201 <i>R.</i>
	Acia	181 <i>R.</i>
	Babylon	156 <i>R.</i>

Weights in *Antwerp*.

The conceived original of our *Tret* in *London*.

Weights of *Antwerp* compared with that of other places.

And

And what other enlargements are here wanting, I willingly omit, and refer the same to *Lex Mercatoria*.

Measures of
Antwerp, com-
pared with
those of other
Countreys,

Now in the same manner it will be needful I do calculate the Measures of *Antwerp*, which is the *Ell*, which also by observation hath made in these places.

<i>Acia</i>	115 pico.
<i>Aleppo</i>	108 pico.
<i>Argier</i>	136 covad.
<i>Alexandria</i>	124 pico.
<i>Amsterdam</i>	101 ells.
<i>Barcelona</i>	43 canes.
<i>Bruges</i>	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ells.
<i>Candia</i>	108 pico.
<i>Castile</i>	78 vares.
<i>Constantinople</i>	113 pico.
<i>Corfu</i>	116 braces.
<i>Damnsco</i>	111 pico.
<i>Dantzick</i>	122 ells.
<i>Florence Cloth</i>	116 ells.
<i>Ditto for Silk</i>	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ braces.
<i>Genoa</i>	122 braces.
<i>Hamburgh</i>	122 ells.
<i>Holland</i>	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ells.
<i>Lisbon long</i>	63 vares.
<i>London for Linnen</i>	60 ells.
<i>Ditto for Woollen</i>	75 yards.
<i>Ditto for Frises</i>	59 goads.
<i>Lucca</i>	120 braces.
<i>Millan for Silk</i>	141 braces.
<i>Naples for Silk</i>	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ can.
<i>Paris</i>	59 aulns.
<i>Rouen</i>	58 aulns.
<i>Sevil</i>	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ vares.
<i>Venice for Woollen</i>	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ braces.
<i>Ditto for Silk</i>	108 braces.
<i>Valentia</i>	73 canes.
<i>Urbis</i>	101 braces.

Note that this is for the common Measure of *Antwerp*, besides which they use another *Ell* for silk, and these *Ells* make of that but 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ells*. The other Measure of sundry commodities here in use are these.

Of Beer.

Beer is sold in *Antwerp* by the *Barrel*, which is accounted throughout *Flanders* and *Brabant* to be 54 *stoops*, the 81 whereof is in *Dantzick* a *fat*, and contains there 180 *stoops*; but 50 *stoops* of *Antwerp* make the *barrel* of *Lubeck*, and the *English* gallon of beer is 2 *stoops* of *Flanders*, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *stoops* of *Amsterdam*.

Of Corn.

Corn is here sold by a measure called the *Vertule*, and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Vertules* is a *Last* of Corn in *Amsterdam*, and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *quarters* in *London*; vide there further.

Of Wine.

Wine is sold by the *Ame*, the *stoop* and the *But*, and is found thus to accord together; 1 *Ame* is 50 *stoops*, and one *stoop* is six pound, and a *But* is 152 *stoops*; so that by this rule 6 *Ames* which is 300 *stoops*, or 1800 l, is in *London* 252 gallons, so that the *Ame* is by this calculation found to be 42 gallons, and the *stoop* is about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *quarters* of *London* Wine measure, or as some account it about 7 pints; vide *London* for more certainty.

Exchanges of
Antwerp.

The Exchanges practised in this place are great, and for very great sums of money, especially when as the *King of Spain* hath any general disbursements in this Countrey, by reason of his continual Armies here in action maintained against the *Dutch*, the particulars whereof I have inserted in the end of this Tract, in the Chapter 289 and in the Chapter 435 and some others following, where I have at large declared the practice and use among the Merchants of that place, in the calculation thereof, whereto I refer the inquisitive.

As for the general present Trade of this Countrey, I shall comprise it with the Trade of the *Netherlands*, in the 181 Chapter following.

The first Earldom accounted one of the Seventeen Provinces is *Flanders*, so called per-adventure, a *flando*, as lying open to the Winds, divided into *Imperialem Gallicam*, and *Tysonicam*.

The

The chief City of Trade therein is first *Gaunt*, whose Wall is seven miles in compass, the two Rivers of *Seld* and *Ley* running through the same; and makes in it 26 *Islands*, which are joynted together by an hundred Bridges, and had not her often Seditions ruinated her beauties, she might have been *Queen* of all the Cities of *Europe*; and here *John Duke* of *Lancaster* was born, commonly in Histories called *John of Gaunt*.

The second City is *Bruges*, once the most famous Mart Town of *Europe*, where sundry Nations for many years kept both their magazines and Factors, for the sale and providing of all the principal commodities of the World, now much decayed of its former splendour by reason of the removal of the *English Merchant Venturers*, and of other Nations to *Antwerp*, about the year 1503. It is seated about three leagues from the Sea upon a fair and deep artificial channel, filled with the waters of all the neighbouring and adjoining streams and fountains, which channels in this Countrey are very frequent by reason of the level of the ground in general, which doth both further the Traffick of the Cities; and enricheth the Inhabitants.

There is in this Countrey accounted four principal Sea-Ports, which giveth entrance by Sea into this part of *Flanders*.

The first is *Dunkirk*, the Inhabitants whereof do in times of War infest the Seas by the name of Freebooters, and because most of their Wars are with the *Dutch*, whom they account *Hereticks*, the *Jesuites* and other the *Romish religious rabblement* of this place, joyn with these *Pirates*, and bestow thus the charity of the ignorant Secular towards the ruine and rapine of their fellow Country-men and *Christians*, an evident testimony of the goodness and zeal of their devout Orders. Possessed by the *English*, and fortified Anno 1657 & 58. commanded by *Lockhart*, who publisheth his declaration as followeth:

Old *Jacobus's* at 15 *Gilders*.

The new ones or *Carolus's* 14 *Gilders*.

English shillings 13 stivers or pence.

half Crowns 32 Stivers and 1 half.

Gold *Spanish* Pistols 11 *Gilders*.

Gold *Rials* 8 *Gilders*.

Gold *Sovereigns* 18 *Gilders*.

Gold double *Ducates* 12 *Gilders*.

Gold *French* Crowns 5 Gild 10 Stivers or pence.

Gold *Hungary* *Ducates* 6 *Gilders*.

Gold *Albertine* 7 *Gilders* 10 Stivers.

Gold *Reinis*-*Gilders* 3 *Gilders* 15 Stivers.

Gold *Riders* of *Zealand* 7 *Gilders* 10 Stivers.

The double ones and half accordingly.

Gold *Flemish* Crowns 4 *Gilders* 16 Stivers.

Italian Pistols 9 *Gilders* 12 Stivers.

Gold Crown of *Liege* 3 *Gilders* 10 Stivers.

Silver *Ducatoons* 3 *Gilders* 15 Stivers.

Flemish or sealed *Patacons* 3 *Gilders*.

Silver *Lewis's* 3 *Gilders*.

Holland *Rix* *Dollars* 3 *Gilders*.

The half, &c. accordingly.

Carducos of weight 1 *Gilder*.

French *Testoons* of weight 19 Stivers.

French Silver *Franks* or *Livers* of weight 1 *Gilder*, 7 Stivers.

The half and quarter accordingly.

Flemish Shillings 7 Stivers and $\frac{1}{2}$, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Shilling accordingly.

Zealand Shillings 7 Stivers.

Flemish *Stooters* 2 Stivers and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Flemish ten *Stuyvers* 12 Stivers.

Flemish 5 *Stuyvers* 6 Stivers.

Flemish Stivers and marked pieces at 1 Stiver, or 4 farthings.

As also all *Flemish* and *French* farthings are hereby declared to be good; but those of *Liege*, and all others for Bullion, provided that no man be obliged to take more of the said *Flemish* and *French* farthings, then after the proportion of five pence in ten shillings, or six *Gilders*.

And whosoever shall presume either to pay out, or receive the fore-mentioned pieces of moneys at higher rates than those he expresseth, shall forfeit the said pieces of moneys, and four times the value thereof.

The

Schuse.

The second is *Schuse*, seated at the mouth of the channel of *Bruges*, commanding a fair Haven capable of 500 Sail of good Ships, and is now subject to the States, and was taken from the *Archduke Anno Dom. 1604.* with whose welfare it cannot stand to suffer the *King of Spain* to enjoy any safe and large Harbour in those Seas, or adjoining Coasts.

Newport.

The third Port is *Newport*, famous in these our days by the great *Battle* fought near it *Anno Dom. 1600.* between the *Archduke Albertus* and the *States*, the Victory being acknowledged to be gotten next under God, by the valour and courage of the *English* and their valiant Commanders.

Ostend.

The fourth Sea-port of this Country is *Ostend*, which held out a Siege against the *Archduke* of three years and three months, which hath made it for ever famous to Posterity.

Lisse.

In this Country of *Flanders*, properly belonging to the *French*, and whose language is therein still used, is found the Cities of *Lisse*, accounted the third Town of Traffick in all the *Netherlands*, and to the Inhabitants thereof, some infer the first invention of laying of colours with *Oil*, of making of *Worsted Saws*, and many other *Stuffs*, which to this day are seen to come thence.

Next is *Down* an University.

Torney.

Then *Torney*, which was surprized and taken by our *Henry the 8. Anno Dom. 1513.* to whom the Citizens paid 100000 *Crowns* for their ransom, and it was restored afterward to the *French* for the same 600000 *Crowns*, and from him finally taken by *Charles* the Fifth.

Besides these there are accounted in *Flanders* 35 Towns, and 1178 Villages of lesser note, which I willingly pass over briefly, as intending to comprehend the trade thereof in a Chapter by it self.

Artois.

The second Earldom is *Artois*, containing twelve Towns of consequence, and 750 Villages, the chief whereof is,

The Town of *Arras*, whence out *Tapestry* and *Cloths* of *Arras* have had their invention and first original.

S. Paul.

Then *Saint Paul*, the Earl thereof *Lewis of Luxemburge* played so often fast and loose with *Lewis* the Eleventh of *France*, with *Edward* the fourth of *England*, and with *Charles* of *Burgundy*, that he kept them for many years at continual strife, which *Duke Charles* at length requited with the loss of his head and Earldom.

Henalt.

The next Earldom is *Henalt*, comprehending 950 Villages, and 24 Towns of note.

Gamberay.

The most eminent being *Gamberay*, taken by the *Spaniards* from the *French* by the Earl of *Fuentes*, *Anno 1595.* accounted a free Town. Then *Mons.*

Bevais.

The next is *Bevais*, at a Pillar whereof begin all the ways leading into *France*, made all of paved stone by *Brunbault* the *French Queen*.

Namurce.

The next Earldom is *Namurce* containing 180 Villages, and but 4 Towns of note.

Namurce is the principal, this Country hath for *Merchandize* great store of *Grain* of all sorts, and is enriched with *Mines* of *Jasper*, and all sorts of *Marble*, and so abundant in *Iron* that it is incredible, making the Inhabitants thereby both wealthy and laborious, and it is found moreover to produce a coal wonderful in Nature, as kindled by *water*, and quenched by *Oil*.

Zutphen.

Zutphen is the next Earldom, being only a Town seated on the River *Iffel*, of good strength, taken from the *Spaniard*, *Anno Dom. 1590.* at the Siege whereof was slain that Honourable Knight, *Sir Philip Sidney*, of whom was said,

*Digna legi scribis, facis & dignissima scribi:
Scripta probant doctum te tua, facta probum.*

Thou writ'st things worthy reading, and didst do
Things that are even most worthy writing too:
Thy works thy learning praise,
Thy deeds thy goodness raise.

Holland.

The next Earldom is *Holland*, in circuit 180 miles, no part of which is distant from the Seas three hours journey, and comprehendeth 400 Villages, and 23 Towns.

Dort.

The chief whereof is *Dort*, where *Anno 1618.* was held a National Synod against the *Arminians*.

Harlem.

Secondly, *Harlem*, where *Printing* was invented.

Thirdly, *Leyden*, an University consisting of 41 Islands, to which there is passage, partly by boats, but principally by 40 wooden Bridges, and by 110 of Stone, the rarity whereof, being the first City of consequence I noted in these parts *Anno 1625.* I could not chuse then but admire; and here in this Town is a Castle said to be built by *Hengist* the *Saxon* at his return out of *England*, if their stories may be credited.

The next Town is *Delph*, a place of residence for the *Merchant Adventurers of England*, *Delph* where I was *Anno 1625* admitt'd into that *Society*, whose welfare I am bound to desire, and whose prosperity I wish may still increase: and though these Citizens have since upon some discontent enforced them to remove to *Rotterdam*, yet considering the Towns is compos'd altogether of *Brewers*, and that men so qualified are subject to forget themselves, it may be imagined they have since slept upon it, and would peradventure regain their companies at a greater charge than can by any but by their wisdoms be imagined.

The next is *Alkmer*, famous for the defeat which the Duke of *Alva* received before it, to his *Alkmer* great loss of reputation, and to this Cities honour.

The next is *Rotterdam*, famous in giving life to *Erasmus*, and noted for lovers of the *Eng-Rotterdam* *ish Traffick*, in giving lately free and worthy priviledges to the *Merchant Adventurers of England*, who from *Delph* lately removed hither to reside, to the future prejudice of those *Brewers*.

Lastly, *Amsterdam*, as now the honour of all these Countreys for matter of *Commerce* and *Amsterdam* *Traffick*, who hath raised it self to that height of *Trade* by the industry, policy, and wealth of the Inhabitants, that 1000 sail of Ships have been seen at one Tide to goin and out, and as one of their own hath it,

*Quod Tagus atque Hemus vebit & Pactolus, in unum
Vere, hunc congestum, dixeris esse locum.*

What *Tagus*, *Hemus*, and *Pactolus* bear,
You would conjecture to be heap'd up here.

Now for the manner and matter of their *Traffick*, I shall note the same, such as I have observed it at my there residency in 1625, above mentioned.

CHAP. CLXIII.

Of Amsterdam and the Trade thereof.

A *Amsterdam* is now, by the late addition of the New to the Old, a fair City, strong *Amsterdam* and beautiful, the River *Tay* flowing like a large and calm Sea on the North-side there-the Trade of, and the River *Amster*, of which and the word *Dam* this City is named, running from the thereof South through three Lakes entreth this City, and passing through it, falleth into the River *Tay* on the North-side.

This Town doth consist of 5 principal Streets, through which the water doth run, and are divided therewith, in which Ships, Barges, and Boats of all kinds are found both to come and go continually either to lade or unlade, which is not only beneficial to the Inhabitants, but also commodious and beautiful.

The Trade of this City is much enlarged since the passage of *Antwerp* was stopped; and the Trade of the Inhabitants to the *East* and *West-Indies*, occasioned by their Industry, their love to Navigation, and not the least by a great plenty of *Moneys* which they deliver out at easie rates at interest as wanting Land, or other means to put out the same to better benefit, nothing being left them but *Commerce* and *Navigation* to imploy the same; and of late days *England*, and other neighbouring Countreys are found to have their Estate going at interest according to the custom of the place, which is 8 per cent. whereas in their own Countries 4 and 5 per cent. is as much as the same will yield them.

But for the *Coins*, *Weights*, and *Measures*, as I observed them, I shall here insert, and refer the rest to the better experienced.

They keep their *Accounts* as in *Antwerp*, by which all these parts were regulated in former time for what concerned *Traffick*.

Their *Moneys* have also a correspondency with *Antwerp* *Coins*, but inhans'd or debased as they see occasion, by reason of their great yearly disbursements, and ordinarily the same is found to be as in the *Account* of *Antwerp*; so as that their *Liver* or *Pound*, which is twenty *shillings* *Flemish*, may be accounted twelve *shillings* *Sterling*.

Florins 6 makes that *Pound* of 20 *stivers* per *Florin*.

Stivers 120 makes a *Pound* of *Gros*.

6 *Stivers* a *Flemish* *shilling*.

Stivers 5 is accounted as much as 6 d. *sterling*. or 5 *Sold Turnois*.

Stiver 1 is a *Sold Turnois*.

A *Gros* is 6 *Deniers Turnois*.

Carolus gulden is 20 *stivers*, 2 *shillings sterling*, or 20 *Sols Turnois*.

Besides these, as the current moneys of the Countrey, All Coins of Europe do pass here currently for their value, and are received and paid in payments for Merchandise accordingly.

Weights of
Amsterdam.

Their Weight is the Pound, 100 whereof makes their Quintal, which 100 or Quintar is held in London to be incirca 111 l. English; yet some alledge that the same truly calculated will not produce above 108 l. *sutle*, and for the concordancy, see further.

Measures in
Amsterdam.

Their Measures is the Ell, which reduced to Yards English, is found to be 134 Ells for 100 Yards of London, and the 100 Ells of London are here 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells; so that the 100 Ells here, makes in London about 74 Yards, or 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells incirca, and 40 Flemish Ells make in England 24 Ells.

Exchanges in
Amsterdam.

In the Exchanges this place is governed by Antwerp, rising and falling according to their present occasions and the value current of their Moneys, which is often inhaned and debased, it being very frequently observed in this City and the rest subject to the Netherlands or to the United Provinces, that when they have occasion of great Receits, they are decayed in value, and raised again where they have occasions by their Wars, or otherwise of great disbursements; according to which diversity of needful occasions, the Exchange of the place is observed to alter, therefore therein cannot be prescribed any direct Rules, though for the most part it is found by common difference to be about 3 per cent. worse than the Exchanges practised in Antwerp.

Weights of
Amsterdam
with other
Cities.

Now for the 100 l. Weight here in use, I find the same thus by observation of some friends to answer and agree with these places, as

Antwerp	107 l.
Conixburgh	132
Constantinople	93 Ros.
Copenhagen	102 l.
Dantzick	126
Flanders in general	117
Florence	133
Hamburg	102
London	110
Lions ordinary	118
Mantua	155
Marselia	119
Melvin	131
Millan of 12 ounces	151
Stockholm	127
Venice <i>sutle</i>	167
Venice <i>gross</i>	103
In Vienna	90
Naples	128
Noremberg	99
Paris	98
Portugal	113
Prague	93
Ragusa	140
Revel	126
Rouen by <i>Viconte</i>	97
Rochel small	118
Rome	139
Santomer	117
Saragosa	119
Sevil small weight	113
Sicilia 12 ounces	161
Stralsont	98
Tboloufe	118
Verona	95
Urbis	144

Measures of
Amsterdam
with other
Cities.

And thus much shall serve for the concordancy of the Weights here practised.

The measure of length here in use is an Ell, which thus is found to make with other places, I say the 100 Ells doth yield

In

Aleppo	106 Pico.
Argier	135 Covad.
Alexandria	122 Pico.
Antwerp	99 Ells.
Conixburg	123
Constantinople	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pico.
Florence for Silk	101 Brac.
Genoa	120 Brac.
Granado	82 Vares.
Hamburg	121 Ells.
Lisbon short	82 Vares.
Rome	33 Canes.
Valentia	72 Can.
In London	59 Ells.
Ditto Woollen	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Lions Linen	59 Aulns.
Marselia woollen	33 Can.
Middleburgh	99 Ells.
Millan Linen	118 Bra.
Noremberg	118 Ells.
Paris	58 Aulns.
Prague Cloth	109 Ells.
Ragusa	118 Bra.
Romen	57 Aulns.
Sevil	82 Vares.
Stockholm	123 Ells.

Besides these measures of length, the concave measures are in use.

Corn is here sold by the Last, which contains 24 small Barrels, each Barrel 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mnydens or each Mnyden contains 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sacks, each Sack being three Archetelings, which is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shepels; so that the Last of Corn contains 108 Shepels, and this last is observed to make

Antwerp	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vertules.
Burdeaux	38 Boisseaux.
Bruges	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hoots.
Cyprus	40 Medinos.
Emden	55 Werps.
Hamburg	83 Shepels.
Lisbon	225 Alquieres.
London	10 Quarters.
In Pulia	36 Timans.
Rhegium	42 Loops.
Rouen	40 Mines.
Rochel	128 Boisseaux.
Rotterdam	87 Archetelins.
Sevil	54 Honegas.
Sicilia	38 Medinos.
Venice	32 Stares.
Sweden	23 Measures.
Copenhagen	23 Barrels.

For the Measures of Wine, Oyl, Beer, and other liquid Commodities, I refer you to Malines and others better experienced therein, and proceed forward to the description of the remainder of the United Provinces.

Zealand is the next and last Earldom of the seventeen Provinces, consisting of seven Islands, Zealand the remainder of 15 which the Seas are said to have devoured.

The chiefest Cities of the seven are these.

First Middleburgh, which from nothing grew great by the residence of the English Merchants Adventurers, and now by their removal hence is now almost come to nothing again; by this City and Stood, and many other places may easily be discerned the benefit that a Trade brings to a City or Country; therefore my Prayers shall ever be, That London may never lose that great reputation is bath gained by Commerce throughout the world.

Flushing. The next City is *Flushing*, famous in that it was the first first that the Low-country men got from the *Spaniard*, and being cautionary to the *English*, Sir *Philip Sidney* was the first Governour thereof,

Then *Brill*, *Tergonse*, *Breuer-haven*, to all which my curiosity led me in 1625 in that my Northern Voyage.

west-Friesland. *West-Friesland* is the first Barony, and accounted one of the seventeen Provinces, wherein is found for principal Towns *Lewardin*.

Next *Harlingham*, then *Zentsen*, and some other Sea-Ports.

utrecht. *Utrecht* is the next Barony, containing therein the Towns of *Rhenen*, *Wicket*, *Amisford*, *Montford*, and *Utrecht* the principal City, and a pleasant *Bishoprick*; it is accounted the most excellent Seat in all these Countreys, whereto are found many *Ferries* for passages, for it is said, that a man may easily go hence in one day to any one of 59 walled Towns equally distant from this City, or to any of 26 Towns to dinner, and return again at night to bed, which is both strange and true.

Overissel. *Overissel* is the next, from whence come our *Linnens* bearing this name; the chief Cities are *Swall*, *Campen*, and *Daventer*.

Mailin. *Mailin* is the next, famous in her famous *Nunnery*, where are sometimes found 1600 Nuns, who may at their pleasure leave the *Cloister* and marry, as indeed it is fittest for them.

Groining. The last Province is *Groining*, the chief Towns being that of *Old-Haven* and *Keykirke*, and these be all the principal Cities of Traffick in the said seventeen Provinces.

Now for the abbreviating of my Work, I have comprised in short the *Weight*, *Measures*, and *Trade* of this populous and rich Countrey thus according to my intended Method.

The particular *Weights* and *Measures* of the chief Cities of these seventeen Provinces for brevity sake I have thought good here by themselves to reduce to the *Weight* and *Measure* of London.

And first for the 100 l. *Averdupois* of England what it produceth in these Cities.

	<i>Bruges</i>	98 l.
	<i>Gaunt</i>	104
	<i>Andmarte</i>	106
	<i>Amsterdam</i>	90
	<i>Ypres</i>	104
	<i>Exemude</i>	104
	<i>Lisle or Lile</i>	106
	<i>Flanders in general</i>	106
	<i>Abbevil</i>	90
	<i>Alder</i>	87
	<i>Lousin</i>	96
	<i>Malmes</i>	95
In	<i>Halste</i>	104
	<i>Popperin</i>	104
	<i>Doway</i>	106
	<i>Holland</i>	95
	<i>Torney</i>	104
	<i>St. Maur</i>	106
	<i>Guelderland</i>	95
	<i>Zeland</i>	95
	<i>Walsond</i>	95
	<i>Arsebot</i>	96
	<i>Barow ap Some</i>	94
	<i>Brussels</i>	96
	<i>Cortrick</i>	106
	<i>Hartegen bosh</i>	96

Measures in general of the Netherlands reduced to the 100 yards of London.

The reduction of their *Measures* to the *English* 100 Yards is thus found to accord therewith, as the 100 Yards in London make.

In

Bruges	126 Ells.
Dunkirk	135
Gauns	130
Honfnoten	135
Andemarte	130
Isingham	130
Bolduc	135
Damme	130
Brussels	135
Tpres	130
Louvain	135
Sluse	130
Liege	153
Mastricht	139
Covin	93
In List or Lile	125
Cambray	125
Amsterdam	134
Doway	125
Harlem	125
Henalt	126
Guelderland	139
Overissel	139
Middleburg	135
Flushing	138
Vere	125
Romerswald	132
Artois in general	131
Tourney	144
Holland in general	138

CHAP. CLXXXI.

Of the Trade in general of Flanders, and of the Netherlands.

NOW let us consider the general Trade and Navigation of Flanders, I mean first that part thereof as is subject to the States, and called the *Netherlands*, and then the Trade of Flanders, as at this day it is observed and found in obedience to the *Archduke*. First then, these *Netherlanders*, or *Dutchmen*, are of late years become notable Mariners, and have undertaken and fortunately atchieved many dangerous and long Navigations; every particular City having both many and great Ships belonging thereunto: And in some places, where Houses are dear and scarce, I have seen whole Families live in Lighters, and such Vessels, wherein they eat, drink, and sleep, and have their continual habitation, their children, like *Water-Rats* seen continually dabling in the water, of which Element, for the most part, their Country is subsistent. They are accounted better for Northern designs and voyages, by reason of their Countreys cold situation, than for Southern; yet their late Trade to the *East* and *West-Indies*, and their good successes there, demonstrate they can also accommodate themselves to the hotter climates.

Of the trade in general of the Netherlands and Flanders.

Their Trade is generally throughout the world, in imitation of their neighbours the *English Nation*, whose steps for many years they have followed; only in *Turkey* they have but small Traffick, by reason their Country wants those *Commodities* that are fit and proper for that Empire, such as *Clothes, Lead, Tin*, the main Staple of the *English Trade* thither.

As for their judgment in Traffick it is singular, by reason their want of many necessities both for back and belly, inforceth them to pry neerer into Commerce than other nations that live in a more fruitful and fertile country: and the easie rates that money is to be found at interest, addeth some help to their inventions. They were few years past accounted of a heavy and duller temper; but the *Italians*, who in foreseeing wisdom and providence, would be throughout the world accounted for *Promethei*, were by them made *Epimethei*, as wise after the deed, too late repenting. For when they came first to settle their Trade in Flanders, they took young youths of that Nation to be their *Cashiers*, and to copy their Letters, whereby they came to learn the secrets of their Trade, and afterwards to the *Italians* great prejudice, exercised

exercised it themselves, and not contented therewith, as it were thus depriving them of the trade of *Flanders*, but they followed them into *Italy*, and there living as sparingly as they, and dispersing themselves into sundry *Provinces* and principal *Towns*, have given a great blow to their great *Traffick* in *Italy*; and that which adds much to their knowledge and gain, is, that they covet still to buy all *Commodities* at the *Well-head* (as *Merchants* say) and where that commodity hath its first original, and where the same is cheapest, and then transport them not so much to their own homes, as elsewhere where the same is dearest, and not shaming to retail any commodity by small parts and parcels, which both *English Merchants* and *Italians* disdain to do in any countrey whatsoever; by which means they are come now to that height, that though by nature they want all things, yet by industry and merchandising, they not only supply their own defects, but also many of their neighbours wants and necessities, as I could instance in sundry particulars. Neither must I omit one custom here used, and not found I think elsewhere in the world, That whilst the *Husband* sports idly at home, their *Women* are oft-times seen to be the *Merchants*, and in some *Provinces* here sail from City to City, to compass their affairs abroad, as they for the most part are found to manage it at home: for in their Shops they sell all, and take account of all; and it is no reproach to the men to be never enquired after about these businesses of *Trade*, who take moneys of their wives for daily expence, and gladly so pass their time over in idleness. Now forasmuch as *Bruges* hath been the City where in times past this great *Traffick* was cohabitant, it will not be amiss a little to look back upon it and those times, and see the glory of it in its lustre then, and the decay thereof in its ruine now.

The ancient Staple of *Bruges*.

The original of *Burses*, of places of meeting for *Merchants*, which in *England* is now termed the *Exchange*.

It is recorded by *Jacobus Marchantius*, that *Ludovicus Crassus* in Anno 1323. granted a *Staple* to *Bruges*, which his Son *Malanus* confirmed: which *Staple* was a priviledge of staying all *Foreign Commodities* in the place, except the Seller and Bringer chose rather to return whence they came. This City hath an eminent Market-place, with a publick house for the meeting of all *Merchants* at noon and evening; which house was called the *Burse*, of the houses of the extinct Family *Bursa*, bearing three Purses for their Arms, ingraven upon their houses, from whence these meeting places to this day are called *Burses* in many Countreys, which in *London* we know by the name of the *Royal Exchange*, and of *Britains Burse*. Fifteen Nations in the height of this Trade, had each their several houses or Colledges here, namely, the *Merchants of England*, *Scotland*, *France*, *Castilia*, *Portugal*, *Aragon*, *Navar*, *Catalonia*, *Biscaya*, the *Hans Cities* of *Germany*, as *Lubeck*, *Hamburg*, *Rostock*, *Dantzick*, *Riga*, *Revel*, and divers other Cities. Then the *Merchants of Venetia*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Lucca*, *Millan*, and others.

Now then, these Nations having by this means each here a residence, supplied this City of *Bruges* with the particular *Commodities* of their countreys; as first, the *Italians* they brought *Camlets*, *Grograms*, *thread of Silk*, *Silver and Gold*, and *Clothes* made thereof; also *Jewels*, *Wines of Candia*, *Allom*, *Brimstone*, *Oyls*, *Spices*, and *Drugs* of all sorts, which they had by their Trade of *Egypt*, *India*, *Arabia*, and *Grecia*. 2. The *French* brought *Salt*, *Wines White and Red*, *Paper*, *Linen*, and some *Oyls*. The *English*, *Wool*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Beer*, and some *Woollen Cloths*, for Vails for women used in those days. 4. The *Scots* brought *skins of Sheep*, and *Conys*, and such like. 5. The *Spaniards* and *Portugals* brought *Grain* for *Scarlet Die*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Raw Silk*, some *Druggs* and *Spices*. 6. The *Germans*, *Danes*, and *Pollacks* brought *Honey*, *Wax*, *Corn*, *Salt-petre*, *Woolls*, *Glass*, *Furs*, *Quick-silver*, *Rhenish Wines*, *Timber* for building, and the like. And 7. *Flanders* yielded to these *Horse*, *Cattel*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Herrings*, and other *Sea-fish*, *Woollen and Linen Cloths*, *Tapestry* of great beauty and variety, excellent *Pictures*, and other *Manufactures*. And by this great concourse of Nations, *Flanders* gave the name to all the *Netherlands*. To increase yet this Trade, *Bruges* in Anno 1414. got a priviledge, that they who were free of that City by gift, buying, birth, or marriage, should be free from all confiscation of their Goods, which exceedeth the priviledges of any other City in the *Netherlands*: for those of *Tyre* having the like, yet lose it upon any force offered to the *Prince*. This Trade thus continued till the year 1485. when as it began to decay, partly by the narrowness and unsafety of the Port of *Sluce*, and the River leading from thence to *Bruges*; and partly by the fame of the large and commodious River *Sceldin* at *Antwerp*, and partly by the *Civil Wars* then afoot in this countrey: First then the *Portugal* having taken *Calicut* in the *East-Indies*, carried the *Spices of India* to the *Fairs of Antwerp* in Anno 1503. and contracting with that City drew the *Fuggers* and *Welfars*, two potent *German Families of Merchants* thither. After which the *Merchants of Florence*, *Lucca*, and the *Spinolas of Genoa* seated themselves there, as also the *Merchant Adventurers of England* in Anno 1516. and many other Nations were invited thither by the priviledge of Marriage Dowries, which became shadows to many frauds: for when husbands either brake in their life-time, or be found *Bankrupt* in death, the wives are preferred to all debtors in the recovery of their Dowry. And thus far he sheweth the rising and falling of the Trade of *Bruges*, and how it came to be removed and settled in *Antwerp*; and how since also it hath been lost and depatted thence, I have shewed in another place: and this is as much

much as I have thought good to insert of the *Trade* in general of *Netherland*, concluding, that though the *Country* be of small extent, and be barren of rich *Commodities* either to preserve or maintain a *Trade*; yet the industry of the *Inhabitants* hath made them potent, wealthy, and great *Merchants*, and now at this day they traffick to all parts of the habitable world, with the commodities of other *Countries*, which by their endeavours and pains they make and purchase to be as if naturally and really the same were their own.

Now for the general *Trade* of *Flanders*, so far forth as it is in obedience to the *Archduke*, or more properly to the *Kings of Spain*, it must be granted, that it holds not any equality at this day with that part in subjection to the *States*. *Antwerp* as the principal City, of which the *Flemings* did, and might justly boast, is now, as then the chiefest; but the former splendor is now and long ago lost; for it had the preheminance, and was one of the chief Cities of *Traffick* in the world, but is now only the chief of this jurisdiction. What it could formerly herein challenge, it hath now lost: for if the *Trade* thereof be well observed, it will be discerned, it looks not so high by many millions as it did then, the *Merchants* the *Inhabitants* partake of one of the qualities of the *Spaniard Merchant*, which they have since their reduction to that *Scepter*, learned thence, and this is never or very seldom to traffick or adventure their *Estates* into any other *Princes* dominions, but where their *Lord* is *Sovereign*. Which rule found here, as in all *Spain* for the most part true, and granted, it must be confessed their *Trade* cannot possibly be of any great consequence: for such is the nature of a free and uncontrouled *Commerce*, that no *Country* or *Nation* how remote or distant soever, can give limit or bound thereto. Whereupon it may be inferred, and as by proof at this day it is found observable, their general *Traffick* is small, and consisteth more by a laborious industry of the *Inhabitants* at home, than by their great *Adventures* by Sea abroad, their greatest Navigations extending but to *Spain*, and in some second *Adventures* thence to *India*, and that for no great matter, and otherwise they trouble not neither the *East* nor *West*, neither the *North* nor the *South* parts of the World, no nor hardly as far as into *France*, *England*, or into the *Netherlands*, the nearest Neighbours (when at amity) for any great matter of moment.

The principal means whereby their small *Traffick* is now maintained to them, is by their several sorts of cunning and artificial *Fabricks* and *Manufactures*, which every Town of any note is notable for, such as are *Hangings of Arras*, *Tapestry*, some sorts of *Stuffs of Silk*, and of *Woolen* and *Linmen*; and in *Exchanges* to purchase which, the *English*, *French*, and other the neighbouring Nations bring them *woollen Clothes*, and *Wines*, and some other needful provisions which they want to supply their occasions, and the necessities of those Armies as are for the most part seen to be fed, maintained and clothed in this *Country*. *Dunkirk* their only and best Sea-Port, affords some Shipping, but so poorly set on work by way of merchandising, that they find their best *Traffick* to consist of *thievery* and *booty* against both their friends and their Enemies the *Netherlanders*, which yet they are so far unable really to set out to any competency of strength, that the *Jesuites* and other the devout *Orders of Friars*, are oftentimes induced to set their helping hand thereto, this way oftentimes spending in uncharitable actions and blood-shed the charitable alms of the poor and deluded multitude: and how well this *Trade* hath thriven with these *irreligious Ecclesiastical Orders*, their great losses by their reports sufficiently witness to the world.

So leaving the *Antwerpians* to endeavour the regaining of their lost *Traffick*, and the *Dunkirk Free-booters* and their *bold Partners* to the recovery of their late damage by some more honest *Commerce*, I will here leave *Flanders*, and hence travel further into this Continent, and survey the particular *Trade* of the famous *Empire of Germany*.

CHAP. CLXXXII.

Of Germany, and the Provinces thereof:

HAVING briefly run through *Flanders*, and the *United Provinces*, and reduced the *Trade* Germany, and thereof into two principal Cities, that is to *Antwerp* for *Flanders*, and the other *Provinces* subject to the *Spaniards*; and to *Amsterdam* for *Holland*, and the other Cities subject to the *States*. I must be constrained in a manner to use the same method in the survey of the *Trade* of *Germany*, reducing their *Traffick* of the lesser to the greater Cities; the greatest being also not much known to our Nation for any eminency this way, as being in-land, to which our *English* (whose *Traffick* principally consists at Sea, and consequently in Maritime Towns) have but little knowledge of, though otherwise eminent, as being far distant from it. *Germany* then is *Germany* bounded on the West with *France* and *Belgium*, on the North with *Denmark* and her Seas, on the East with *Prussia*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*, and on the South with the *Alps*.

This *Country* doth afford to the *Merchant* for Transportation many notable *Commodities*, Commodities of Germany.

dues, as *Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, and Lead*, by their *Mines*; *Corn, Wines, Allum, Quick-silver*; *Arms* of all sorts, divers *Manufactures*, as *Linen, Woollen, Silks, &c.* and sundry other *Commodities*.

Hans-Towns
72.

Three sorts of Cities are said to be contained in this *Empire*; the first are those that are called *Hans-Towns*, which are such as enjoy large privileges and immunities, and are thought to be about 72 in number, and for the most part are found either to border upon the Seas, or be seated upon great and navigable Rivers, being for the most part rich, and of reasonable *Commerce* and *Trade*, or famous and noted for some one particular *Art, Fabrick*, or *Manufacture*.

Imperial Cities
60.

The second sort are called *Imperial Cities*, and accounted free in respect of their great prerogatives, as in coining of *Moneys*, and knowing no *Lord*, but ruled by the *Imperial Laws*; for which they acknowledge and pay a contribution yearly to the *Emperour*, whom they account their *Protector*, and these are found to be about sixty in number.

Principalities.

The third are such as are held by inheritance by some *Princes*, as is *Heidelberg, Vienna*, and others, of which are accounted in this *Empire* incirca () and may be called *Principalities*. There is also found in this *Empire* conducing to *Traffick* (besides the lesser) four great navigable Rivers, that enrich these *Hans-Towns, Imperials*, and *Principalities*, communicating the commodities of one City to another, and at last to the *Sea-Ports*, where the same is last of all vented into foreign Kingdoms.

Danubius.

The prime whereof is *Danubius*, which in running 1500 miles doth receive above 60 navigable Rivers, and disgorgeth it self into the *Euxine* or *Black-Sea*.

Rhyn.

The second is the *Rhyn*, running 800 Miles through *Germany* and *Belgia*, disgorgeth it self into the *German Ocean*, taking in *Albis*, which is accounted navigable for 400 Miles, (and some others) and is the third River of this Country.

Albis.

Odera.

The fourth is *Odera*, running 300 Miles in length, issueth out in the *Baltick Sea*, besides which there is many other of note, as *Wefer, Ems*, and others in themselves found to be great Rivers, enriching divers parts of this Country, though far inferior to the former.

East-Frisland.

Lastly, this *Empire* is found to contain twenty large *Provinces*, which by reason of my little insight therein, I will cursorily pass over, and refer the same wherein I am defective to the better Learned. *East-Frisland* is accounted the first *Province*, wherein is found the Cities of *Oldenburg, Ammerdun*, and lastly *Emden*, which for its former eminency in *Trade*, I cannot so slightly pass over without a word of the *Trade* thereof.

CHAP. CLXXXIII.

Of Emden, and the Trade thereof.

Emden, and
the Trade
thereof.

Emden hath been in times past of far greater *Trade* than now it is: It was for some years the seat of the *English Merchant Adventurers*, but the Civil wars about Religion, raised between the Citizens and their Count, was in part the cause of the decay of the *Trade* thereof. This City lies in the utmost border of the *Empire*, and only divided by the River *Ems* from the *Netherland*: and by an *Inland Sea* from *West-Frisland*, being one of those *Provinces*. In the Summer it is found a pleasant City, but in Winter as if drowned in the Seas, and all the fields covered with water, makes it to appear as an *Island* in the waters. As for the *Moneys* current, and form of *Accounts* kept here by *Merchants*, I omit that to the place of the *Coins* and *Accounts* of *Germany* in general, but noted hereafter. In the mean time it is to be observed, that the weights and measures in use are these. The common weight of *Emden* is the pound of () the *Quintal* or 100 pound makes in *London*.

Weight of
Emden.

Measure of
Emden.

Their common measure of length is an *Ell*, wherewith they measure *Linen, Woollen*, and *Silks* in general, the 100 whereof hath been observed to make in *London* $48 \frac{1}{2}$ *Ells*, and the 100 yards of *London* to have made thereabout 162 or 163 *Ells*.

Corn is here measured by the *Werp*, 55 *Werps* make 10 *Quarters* of *London*, or a *Last* of *Amsterdam*; but 61 *Werps* is here a *Last*, consisting of 4 *Werps* great of $15 \frac{1}{2}$ *Barrels* the *Werp*.

Westphalia.

Westphalia is the next, containing in it self a large tract, and producing those *Acorns* in abundance which feed their *Swine*, and which affords those *Gammings* which are accounted so excellent a dish. The Northern part of this Country is *Bremen*, wherein is found the Town of *Brem* as the principal: then *Clappenburg, Exeniburg* belonging to the *Duke of Saxony*. Then *Collonia*, wherein is said to be the bodies of the three *Wise men* which came from the East to worship our Saviour. And this belongs to the *Bishoprick* of *Collen*. Here is also *Warendorp*, and some others belonging to the *Bishop* of *Munster*, and *Bopors, Engers, Coblents*, and *Triers*, belonging to the *Bishop* of *Triers*: of the principal of which a word passing.

CHAP.

CHAP. CLXXXIV.

Of Breme, and the Trade thereof.

Breme is one of the *Hans-Towns*, so called for the freedom of the Traffick here practised, *Breme*, and the Trade thereof. strongly fortified, five miles distant from the Sea, the River *Visurge* serving to convey all *Commodities* thither, as running through the City, near which lies that small but well known Town of *Offenbridge*, noted for the great quantities of narrow *Linnen* Cloth that is thence conveyed to *England* and other Countreys. It is reported that in this City the Custom was first raised in swearing and inhanting of new comers by *Bread and Salt*, and of infranchising them into their City, by paying a certain mulct or Fine in good liquor to the rest of the company, which is now a general received custom in all the *Hans-Towns* of *Germany*, and become part of the Traffick thereof.

The common weight of Breme is the pound of (—) ounces, the 100 pound thereof hath rendred *Weights in Breme*. in London () pound.

The common measure for length is the *Ell*, which agreeth with the *Ell* above mentioned in *Measures in Emden*. But in *Offenbridge* it is found, that the 100 yards London makes 84 *Ells* there incirca, *Breme*. and 100 *Ells* of London is here in *Offenbridge* about 105 *Ells*.

CHAP. CLXXXV.

Of Collen, and the Trade thereof.

Collen, commonly for distinction called in *Latin*, *Colonia Agrippina*, is a very fair City, *Collen*, and the Trade thereof. whereto is found great concourse of Merchants; near to this City did *Cesar* with incredible expedition make a Bridge over the River *Rhine*, near which the Town is at present situated, which more terrified the barbarous Enemy, than the report of his valour. The Arch-Bishop of this City is the second *Especial Elector* of the *Empire*, and *Chancellor* of *Italy*. Here is said to be the bodies of the three wise men which came from the East to worship our Saviour, vulgarly called the three Kings of *Collen*, whose bodies were translated by *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine*, unto *Constantinople*; and from thence by *Eustorfius* Bishop of *Milan* transported to *Milan*, finally brought hither by *Rinoldus* the Bishop of this place.

The common weight of Collen is the pound of () the 100 whereof hath been observed to *Weight of Collen*. have made in London 110 pound.

The common measure of length is the *Ell* here in use; the 100 *Ells* whereof have been observed to make in London 60 *Ells*. *Measures of Collen*.

Here are great *Exchanges* practised in this City as proper and fit thereunto, by reason of the rich Bankers and Merchants that are found here to reside, the which I have largely declared in the Chapter 290 of *Exchanges* of this place in the end of this work: wherefore it will be here needless to insert the same. *Exchanges of Collen*.

The third Province is *Cleveland*, containing the Earldom of *Cleve*, the Dutchies of *Gulick* and *Cleveland*. *Berge*; wherein are found the fair Cities of *Cleve*, *Calker*, *Wesel*, *Emrick*, *Aken*, *Gulick*, *Dulkins*, and others, which I omit for brevity.

The fourth Province is *Alsatia*, wherein is found the Towns of *Pfaltzberg*, *Wesenberg*, *Colmar*, *Alsatia*. and principally the famous City of *Strasburg*: of which a word.

CHAP. CLXXXVI.

Of Strasburg, and the Trade thereof

Strasburg is one of the *Imperial Cities* before mentioned, seated a Musket shot from the *Strasburg*, and the Trade thereof. River *Rhine*, whereto there is a Channel cut for conveyance of all *Commodities*. There is here also a wooden Bridge over the *Rhine*, but very weak, and of no great strength. The circuit of the City may be about 8 miles, well fortified, and is famous for many rarities, the principal being their Clock, which cost so many years labour to perfect, and the Steeple of the Cathedral Church is numbred amongst the *Seven miracles of the world*, for its excellent structure and beauty. The courtesie of the Inhabitants to Strangers is not to be forgotten: And here they are accustomed at the Cities cost to give all *Handicrafts* entertainment, that they may either teach if expert, or learn if ignorant; by which means they are found to have confluence of *Artifans*, which doth both much further their Cities stock, and enricheth the Inhabitants.

Hh

In

Weights of
Strasburg.

In *Strasburg* are found two *weights*, a *gros* and *futtle*, and by observation it hath been found, that the 100 pound *futtle* of *London* hath made here incirca 70 in 71 pound of the *gros* weight for *gros* goods of 16 ounces the pound: and 107 pound *futtle* weight of 12 ounces the pound, by which they use to weigh all fine *Commodities*, as *Drugs* and *Spices*, as *Sugars*, *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Cinnamon*, *Almonds*, *Dates*, and the like.

Measures of
Strasburg.

The *measure* of length of *Strasburg* is the *Ell*, which is in *London* () inches. Their *Coins* current is the *Bobemico* *gros* or *Blaphace*, which is three *Cruisers*, one *Cruiser* is two *pence*, and one *penny* is two *Hellers*, and one *Heller* is two *Orchins*, by which *Coins* they keep their account. *Vide* further Chap. 206.

Franconia.

The fifth *Province* is *Franconia*, divided into eight parts, the lower *Palatine* is the first part, wherein is found *Worms*, *Spiers*, and *Heidelberg*, the chief *City* belonging to those *Princes*. *Bacarac*, famous for the excellent *Rbenish* *wines* here growing, *Conb*, *Openham*, *Frankendale*, and others.

Bacarac.

Wittenberg.
Stutgard.

The second part is *Wittenberg*; the chief *Towns* are *Tonbing*. 2. *Stutgard* the *Dukes* *Seat*, 3. *Marlaeb*, and others.

Auspach.

The third part is *Auspach*, 2. *Haibram*, and others.

Baden.

The fourth is *Baden*, wherein the *City* *Baden*, *Durlaeb*, and others.

Mentz.

The fifth is *Mentz*, wherein is *Lanssem*, *Beinge*, and others.

Eainberg.

The sixth is *Bainberg*, a fair *City*, and some others.

Westberg.

The seventh is *Westberg*, a *City*, and *Arustine*, and others.

Noremburg.

Frankfort.

The eighth part belongs to the *Emperour*, wherein is found *Noremburg*, the fairest and richest *City* of *Germany*, and seated in the centre thereof: and also here is *Frankfort*, seated on the *River* *Menu*, famous for the two *Book-Marts* here kept annually, in *Mid-lent*, and *Mid-September*. A word of the most eminent of these, before I proceed to the next *Province*.

CHAP. CLXXXVII.

Of *Worms*, and the *Trade* thereof.

Worms, and
the Trade
thereof.

Worms is a *Town* of great antiquity, and yet wanteth not magnificence in her buildings: On the west-side thereof grows in great abundance those *Wines* known to us by the name of *Rbenish*. It is more famous for the many *Imperial Parliaments* held here of old, than it is for *Trade*, therefore I shall not have cause to insist much thereupon. Near to this *City* stands the *City* of *Frankendale*, a new, modern, strong, fair and beautiful *Place*, which hath made it self famous in the late wars of these parts; these coasts affording the most excellent *Wines* above mentioned here in great plenty abounding: and are found to grow especially on the west-side of the *River*, which is the prime commodity of the *Inhabitants* both of the *City* and *Province*. The *weights* and *measures* here are found to accord with *Spiers*, to which I refer the inquirer.

CHAP. CLXXXVIII.

Of *Spiers*, and the *Trade* thereof.

Spiers, and the
Trade thereof.

Weights of
Spiers.

Spiers is half a mile from the *Rhine*, seated in a *Plain* on the west-side of the said *River*, having more antiquity than beauty; and yet more beauty than *Trade*. Here the *Imperial Chamber* is held, in which *Court* the differences of the *Empire* are judged, and the *Electors* themselves may be called hither to tryal of *Law*. The *weights* and *measures* are these: First for the *weights* of this place, the common is the *Pound* of 16 ounces, or 32 *loots*, of which is made two several *quintals*, one of 100 pound, another of 120 pound; and the 100 pound here, is in *London* 111 pound; and the 100 pound of *London*, is about 88 pound here of 32 *loots* per pound.

Measures of
Spiers.

The *measure* of length used is the *Ell*, which is in *London* () inches.

CHAP.

CHAP. CLXXXIX.

Of Heidelberg, and the Trade thereof.

THE City of Heidelberg is seated in a plain invironed on three parts with high mountains, Heidelberg and the fourth part open, and beholding the River; from which it is a mile distant, and to the Trade which it conveyeth all Commodities by a small River that runs by the Walls thereof. This is thereof. an University, and the chief seat of the Palgraves, and hath not been much famous for the trade thereof. The Weights and Measures here in use are these.

The Weights common in use here is the pound of 16 ounces, of which is made three several hundreds or quintars, the first of 100 pound for fine goods, the second of 120 pound for gross goods, and the third of 132 pound for provision of food, as Butter, Flesh, &c. The 100 pound hath been found to make in London 108 pound, and the 100 futtle makes then here about 92 in 93 pound. Weights of Heidelberg.

The Measure of length is an Ell, which makes in London () inches. Measures of Heidelberg.

CHAP. CXC.

Of Noremberg, and the Trade thereof.

NOREMBERG is seated in a barren soyl, yet this defect is supplied by the industry of the Inhabitants. It is absolute and of it self; and accounted one of the Imperial Cities of the Empire, and the richest of all the rest: the inhabitants by their subtle inventions in Manual works, and cunning Arts, with the encouragement they daily give to Artismen, draw thereby the riches of other Countreys to them. Every child though but seven or eight years old, is here put to work, and is enabled thereby to get his own livelihood; and by this means is all Europe filled with the trivial commodities of this Town, known by the name of Noremberg Ware, which makes the City rich, strong and powerful: their trade is not great otherwise, and the weights and measures in use are these. Noremberg and the Trade thereof.

There is here but one pound in use, as in Spiers, of which is also composed two several quintars agreeing with it, and as there I mentioned, with London. Weights of Noremberg.

Their measure of length is the Ell, both for Linen and Woollen, contrary to the custom of most Cities of Germany, the 100 Ells whereof have been found to make in London 63 Ells, and the 100 Tayds of London to have made here 138 Ells. Measures of Noremberg.

The place is famous also for the great Exchanges that are practised therein, which I have at large handled in Chapter 298, with all circumstances thereto belonging. Exchanges of Noremberg.

CHAP. CXCI.

Of Frankfort, and the Trade thereof.

FRANKFORT is a free City of the Empire, famous for the common Assemblies here of the Electors for the choice of the Emperour, and for their two annual Fairs, as also for many Parliaments of the Empire held here. It is seated upon the Maine, which runneth through the same, dividing the City into two parts, which is united by a goodly Bridge. It is strongly incompassed with a double Wall, and is seated in a large plain, the streets narrow, and the houses built of Timber and Clay: here is in this Town Sanctuary for Bankrupts for the space of fourteen days, which is never without some guests and company, from some one adjoining City or other. And if in those fourteen days they cannot compound or escape, then by all wiles they will get out of the priviledges thereof, and entring in again, begin their fourteen days over again; and thus are found to do for six months, or a year together. There is found in their Marts or Fairs, a great trade and concourse of Merchants, but it is principally famous for Books, which from all parts of Europe are brought hither, printed and dispersed hence, the Town consisting much upon printing, and other manual Arts. The weights and the measures in use are. Frankfort and the Trade thereof.

The weight of this place is the pound of 16 ounces, of which is made three several hundreds or quintals, which agree with that of Heidelberg before mentioned; and as that also with London, Lipsick, Friburg, Ulme, Iffan, Iffus, Basle, Costute and Domstetter, holding also in each of the said Towns, the said concordancy, therefore here need no further repetition. Weights of Frankfort.

Measures of
Frankfort.

Frankfort is found to have two several measures for length, the *Woollen* and the *Linen Ell*, differing about 2 per cent. so that the 100 Ells for *Linen* here gives in London 48 Ells, and the 100 Ells in *Woollen* gives about 49 Ells London: and the 100 Yards of London renders here of *Linen* 169 Ells, and of *Woollen* 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ incirca.

Exchanges of
Frankfort.

The Exchanges here practised are great, which I have handled in the Chapter 298 at large with all due circumstances.

Helvetia.

The sixth Province is *Helvetia*, wherein are contained the thirteen Cantons of the warlike *Swissers*, preserving their liberties by their valour, notwithstanding their potent neighbours. The chief of their Cities is *Zurick*, 2 *Basil*, an University, 3 *Constance*, famous for the Council here held in Anno 1414. 4 *Berne*, 5 *Upbaden*, the ordinary place for the common assembly of the said Cantons, 6 *Lucern*, and others, and of the Trade of the principal of these, a word in passing.

CHAP. CXCII.

Of Zurick, and the Trade thereof.

Zurick and
the Trade
thereof.

ZURICK is seated on the Lake *Zenrisca*, which divideth the same into two parts, which again is united by three fair Bridges, the middlemost serving as a meeting place for Merchants: which Lake runneth into the Brook *Limachus*, which passeth to *Baden*, and so into the *Rhyne*, carrying Boats, by which commodities are transportable; the weights and measures in use are,

Weights of
Zurick.

The Moneys current in the *Swissers* Cantons, I shall note in the place of the Coins of the Empire: the weight then here is, the pound of 16 ounces, of which is made the 100 pound, and the 120 pound, and it is found that the 100 pound futtle of London turns here 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Measures of
Zurick.

The measure of the length is here an Ell, the 100 whereof renders in London 52 Ells, or thereabouts.

CHAP. CXCIII.

Of Basil, and the Trade thereof.

Basil and
the Trade
thereof.

BASIL lyeth upon the River of *Rhyne*, which divideth it into the lesser and the greater *Basil*: it was once an Imperial City, but now is joyned to the Cantons of *Switzerland*. It is a famous University, and much frequented by Students, the benefit of the *Rhyne* running hence through Germany, communicates the commodities of this City to all other seated thereupon.

Weights of
Basil.

Basil is found in weights to have but one pound, equal with *Frankfort* and *Heidelberg*, of which is composed three several Quintars, one of 100 pound, another of 120 l. and the third of 132 pound, and agrees with London, as you shall find in *Heidelberg* and *Frankfort* aforementioned.

Measures of
Basil.

The Measure of length of *Basil* is the Ell for *Linen* and *Woollen*, the 100 Ells whereof render in London 48 Ells, and the 100 Yards of London hath been observed to give here 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells.

Valesia.

The seventh Province is *Valesia*, seated wholly amongst the Alps. *Sitten* is the only walled Town of this Province.

Boetia.

Boetia is the eighth, in which is *Chur* the Metropolis of the *Grisons*, and here is the *Valtoline* taken by the Spaniards 1622.

Suevia.

Suevia is the ninth, wherein is found the Cities of *Ulm*, 2 *Amburg*, 3 *Norlingben*, 4 *Evensperge*, and others, of some of which, as most notable, a word.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXCV.

Of Ausburg, and the Trade thereof.

AUSBURG is a free City of the Empire, governed by a Senate of Citizens: it is seated upon the Northern mouth of the *Alpes*, in a fruitful plain of *Corn* and *Pastures*, it is strong and well fortified, and beautified with many houses of free stone of six or seven stories high. In this City lived those famous Merchants of the Family of the *Fuggers*, who have built here many publick buildings, and many private, which at a reasonable rate are let to the poorer Inhabitants. Here is also a magnificent building for the meeting of Merchants, in manner of our *Royal Exchange*, called commonly the *Berl*. There are two small Rivers which run through the Suburbs, which are commodious for transportation of *Corn* and *Wines*, which this Countrey of *Schwaben* or *Suevia* yieldeth in great quantity. This City is also famous for the Confession here made of their Faith by the Protestant Princes, and delivered the Emperor in Anno ().

The weight of *Ausburg* is the pound of 16 ounces, the 100 pound being the *Quintar*, makes in Weights of London 109 pound, and this agrees with *Munchen*, *Wesel*, *Norlinghen*, and some others of Germany.

The measure of length is here the *Ell*, found twofold, one for *Woollen*, and the other for *Linen* Measures of and *Silk*, which because it very neerly agreeth with *Frankfort*, of which I have made mention before, I pass the same over.

Bavaria, is the Tenth Province, the chief Towns are *Munchen* on the River *Aser*, and the *Dukes Seat*, 2 *Ingolstat*, an University, 3 *Ratisbona*, 4 *Passava*, 5 *Salsburgh*, and many other great Cities.

Northgoia, or the *Upper Palatinate* is the Eleventh, and belongeth totally to the *Palatines* of the *Rhine*, the chief Towns are *Amberg*, whose *Silver Mines* yield yearly 60 thousand Crowns rent to the Princes *Coffers*. 2. *Neuberg* and others.

Austria is the 12, wherein is found the famous Cities of *Vienna*, seated on *Danubius*, one of the most beautiful Towns of Germany; and walled, as stories say, with the moneys that *Leopold* the Duke had for *King Richard* the first his Ransom, being by him taken in his return through *Pa- lestine*. 2 *Gratz*, from whence the present Emperors have their name. 3 *Santo viti*, the Me- tropolis of *Carinthia*. 4 *Newark*, the chief of *Carniolo*, and in *Tirolis* is found the City of *In- spurg*, *Tirol*, *Bolsen*, and *Trent*, famous for the Council here held, and here concluded after 40 years lingring, and politick delays.

CHAP. CXCV.

Of Vienna, and the Trade thereof.

VIENNA is at present the Seat of the German Emperors, and is now the Bulwark of this Coun- trey against the incursions of the *Turks*, who have more than once in vain attempted it; on the North side runneth the River of *Danow*, which here divideth it self into three arms, in compassing a good space of ground, and then meeting again; and all this is again united by three stone Bridges, one containing 29 arches, another 57 arches, and the third 15 arches, each arch being 60 foot asunder. Here are many Merchants of great quality, that have their Factors in *Venetia*, *Florence*, and other parts of *Italy*, to supply them with the *Fabricks* of *Silks* made there, such as are *Sattins*, *Damasks*, *Taffeta*, *Velvets*, *Cloth* of *Gold*, and such like.

The weight in use here is the pound, which is in some Commodities divided in 32 *Loots*, in some into 128 *Quints*, and in some unto 512 fenning, of which pound the *Quintar* is made, which is 100 pound, which doth render in London about 123 pound incirca, and therewith is also found *Idra* and *Erford* to agree, the 100 pound of London making here 81 1/2 pound.

Their measure for length is two, one in *Linen*, and the other in *Woollen*: the 100 Yards in London make here in *Linen* 103 *Ells*, and in *Cloth* and *Silk* 113 *Ells*.

There is here, as being the Court of the Emperor, a great Exchange in use, and they are found to account and Exchange by *Rix Dollars* of 8 s. *Flemish*, and by *Ducats* of *Gold* of 12 s. *Flemish*.

The Kingdom of *Bohemia* is the thirteenth, wherein is accounted about 780 Cities, walled Towns and Castles, the chief whereof is *Prague*, the Metropolis of this Kingdom, 2 *Eger*, 4 *Budies*, 4 *Melmuke*, *Pilsen*, and others, and in this Tract is found *Preslau* the chief City of *Silesia*, also *Gorlits* the chief City of *Lusatia*, and *Brin*, and *Olmuts* the chief of *Moravia*; but the Trade of *Bohemia*, I will comprise under the title of *Prague* here following, as being the Metropolis thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. CXCVI.

Of Prague, and the Trade thereof.

Prague and
the Trade
thereof.

THE City of *Prague* includeth three Towns, as new *Prague*, old *Prague*, and a City inhabited by *Jews*, encompassed with one wall neither strong nor beautiful: the River *Molda* doth run through the same, but is not navigable, nor commodious for carriage or transportation of *Merchandize*, to which the Inhabitants are not much addicted, *Corn* and *Wine* being the prime commodities the Country affordeth, and timber abundance, of which the walls of their houses are for the most part made, and that in whole pieces as the same grow, and not so much as the balk thereof taken away.

Weights of
Prague, and of
Bohemia.

The weight of *Prague* is the pound of 16 ounces: the 100 l. futtle of *London* hath made here about 83 pound, *Pasau* and *Regenborge* agreeing also therewith, as doth also the most part of this Country.

Measures of
Prague, and of
Bohemia.
Brandenburg.

Their measure is the *Ell*, of which they have two, one in *Linen*, and the other in *Cloth* and *Silk*; the 100 yards of *London* hath made in *Linen* 148 *Ells*, and in *Woollen* 160 *Ells*.
Vide coins current in *Bohemia*.

Pomerania.
Wallen.

Brandenburg is the fourteenth, wherein is reckoned 50 Cities, and 64 walled Towns, the chief of which is *Brandenburg*, then *Frankfort*, for distinction called upon *Oder*: next *Berlin*, the residence of the *Marquess*, and *Havelburg* seated upon *Havel*, and many others of consequence, whereof little is come to my observation, therefore I will in silence pass them over.

Meklinburg.

Pomerania is the fifteenth Province, wherein is found *Statin* the residence of the *Prince*, and *Metropolis* of this Country; then *Wallen*, once the famous *Mari-Town* of all these Countreys; the *Russians*, *Danes*, *Saxons*, and *Vandals*, had here their particular streets of abode for *Commerce* and *Trade*, but ruin'd by War, the *Trade* was removed to *Lubeck*, where yet in some measure it is found to continue still.

Saxony.

Meklinburg is the sixteenth Province, wherein is found the Cities of *Malchau*, then *Sternberg*, next *Wisnar*, and some others.

Saxony is the seventeenth Province, wherein is found to be many Cities of note; the principal is first *Erford*, one of the fairest in *Germany*. 2 *Irne*, an *University* for Physicians. 3 *Smalcald*, famous for the *Protestant league* here made. 4 *Dresden*, seated on the *Albia*, and the *Dukes Magazine* for War and Arms, for 30000 Horse and Foot ever in readiness at a days warning. 5 *Lipsick*, an *University*, which yearly doth yield the *Duke* for *Custom of Beer*, drunk and transported 20000 pound sterling. 6 *Wittenberg*, an *University*, and the chief Seat of the *Electors* of *Saxony*; and 7 *Maidenberg*, where it is said *Luther* studied *Divinity*. Of some of these a word.

CHAP. CXCVII.

Of Lipsick, and the Trade thereof.

Lipsick and
the Trade
thereof.

LIPSICK is seated in a plain of most fruitful Corn-ground, the streets fair, and the chief houses built of free-stone of roofs high: it is accounted also an *University*, but found to be of no great note, by reason of the neighbourhood of *Wittenberg*: they have for some trespass lost those great priviledges that they formerly enjoyed, and therefore their trade is not accounted great, they may now neither fortifie their Town, nor wind a horn in their night watches, as other Cities in *Germany* do, nor yet use *Red Wax* in their publick Seals or Contracts, which are all of them accounted in *Germany* signs of freedom. The weights and measures in use are these:

Weights of
Lipsick.

The weight is the pound, of which is made three *Quintars*, one of 100 pound, another of 120 pound, and a third of 132 pound. *Vide* more hereof in *Frankfort* and *Heidelberg*, with which it is found to accord.

Measures of
Lipsick.

Lipsick hath two measures, one for *woollen*, and the other for *linen*, 14 per cent. difference: For the 100 yards of *London* doth make in *woollen Commodities* 160 *Ells*, and in *linen* 140 *Ells*.

Accounts and
Exchanges of
Lipsick.

The Merchants here account by *Marks* of 32 *grots*, and the *grots* being 12 *beller*; but they exchange by *Florins* of *Breslow*, 30 to have *posito* in *Noremberg* 32 *Florins*, and in *Vienna* 34 *Florins*.

CHAP. CXCVIII.

Of Wittenberg, and the Trade thereof.

Wittenberg is seated on a plain sandy ground, accounted an *University*, wherein they *Wittenberg, and* *proverbially* say, A man shall meet nothing but *Whores, Scholars, and Swine*; which *the Trade* *thereof.* shews, that the Inhabitants have little *Trade*, as living for the most part by the Students, and peradventure by the flesh of *Swine and Women*; but by what *weight and measure* the same is proportioned to them, I am to seek, therefore refer the same to the next Merchant that shall have occasion to make his observation thereupon.

CHAP. CXCIX.

Of Dresden, and the Trade thereof.

Dresden is a fair Town, and strongly fortified, in which the *Electors of Saxony* keeps *Dresden, and* *his Court*; it is famous for the magnificent *Stables and Armouries* which the *Duke* keeps *the Trade of* *here in a continual readiness*: the River of *Elbe* divides the Town into two parts, the new and *Saxony.* the old, which is very strong both by *Art and Nature*, and accounted the strongest modern City in *Germany*, the Inhabitants are much addicted to *Trade*, and the River doth much further their endeavours; but Nature affording them a rich soyl, takes away much of their edge, for it is ever found that the barren soyl affords to the Inhabitants the greatest encouragement.

Their *weights and measures* are,

Dresden, Misin, and all Saxony is found to have three *weights*, and the 100 pound of *Lon-* *Weights of* *don* made of *Zigostatica*, or the *Princes weight*, 96 pound of 16 ounces made 92 pound of *Mer-* *Saxony.* *chants weights* of 16 ounces, and 144 pound of the common *weight* of 12 ounces.

Their *measures* of length are two, agreeing with *Lipsick* above mentioned, on which I need *Measures of* *not further to insist.* *Saxony.*

Brunswick is the eighteenth *Province*, wherein is *Brunswick* the principal City; secondly, *Brunswick.* *Wolfenbutz*, where the *Duke* commonly resideth; thirdly, *Alberstade*, then *Lunenbourg*, and some others of less note.

CHAP. CC.

Of Brunswick, and the Trade thereof.

Brunswick comprehends in one five several Cities, and is a *free Imperial Town*, strongly *Brunswick, and* *fortified in some places with two, and in some places with three walls, and encompassed the Trade* *with the River of Aneur*: the Inhabitants are found addicted to *Trade* in the morning, but *thereof.* their intemperance at night takes away the thoughts thereof: they are great Husband-men, the Earth answering their labours, which yields them plenty of *Corn*, both for themselves, and their neighbours wants, the Earth yielding them rich reward to their labours, and their Afternoons hours spent in good fellowship, makes me imagine there may be some *Trade* amongst them; which in particular I permit the Reader in silence to conceive.

CHAP. CCI.

Of Lunenburg, and the Trade thereof.

Lunenburg is a free Imperial City, over which the *Duke of Lunenburg* challengeth a *Lunenburg, and* *superiority*: it is found to be fairly built of Brick, and well and strongly fortified for *the Trade* *its safeguard and defence*, with deep Ditches, and thick Mud Walls. It is most famous for the *thereof.* natural fountain of *Salt* here found, over which is built a spacious house, that contains fifty *Salt Fountain* *two Rooms*, and every Room hath eight several Cauldrons of Lead, wherein is boiled eight *in Lunenburg.* Tun of *Salt* daily, the profit whereof is divided into three several parts: one part to the City, one to the *Duke of Lunenburg*, and another to a *Monastery*, and some other adjoining *Earls*: their *Trade* is not otherwise of very great consequence.

The nineteenth *Province* is *Hassia*, wherein is found the Cities of *Dormstade*, then *Marburg* an *Hassia.* *University*, and some others.

Veteravia

Veteravia.

Veteravia is the twentieth Province, wherein is the Cities of Friburg, then Hanau, next Durlinburg, Nassau, Catzenbogen, and some others of lesser note.

CHAP. CCII.

Of Friburg, and the Trade thereof.

Friburg, and
the Trade
thereof.

Silver Mines
in Friburg.

Weights of
Friburg.

Measures of
Friburg.

Friburg is of round form, invironed altogether with high mountains, having within it many Vaults and Caves to go underground, through which the Citizens enter and go out of the City by night, to work in the *Silver Mines* found in those adjoyning hills, and at certain hours are called back by the sound of a Bell: Their work is for the most part by night, and their rest is by day, and their residence is noted to be more under ground than above in their houses: the profits thereof belong in half to the Citizens, and half to the *Elector*, to whom the Countrey appertaineth.

The *weight* in use in Friburg is the pound, of which is made three several *Quintars*, one of 100 pound, second of 120 pound, third of 132 pound, agreeing with *Frankfort* and *Heidelberg*, and *Lipsick*, as before.

The long *measure* is the *Ell*, which is () inches *London*.

In this Tract is also comprehended the three *Imperial Cities* of *Stoad*, *Hamburg*, and *Lubrek*; which acknowledging no *Sovereign*, being free and *Hans-Towns*, I shall here touch, and first of *Stoad*.

CHAP. CCIII.

Of Stoad, and the Trade thereof.

Stoad, and
the Trade
thereof.

Stoade is an ancient City, and one of the *free Cities* of the *Empire*, and one of those *Sea-Towns* which from the priviledge of Traffick with their neighbours are called *Hans-Towns*: it is commodiously seated for Traffick upon the River *Elve*, in which stream they maintain certain *Buoys* to guide the entering Ships: the *English Merchant Adventurers* had for a while here their residence, forced thereto by the discourteous usage of the *Hamburgers*; and before their arrival this Town was so poor, that they sold the priviledge of coining of moneys, and some other such Rights to *Hamburg*, by whose company they grew rich, not without the envy and impoverishment of the *Hamburgers*, who often attempted, though in vain, by *Naval* forces to forbid the arrival of the *English* at *Stoad*, whom as they had grieved, having their seat with them, as well by exactions as prohibiting them the free exercise of their religion: so then having seen and smarted for their error, they never left, till partly by fair means, and partly by threats, they laboured their return, which afterward was performed, and where to this day it is found they hold their principal residence and Court. The present Trade of *Stoad* is but small, depending much upon the priviledge that they have in pre-emption and choice of all the *Rhenish Wines* passing by their City.

They keep their accounts by *pounds*, *shillings*, and *pence*, but they have *Grashes*, *Ortals*, and *Dollars*, as I shall shew hereafter. Their *Coins* current are these.

1 *Stiver* of their money here and in *Hamburg* is two pence.

32 *Stivers* makes a *Dollar*, which is 5 shillings 4 pence there.

4 *Stivers* which is 8 pence, makes a *Spanish Rial* of 6 pence sterling.

1 *Rix Dollar* is worth 33 *Stivers*, and is 4 shillings 4 pence sterling, or more.

1 *Mark* is 16 *Stivers*, which is two shillings 8 pence *Flemish*.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Marks* is 20 shillings. I say 20 shillings *Flemish* of that money.

Their *weight* is the pound of 16 ounces, 100 pound is their *Quintar*, which hath made in *London* 107, and some have observed 109 pound.

Their *measure* is the *Ell*, as in *Hamburg* following.

Weights in
Stoad.

Measures in
Stoad.

CHAP. CCIV.

Of Hamburg and the Trade thereof.

HAMBURG is a Free City of the Empire, and one of them which enjoy the priviledg of a *Hans-Town*, and for the building and populousness much to be praised: the *Senate-House* is a beautiful Fabrick, and the *Exchange*, where *Merchants* do meet together, is likewise a pleasant place. The Haven is guarded and shut up with an *Iron Cham*, the City it self compassed With a deep ditch, and on the East and North sides with a double ditch and wall. Water is conveyed into the same from a hill distant some miles off; it is seated on a large plain, and sandy soyl, and adorned with *nine Churches*, and six gates; on the South side it is washed with the River *Elve*, which also putteth a branch into the Town; but on the North-east the River *Alster* runneth by towards *Stade*, from which it is five miles distant, and falleth into the *Elve*, the streets in general are narrow, excepting one, which hath the name of *Broad-street*, and their buildings is all of Brick; and all the beauty of their houses is in the first entrance, which as in all the other Sea-bordering Cities, lying from these parts towards *Flanders*, have for the most part broad and fair gates into a large hall, the lower part whereof on both sides is used for a ware-house, and in the upper part, lying to the view of the door their chief houshold-stuff is placed, and especially their vessels of *English Pewter*, which being kept bright, make a glittering shew to them that pass by, so that their Houses promise more beauty outwardly than they have inwardly. The present Trade of this City is great, principally by reason of the residence of the *English Merchants*, and some quantity of shipping of reasonable burthen is found belonging to the Citizens.

Hamburg, and
the Trade
thereof.

The weight of *Hamburg* is the pound, of which is made the 120 pound, their *quintar* divided into three denominations, the first of 12 stone, of 10 pound to the stone, 300 pound thereof to the *Skip pound*, which is the second, and 20 *Lispound* of 15 pound to the said 300 pound, which is the third; so that it may be more properly said to be two *quintars*, one of 120 pound, another of 300 pound.

Their measure of length is an *Ell*, wherewith they measure both *Linnen*, *Woollen*, and *Silk*, Measure of the 100 whereof hath been found to make in *London* about 48 ells for *Linnen*, and the 100 yards of *London* hath been found to yield here about 162 or 163 yards, agreeing with *Embsden* and *Breme* before mentioned.

The *Merchants* here are found to exchange for *London* by the pound sterling, and for all other Exchange in places upon the *Rix Dollar*, of 54 s. *Lapido*, or 54 *stivers*.

A *Dollar* is here noted to be worth three *whitpence*, one *whitpenny* to be 18 *shillings*, one *shilling* *Dollar* to be 12 *pence*, and one *penny* two *bellers*.

Corn is here measured by the *Schepel*, ninety making a *Last*, and 83 *Schepels* making a *Last* Of *Corn* in *Amsterdam*, or 10 *quarters English*.

CHAP. CCV.

Of Lubeck, and the Trade thereof.

LUBECK is an Imperial and free City, and one of those that are accounted *Hans-Towns*; it is seated on the top of a fair and spacious Hill, upon the very crown whereof is a beautiful Church, from whence leadeth streets to all the gates of the City. It is encompassed with a double wall, one of Brick, and narrow, the other of earth and broad: In some parts there is also deep ditches where Ships of 1000 tons are brought up to winter from *Tremuren* the Maritime Port of this City, seated on the *Baltick Sea*, a mile distant from this Town; the buildings hereof are very beautiful of Brick, having many pleasant walks without the walls. The government of this Town is much commended for their neatness, pleasant gardens, courteous carriage to strangers, civility of manners, and strict execution of justice. Their water is conveyed hither by pipes; and *Brewers*, that are the men who most use it, are constrained to live together in one street, and have each of them a Cock of water in his own house: also all the poor inhabitants are constrained to live in a street by themselves, where they are set on work, and provided for. This City is adorned with ten Churches, one whereof being a decayed Monastery, they have converted to an Armory of all Ammunition for war. *S. Maries* the Cathedral Church being the principal, and seated, as I said before, on the very summit of this hill, whereon the City standeth.

The Trade of this City at present is great, partly by the industry of the inhabitants, and partly by reason of the commodious situation of the place, and the neighbourhood of the

famous.

	<i>Baltick Sea</i> : the place of it self is famous for the Beer made, and hence transported into other Regions, and by some used medicinally, for bruises of the body, and such like accidents, though by them in use commonly both for their ordinary drink, and food and rayment.
Weights of Lubeck.	The common weight of Lubeck is a pound, of which is made a <i>Centiner</i> and a <i>Skip-pound</i> : for 112 pound is the <i>centiner</i> or <i>quintar</i> ; the <i>stone</i> 10 pound, and 32 <i>stone</i> to the <i>Skip-pound</i> , which is 320 pound, and the 20 <i>Lispound</i> of 16 pound mark is also accounted for a <i>Skip-pound</i> , which is in London () pounds.
Measures of Lubeck.	The measure of length of Lubeck is the <i>Ell</i> , 120 <i>ells</i> whereof makes in London 60 <i>ells</i> , and the 100 yards London hath made here 160 <i>ells</i> incirca.
Of Corn.	In Lubeck Corn is measured by the <i>Last</i> , 96 <i>Schepels</i> making a <i>Last</i> , which is 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ quarters of London, and 85 <i>Schepels</i> is found to make a <i>Last</i> in Amsterdam. Lasts 7 of 18 Barrels in Lubeck is found to make 100 Sacks of Salt, being 122 small Barrels for the 100 Sacks at <i>Armuiden</i> in <i>Zeland</i> , which is found to be 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lasts of 18 Barrels of Salt in London, but accounted by the weight in London to make 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Weyes, and it is accounted 40 Bushels to a Wey, water measure of ten gallons.
Of Beer.	Beer is here sold by the <i>Barrel</i> , which is 50 <i>Stoops</i> of <i>Antwerp</i> , and every <i>Stoop</i> hath been observed to hold about 7 pints of Beer measure in England, which is about 44 Gallons.

CHAP. CCVI.

Of the Coins current in general of Germany.

Coins current in Germany.	<p>Considering the priviledge of coyning of moneys granted by the Emperours of Germany to divers Cities that are Imperial, and to sundry Free Princes that are comprehended within this Empire, it will prove an impossible labour to my confessed ignorance, in particular to set down all the coyns found current therein; besides which, the sundry accidents of war, necessities, Trade, or the like, inforceth an uncertainty in all certain Rules and Edicts published and agreed upon for an uniform value to be conveyed in all moneys stamped for current, through all this Empire; yet because I would not omit what I have in this point gathered, I will here insert the same, and leave the truth to tryal and experience: And before I enter upon this particular of Coins, it will not be amiss to see in what nature Accounts are kept in this countrey.</p>
Accounts in Germany.	<p>First then, I find their Accounts are kept by three principal denominations, partly consisting of imaginary Coins: the first whereof is by <i>Florins</i> and <i>Crutchers</i>, whereof sixty is accounted to a <i>Florin</i>: the second is by <i>florins</i>, <i>batches</i>, and <i>crutchers</i>, the <i>Florin</i> being accounted for 15 <i>batches</i>, and the <i>batch</i> for 4 <i>crutchers</i>: the third is by <i>florins</i>, <i>fold</i>, and <i>deniers</i>, 12 <i>deniers</i> being a <i>fold</i>, and 20 <i>foldes</i> a <i>florin</i>; the <i>florin</i> may be valued at 3 <i>shillings</i> 4 <i>pence</i> sterling, or 33 <i>shillings</i> 4 <i>pence</i> tazine, and the <i>batch</i> at 2 <i>shillings</i> sterling; and in payments of Merchandise, note, that a <i>florin</i> is accounted for a common silver <i>guilder</i>, of which there is no such Coin found, beeing merely imaginary, as is the same Coin of marks of <i>Collen</i> and <i>Lubeck</i>, likewise imaginary, or at least not now coined, nor in use.</p>
Coins in Stoad, Hamburg, and Lubeck.	<p>Now for the current Coins observe, that first in <i>Stoad</i>, <i>Hamburg</i>, and <i>Lubeck</i> before named, the gold <i>Rhenish</i> <i>guilder</i> was worth, when these notes were taken, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ silver <i>missen</i> <i>grofs</i>, or worth 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Lubeck</i> <i>shillings</i>, and the Imperial <i>Dollar</i> was worth 33 <i>Lubeck</i> <i>shillings</i>. A common silver <i>guilder</i> was worth 28 <i>Lubeck</i> <i>shillings</i>. A French <i>Crown</i> of gold was worth 44 <i>Lubeck</i> <i>shillings</i>. An English <i>Angel</i> was worth two <i>dollars</i> and a quarter and 2 <i>Lubeck</i> <i>shillings</i>; or to say otherwise, it was worth 12 <i>Flemish</i> <i>shillings</i> and 4 <i>Lubeck</i> <i>shillings</i>. <i>Lubeck</i> s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ made an English <i>shilling</i> sterl. <i>Lubeck</i> s. 6 made a <i>Flemish</i> <i>shilling</i>, and likewise a <i>shilling</i> of <i>Hamburg</i>. In <i>Hamburg</i> they coin a piece of Gold called a <i>Portegue</i>, which is worth 4 pound and 8 <i>shillings</i> of <i>Hamburg</i>, or 33 marks of <i>Lubeck</i>. Again,</p>
Coins current in Embden.	<p>At <i>Embsden</i>, upon the confines of the Empire and the Low Countreys, a silver <i>Guilder</i> of <i>Emden</i> was worth 20 <i>stivers</i>, an Imperial <i>dollar</i> 45 <i>stivers</i>, which since I understand is worth 48 <i>stivers</i>, a <i>dollar</i> was worth 30 <i>stivers</i>, a French <i>Crown</i> was worth 3 <i>Flemish</i> <i>guld.</i> and 6 <i>stivers</i>, and now 6 <i>stivers</i> as also 6 <i>Lubeck</i> <i>shillings</i> make one <i>shilling</i> <i>Flemish</i>, where by the way it is to be noted, that Princes and Cities do coin gold and silver <i>guildens</i>, which are found often in their value to differ from the Imperial <i>guildens</i>. Again,</p>
Coins current in Breme, Oldenburg, &c.	<p>At <i>Breme</i>, <i>Oldenburg</i>, and in those parts, they have current coins called <i>groats</i>, and small pieces stamped, called <i>copstacks</i>, and a <i>dollar</i> was there worth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>copstacks</i> or 55 <i>groats</i>, a French <i>Crown</i> was worth 6 <i>copstacks</i>, and one <i>copstack</i> 10 <i>stivers</i> or 12 <i>groats</i>, and this <i>groat</i> was worth</p>

worth a little more than an *English penny*, a *sesting* was worth half a *Lubeck shilling*, and they have here half *sestings*.

At *Brunswick*, a *dollar* was 36 *maria gros*, which are of equal weight with 24 *silver misen* Coins current *grofs*, also 9 *maria gros* make 8 *Lubeck*, the same *dollar* was worth 18 *spitzgrofsen*, whereof each in *Brunswick* was worth two *maria gros*.

At *Magdenburg*, *Lipsick*, *Misen* and in all the *Electorate of Saxony*, and in the neighbouring Coins current Territories to the *Confines of Bohemia*, a *dollar* was worth 24 *silver grofsen*, which are the same in *Magdenburg*, *Misen*, *Lipsick*, &c.

A *Rhenish Gold Guilden* was worth 27 *Silver grofs*, and the *Phillip Dollar* was of the same value.

A common *Silver Guilden* was esteemed at 21 *Silver grofs*.

A *French Crown* at 33 *Silver grofs*.

A *Spanish Pistolet* at 32 *Silver grofs*.

A half *Milres* at 36 *Sil. grofs*, the *Hungarian Ducate* at 3 ounces.

A short and long *Crusado* at 35 *Silv. grofs*.

A *Rosenable* at 3½ *Dollars*, the *English Angel* at 2½ *Doller*; the *Silver grofs* was worth more then 2 pence, and about 2½ pence sterling.

And for the small Coins, a *grofs* was worth 4 *driers*, and 1 *drier* 2 *dribellers*, and 1 *dribeller* was worth a *pfening* and half, and 12 *pfening* made a *grofs*, and two *schwerd grofsen* made one *Schneberger*.

In general through all the upper parts of *Germany*, a *Doller* was esteemed at 18 *batsen*, Coins current a *silver guilden* at 15, a *Philips Dollar* at 20, a *French Crown* at 24½ a *gold Crown of Italy* through the upper parts of *Germany* at 24, a *silver Itolen Crown* at 22½ *batsen*, a *Rhenish Gold Guilden* through higher *Germany* was worth 27 *silver misen grofs*, a *silver Guilden* there as in *Saxony* at 21 *grofs*, the *batsen* may be accounted 3 pence *English*, and 4 *cretzers* makes a *bats*. 4 *pfening* make a *cretzer*, and three *cretzers* make a *zwelver*, and 20 *zwelvers* make 15 *batsen*, which is a common *silver guilden*.

But I have noted before how subject these Coins are to be hoised in common payment, which proceeds through divers and sundry occasions, and this being none of the least, that Merchant foreigners do carry out the Coins of the *Empire* more than they do the Commodities of the *Empire*, and therefore to have good moneys, are oftentimes contented to receive them at a higher rate than they commonly do otherwise pass at.

The *Kingdom of Bohemia*, as also that of *Hungary*, have used the Coins of the *Empire* in The Coins of the same value as at first coined, by common consent of both those Nations, but it is to be understood, that as well in those free Cities, and by those free Princes, which have the privilege of coining, there is always stamped certain small brass money that only passeth current in their Jurisdictions, and no farther; and these passing in the *Kingdom of Bohemia* are found to be these; First, 3 *potchandels* make one *cretzer*, nine *cretzers* and one *potchandel* make four *wissgrofs*, and 30 *grofs* of *Moravia* or *wissgrofs* make a *Doller*; also here Merchants reckon two *bellers* for a *pfening*, and six *pfenings* for a *grofs*, and 60 *grofs* for a *shock*, and 40 *grofs* for a *mark*.

In *Switzerland* it is found that divers of the *Cantons* do coyn moneys, which pass current The Coins of among themselves, the principal of which Mints are found to be in *Basil*, *Zurich*, and *Schapbusen*, *Switzerland*. the common and usual whereof I will only note.

Their common coin is the *Rappen munt*, whereon is stamped a *Crow*. Six of these *Rappens* of *Basil* make a *plapart*, or three *cretzers*, and 20 *plaparts*, or 60 *cretzers* make a common *guilden*, and 3 *pfening* make a *cretzer*.

At *Zurich* it is found that 6 *pfenings* make a *shilling*, and may be worth a penny sterling, and 3 *pfenings* make a *sickerling*; two great *sinfers* of *Basil* and one little *sinferlin* makes a *bats* of *Basil*, and in like manner 5 *sinferlins* make a *bats*, and 5 *sinfers* 2 *bats*.

But my work were endless to run through the particular coins current, and stamped in every particular place of this *Empire*, therefore this shall suffice for a taste of the variety; and whosoever carrieth any *Merchandise* into these Countreys, let him be sure to know the true worth of the moneys he receiveth for the same, lest he prove in conclusion a loser by his *Traffick*.

CHAP. CCVII.

The Weights of Germany reduced to the 100 l. of London.

Weights in
general of
Germany re-
duced to the
100 l. of
London.

THE next thing in order to be handled is the *Weights* and *Measures* of the Cities of Trade in this *Empire*, which I have in part touched already upon the principal Towns, the rest, or as many have come within my collections, I shall here insert, the more ingenious and better skill'd may add the rest. And first for the *weights*, which here I have reduced to the 100 l. futtle of London, the which is found to yield in

	l.		l.
Noremberg	88	Of 12 ounces the l.	142
Collen	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Of Merchants weights	92
Constance	88	Munchen	91
Ausburg	91	Wessil	91
Spier	88	Saxony in general	96
Heidelberg	92	Norlingben	91
Lipsick	92	Francfort	92
Friburg	92	Breslow	116
Silesia	116	Canoli	83
Ulm	92	Domstredor	92
Vienna	81	Regenberg	83
Statin	91	Loosen	141
Erford	81	Offen	92
Ipsburg	81	Basil	92
Salsburg gros	79	Passow	83
Ditto small	108	Hamburg	92
Lubeck	92	Copenhagen	92
Bosfen	133	Basil	92
Costuss	92	Zurick	94
Misen of 16 ounces, l.	96	Wallons country	104

The 100 l.
of London
doth make
in

CHAP. CCVIII.

Of Measures of Germany reduced to the Measures of London.

Measures of
Germany.

HAVING done with their *Weights* in general, I will do the same for their long *Measures* in general, which I will reduce to the 100 Yards of London, and note, that the same hath been observed to have produced in these Cities of Germany.

Emlden	163 ells.	Offenbrigs	84 ells.
Lubeck	160 ells.	Breme	163 ells.
Munster	80 ells.	Hamburg	163 ells.
Collen	160 ells.	Basil	167 ells.
Erford	218 ells.	Bautson	148 ells.
Francfort	169 ells cloth.	Ditto for Silk	160 ells.
Jenserr	80 stables.	Halle	178 ells.
Noremberg	160 ells.	Misen	160 ells cloth.
For Silk	138 ells.	Ditto for Silk	138 ells.
Vienna for linnen	103 ells.	Offnes long measure	159 ells.
Ditto for Silk	113 ells.	Ditto short measures	173 ells.
Prague	148 ells.	Zcarech	155 ells.
Ditto for Silk	160 ells.	Statin	141 ells.
Ulm	160 ells.	Ocermond	141 ells.
Ditto for woollen	128 ells.	Wismar	157 ells.
Lipsick	160 ells cloth.	Gripfswald	163 ells.

The rest I willingly omit for brevity sake, and refer these to the trial of the better experienced.

CHAP. CCIX.

Of the Trade in general of Germany.

THE particular Trading of several Cities being thus observed, it will not be amiss a little to look into the Trade in general of Germany, and therewith also the Navigation of this Nation, by which we find, that in all Countreys almost the same is principally maintained. The general trade of Germany. The Cities then found on the Sea-coast on the North-side of Germany, have very great Ships; yet more fit for great stowage and burthen, than either for sail or defence; and therefore oftentimes to this end freighted by the *Netherlanders*. Neither can I attribute much commendations to the *German Mariner*, for those Seas in good part, and the *Baltick Sea* altogether, are found free of pirates and piracies, which is the chief reason why their Ships are found in the general to be so ill armed, either defensive or offensive, and in one thing they concur with the *Dutch* to the shame of the *Christians* profession, that there is never found any Prayers used aboard their Ships, neither morning or evening, contrary to the laudable custom and godly exercise of our *English Mariners*, who constantly use Prayer and Psalms, at least four times in four and twenty hours, which is at the setting of the four quarterly watches of the day and night. These Maritime Cities are for the most part either *Hanse-Towns* or free Cities, because they enjoyed of old in all neighbour Kingdoms, great privileges of buying any Commodities, as well of Strangers as Citizens, and of selling their own to either at pleasure, and to bring in or carry out all Commodities by their own Ships, with like immunities equal to Citizens in all the said Dominions, and no less prejudicial to others, than advantageous to themselves; and in London they were wont to dwell together in the house called the *Still-yard*, and there enjoyed these and many other privileges, which now for many years have lyen dead; partly by reason of the *English* found not these, or the like privileges in these free *Hanse-towns*; and partly, by reason they have found it more commodious to make use of their own shipping, as in these days it is found they do.

Notwithstanding all this, yet it is observed, that the *Germans* in general apply themselves very industriously to all Traffick by land, but the free Cities on the Sea-coasts do but coldly exercise it by Sea; Beer being found to be spent and exported amongst themselves in an incredible measure and quantity, with an extraordinary gain, and therefore noted for one of the prime commodities of this Empire, bringing profit not only to private men, but also to Princes and to free States, there being no Merchandize in the World that more easily finds a buyer in Germany, than this: for other Commodities, it is observable, that Germany sends into Italy Linens, Corn and Wax; it sends into England Bords, Iron, Diaper, Rhenish Wines, and Noremberg wares, which can hardly be called commodities; into Spain they send Linens, Wax, Brass, Copper, Cordage, Mafts, Gun-powder: and this is their principal Exportation. Now for their Importations, Italy returns them Silks of all kinds; England Lead, Tin, and woollen Cloths; and Spain returns them Spanish Wines, Fruits, Oils, Salt, some Wools, and other commodities.

I formerly noted, That the *English* had their Staple at *Embsden*, the Count whereof used them well and courteously, but Wars growing between England and Spain, the place grew dangerous for them: for their Goods taken, and themselves made Prisoners, even in the mouth of the Harbour; whereupon they removed to *Hamburg*, where being oppressed with new Impositions, and being denied the exercise of their Religion, they removed also thence, and settled their Staple at *Stoad*.

Then also our *English* had their Staple at *Dantzick* in *Prusen*, for the Kingdom of Poland; but when the *Dantzickers* under pretence of the *Suevian war*, exacted of them a Dollar for each woollen cloth, and as much proportionally upon all other commodities; and afterwards, though the war being ended, yet would remit nothing of the same; and withal, forbade the *English*, by a law decreed, to live in Poland, the commodities wherof were only sold there, lest they should learn the language, and find out the mystery of that trade and Countrey: And lastly, when as they exacted as much weekly of an *Englishman* dwelling in their City, as they did of a *Jew* dwelling there amongst them, the *English* thereupon made agreement with the Senate of *Melvin* for 11 years, to pay them six gros for each cloth brought in, and accordingly for all other goods, and to pay as much more in the City of *Kentle* to the Duke of *Prusen*, for his giving them free passage to *Melvin*; and so by this means they settled their Staple in *Melvin*: whereupon the *Dantzickers* being offended with the Citizens of *Melvin*, and the *Hamburgers* no less with those of *Stoad*, procured all the free Cities by a publick writing to out-law not only *Melvin* and *Stoad* for receiving the *English* to the common prejudice of the rest, but also *Coningberg*, the seat of the Duke of *Prusen*, and the free City of *Lubeck*, for favouring the *English* in this their course, and for permitting them being strangers, to sell their goods to any other than the Citizens of each several City. But how these differences came afterwards

afterward to be reconciled, and their *Staples* removed thence, I have shewed in other places.

Trade of Prusse.

And being now entred to speak of the Trade of *Prussen* a German Province, but of late years annexed to the *Crown of Poland*, which of it self is of great importance, it will not be amiss to enlarge my self upon some particulars thereof. The *English* then are found to bring thither great quantity of *Tin*, *Lead*, and *woollen cloths*, and other commodities, and to bring thence *hard and liquid Pitch*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Cables*, *Masts for Ships*, *Boards*, and *Timber for building*, *Linen-Cloth*, *Wax*, *Mineral Salt*, which in *Poland* they dig out of pits like great *Stones*; and the same being put to the fire, is made pure, and being black his colour is more durable, and less subject to giving again than our boyled *Salts*. Also they bring thence *Pine Ashes* for making of *Sope*, commonly known to us by the name of *Sope-Ashes*, and *Corn* in great quantity; yet the *English* are found seldom to have need of their *Corn* for the use of *England*, which many times of their own they transport to other Nations; but they buy it as the *free Cities* do, to transport it to other Countreys, which the *Low-country-men* do also buy as well for themselves, as to serve *Spain*, and other Countreys therewith, so great a quantity thereof is hence dispersed into all parts of *Europe*.

Amber.

Amber is also brought from thence, but not gathered neither at *Melvin* nor *Dantzick*, as some imagine, but on the Sea-side of *Koningsperg*, where, as I said, the Duke of *Prusen* holds his Court, and so all along the coast of *Curland*; where, howsoever it lies in great quantity on the sands of the Sea, it is as safe as if it were lockt up in Ware-houses, since it is death for any to take up the least piece thereof, and being only by the law accounted to be the proper commodity of the Duke, to whom the same appertaineth. And this being as much as I have thought requisite to handle concerning the Trade of *Germany* in the general, or of the *Imperial Cities* and *Freetowns* in particular, I will proceed to the next Kingdom, which in order is *Denmark*, and to the principal Cities, and particular Trade thereof.

CHAP. CCX.

Of Denmark, and the Provinces and Cities thereof.

Denmark, and the Provinces thereof.

Denmark hath on the East *Mare Balticum*, on the West the *German Ocean*; on the North *Sweden*, on the South *Germany*.

This Countrey doth afford for *Merchandize*, *Fish*, *Tallow*, *Hides*, and having abundance of *Oxen*, 50000 are said to be sent hence yearly to *Germany*; also *Buckskins*, *Armour* of all sorts, *furniture for shipping*, *Boards*, such as *Wainscot*, *Fir-wood*, &c.

This Kingdom now contains *Cimbrick*, *Cbersonsese*, the *Islands* of the *Baltick*, and part of *Scandia*, and first this *Cbersonsese* is divided into four Provinces.

Halsatia.

Halsatia is the first, wherein are found the Cities *Niemunster* and *Bramsted*, and is the title of the second Son of *Denmark*.

Dithmars.

Dithmars is the second Province, wherein are found the Cities of *Marn* and *Meldorp*, the Inhabitants of this last esteemed so wealthy, that they are said to cover their houles with *Copper*.

Slesia.

Slesia is the third, wherein are of note *Sleswick*, 2 *Goterp*. and 3 *Londen* a Haven Town.

Jutland.

Jutland is the fourth, the Towns of note are *Rincopen*, 2 *Nicopen*, 3 *Holn*, and 4 *Arbausen*.

Baltick Islands.

The *Baltick Islands* are 35 in number, but of them 4 are found to be of principal note, 1 *Seeland*, 2 *Fionia*, 3 *Bornholm*, and 4 *Fimera*, of which a word.

Seeland.

Copenhagen.

Elsinour.

In *Seeland* is found thirteen Cities, the chief whereof is *Hassen* the *Kings Seat*, and the only *University* in *Denmark*, known to other Nations by the name of *Copenhagen*, that is, *Mercatorum Portus*, or the *Merchants Haven*: Secondly, *Elsinour*, standing on the Sea-side, in which Town the *Merchants* that have passed, or are to pass the *Sound*, do pay their *Customs* to the King: And thirdly, *Rotchile*, the *Sepulchre* of the *Danish Kings*; between this *Island* and the firm land of *Scandivonia* is the passage called the *Sound*, towards *Muscovia*, which did formerly yield unto this King a great yearly profit, but now much decayed since the *English* found out the Northern passage into *Russia*. This *Sound* is in breadth 3 miles, and commanded on *Scandia* side by the *Castle of Helsenburgh*, and on this *Island* by that of *Cronburg*, both Castles of good defence.

Fionia.

Bornholm.

Fimera.

In *Fionia* is found eight Towns, the principal whereof *Osil*, *Seomberg* and others.

In *Bornholm* is a principal City *Bornholm*.

In *Fimera* is found the City of *Peterborn*, and is the *Island* in which that famous *Mathematician* *Ticho Brabe* built an artificial Tower, wherein he studied the *Mathematicks*, and wherein are still reserved many of his rare *Mathematical Instruments*.

Scandia

Scandia is the last part of this Kingdom lying part of it on this side, and part beyond the *Arctic Circle*, so that the longest day in the more Northern part is about three months, the Kingdoms of *Norway*, *Swetland*, and part of *Denmark*; the part of it belonging to *Denmark* is divided into three Provinces, 1 *Halandia*, 2 *Schona*, and 3 *Blesida*.

In *Halandia* is *Halanesfo*.

Halandia:

In *Scania* is the City of *Londin* a fair Haven, *Falsgerbode* and the Castle of *Elfsimboung*, one of *Scania*. the Keys of the *Sound* before-mentioned; and the Seas are here said sometimes so to abound with *Herrings*, that Ships are scarce able with wind and Oar to break through them; and the Countrey is the pleasantest of all *Denmark*.

In *Blesida* is found the City of *Malmogia*, and the strong Castle of *Colmar* against the *Swed-Blesida* lander. The principal Trade of this Kingdom is contained in *Copenhagen* and *Elfsinour*, therefore under the title of these two I will comprehend the Traffick of this Kingdom.

CHAP. CCXI.

Of Copenhagen, and the Trade thereof.

COPENHAGEN is the Seat of the Kings of *Denmark* in Winter, and may be interpreted the Merchants Haven, on the East-side is the Kings Palace or Castle, which bordereth on the Sea-shore, where the Haven is found to be, the Sea being not far distant from the North side thereof: the City is of a round form, affording little beauty, as being but meanly built of wood and clay, and the Castle of stone. Here are found some Merchants, yet for the most part of no great eminence: for the Countrey affordeth no rich commodities that may allure others thither, or serve to be transported to other regions, whereby a gain may be expected.

The Monies of this Kingdom commonly current is the Dollar, and shilling; two Danish shillings making one *Lubeck shilling*, and 66 Danish shillings accounted for a *Rix Dollar*, which is five shillings Sterling.

Their accounts are kept by marks of 16 shillings Danish.

Their exchanges are here practised by the *Rix Dollar* above mentioned, the common current Coin of these Countreys.

Their Measures and Weights I will briefly observe by themselves, and therefore hasten to *Elfsinour*.

CHAP. CCXII.

Of Elfsinour, and the Trade thereof.

ELFSINOUR of it self is but a poor Village, but much frequented by Sea-men by reason of his neighbour hood to that straight Sea called the *Sound*, where the King of *Denmark* hath laid so great Impositions upon all Ships and Goods coming out or going into the *Baltick Sea*, as this sole profit surpasseth far all the Revenues of his Kingdom: the strong Castle of *Cronburg* lies in this Village upon the mouth of this straight, to which on the other side of this narrow Sea in the Kingdom of *Norway*, another Castle is opposite, called *Elsburg*, which two are the Keepers of this Straight, that no Ship can pass in, or come out of the *Baltick Sea* without their leave; and consequently without due payment of this Imposition. On the South side of *Cronburg* Castle is the largest Road for Ships, toward the *Baltick Sea*, where the King is said to have his Lodgings, which cannot choose but be a delectable prospect to all men, but especially to him: for Ships go in and out here by Fleets of hundred, and he is certain, that none do pass either way but according to their burthen and loading, adds somewhat to his treasury. The Haven is able to contain a great Fleet, for it hath *Cronburg* Castle on the North side, the Castle of *Elsburg* on the East side, and *Seeland*, the chief Island of the Kingdom on the West side, and the Island *Fimeria* or *Whern* on the South side, in which I noted before, that *Tycho Brabe*, the famous Mathematician, had his residence. The Danes conceive this Island to be of such importance, as they have a Fable, That *Henry* the seventh of *England* offered for the possession of it, as much *Scarlet Cloth* as would cover the same, with a *Rose Noble* at the corner of each cloth. If any such offer were made, doubtless the wisdom and judgment of that Prince, knew how to make that Island being fortified, peradventure to return him his charges again with good Interest; but it is not credible, by reason that it cannot benefit a foreign Prince, whose Territories lieth out of the *Sound*, by which

which he must needs enter, those before mentioned Castles commanding the entrance, though it might prove more beneficial to some Prince bordering upon the *Baltick Seas*, and to whom the Sea is open for passage.

CHAP. CCXIII.

Weights in general of Denmark reduced to that of London.

NOW for the *Weights* of this Kingdom, they are found to differ in many places; so many as have come to my hand, I have reduced to the futtle hundred of *London*, which futtle hundred is found to produce in these *Cities of Traffick* and some others adjoining.

	<i>l.</i>		<i>l.</i>
<i>Aldar</i>	87	<i>Lubeck</i>	92
<i>Coppingham</i>	92	<i>Melvin</i>	120
<i>Cracon</i>	119	<i>Revel</i>	116
<i>Dantzick</i>	116	<i>Rbiga</i>	116
<i>Hamburg</i>	92	<i>Stacar</i>	108
<i>Wilde</i>	116	<i>Stralfont</i>	88
<i>Elfinour</i>	92	<i>Bergen Norway</i>	92

Where it is to be noted, that generally in *Copenhagen*, and in most parts of *Denmark*, they have a great and small hundred, one of 112 pound to the hundred, and another of 120 pound to the hundred, accounted twelve stone of ten pound to the stone: Also they have a *Skip-pound*, 32 stone of ten pound the stone, or 20 *Lispound* of 16 *mark* pound is a *Skip-pound*, and 20 times pound 16 is 320 pound.

CHAP. CCXIV.

Measures in general of Denmark reduced to London.

Measures in
general of
Denmark.

AS I have done with their *Weights*, so will I proceed with their *Measure*, reducing them to the hundred yards *Englisk*, and makes in

	<i>Ells.</i>		<i>Ells.</i>
<i>Arsnis</i>	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Dantzick</i>	162 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Breme</i>	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Doinin</i>	163
<i>Breslaw for cloth</i>	148	<i>Emdden</i>	163
<i>Ditto for Silks</i>	160	<i>Gripswould</i>	163
<i>Conixberough</i>	166	<i>Hamburg</i>	163
<i>Lubeck</i>	160	<i>Melvin</i>	162
<i>Munster</i>	80	<i>Narva</i>	166
<i>Ockermond</i>	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Ofenbrighs</i>	84
<i>Revel</i>	166	<i>Rbiga</i>	166
<i>Rhoffick</i>	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Statin</i>	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Wifnar</i>	157 $\frac{1}{2}$		

And thus much shall serve to have said for the *Measures* of this Countrey, whereto I have added the *Measures* of some other the adjoining eminent *Cities of Trade and Commerce*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCXV.

Trade in general of Denmark.

TO conclude, the Trade of Denmark driven by the Inhabitants, is not great, their country partly not affording Commodities for Merchandises; and their Seas, I mean principally the *Baltick*, not being for many months in the year navigable for Frott. The Inhabitants are frugal in food and apparel, and therefore not much addicted neither to *Silks* nor *Spices*, and the great Traffick and concourse of other Nations through the *Sound*, that furnisheth them with all necessaries, makes the Inhabitants less desirous to sail abroad to fetch the same at the first hand. *Stock-fish*; and other *Salted Fish* they send into foreign countreys, and so also they do their *Oxen* and cattel in great quantity, besides the Commodities which the country doth naturally afford, mentioned in the former part of this countreys description; neither have I heard any great fame of their Navigations or Mariners which principally sail Northward, and little to the Southward, though otherwise it is conceived that next to the *English* their Vessels are the strongest built to indure the blasts of the colder climates, and the scorplings of the warmer regions; yet of late days I have understood they have undertaken some new Discoveries, and trade unto the *East-Indies*, which they have since fully performed, to the great encouragement of such as shall follow them.

CHAP. CCXVI.

Of Norway, and the Cities thereof.

Norway is bounded on the North with *Lappia*, on the East with the *Dofrine mountains*, on the other parts with the Seas.

The chief Commodities of this Countrey is *Stock-Fish*, rich *Furres*, train *Oyl*, and *Tackling* for Ships, as *Masts*, *Cables*, *Deal-board*, *Fir*, and the like.

Towns are here thin, and the houses therein poor und miserable. The chief of those that are, is *Nidrosia*, the *Archbishops* seat of Norway, *Island*, and *Groinland*: The second is *Bergen*, one of the four ancient *Mart-Towns* of Europe; the other three being *London* in England, *Novograde* in *Moscovia*, and *Bruges* in *Flanders*: and all of these but *London* are decayed, for this *Bergen* hath yielded to *Wardhouse*; *Novograde*, by reason of the charge of Navigation through the *Baltick* into the Northern passage, hath given way to *Saint Nicholas*, and *Bruges* being deprived of her Traffick by *Antwerp*, it is now also removed to *Amsterdam*; for the *Hollanders* by blocking up the Haven, but especially by keeping of *Bergen up Zome*, have such a command over the River, that no vessel can pass or repass without their licence. But to proceed: *Finmarch* also appertaineth to this Kingdom, and both to the *Dane*: the chief Cities are *Saman*, secondly *Hielsö*, both Sea-towns, but the principal is *Wardhouse*, seated in the very Northern end of all the countrey, being a Town of little Trade, but great concourse of Shipping that this way are bound for *Moscovia*, which must needs touch here, and it is so called, as seated in a little Island call'd *Ward*.

In *Bergen* in Norway the common weight is a Pound, the 100 l. *London* hath been found to make there 92 l. but weighing with a Sling as they do, is found to be very uncertain.

The Measure is

The particulars of the Trade of this Countrey, here necessarily to be handled, I am inforced to omit, by reason of my ignorance, therefore intreat the better experienced to supply my defect therein.

CHAP. CCXVII.

Of Swethland, and the Cities of Trade thereof.

Swethland;
and the Cities
thereof.
Commodities
of Sweden.

SWETHLAND is bounded on the East with *Moscovia*, on the West with the *Dofrine* hills, on the North with the frozen Seas, and on the South with the *Baltick* Seas.

The *Commodities* that this Countrey affordeth for Merchandise, is *Lead*, *Copper*, *Silver*, drawn out of their *Mines*, and it aboundeth also with *Hides of Bucks*, *Goats*, and *Oxen*, *Tallow*, *Tar*, *Malt*, *Barley*, *rich Furs*, and the like.

It containeth five *Provinces*, *Lappia*, *Bodia*, *Finland*, *Gotbland*, and *Sweden*; of all which a word.

Lappia.

In *Lappia* I find not any City of note, being cold and comfortless.

Bodia.

In *Bodia* is the Town of *Vircis* and *Helsinga*.

Finland.

In *Finland* are many strong Towns, populous and rich, *Albo* and *Narve*, both of great strength; also those two strong Cities of *Veburg* and *Ruiallia*, which cost the *Sweden* 100000 Crowns yearly the keeping, by nature defending his own, and offending his Enemies Territories.

Gotbland.

In *Gotbland* stands the chief City of this Kindom, *Stockholm*, seated in the waters after the manner of *Venice*, and the residence of the *Sweden* King; next *Lodusia*, a Town of great Traffick; then *Waldburg*, and *Colmar*, two impregnable Cities.

Sweden.

In *Sweden* are the chief Cities of *Upsal* a *Bishopricks*, second *Nicopea*, a Sea-town of good strength, third *Copperdole*, most famous for its abundance of *Brass*, which is here in such plenty, that there are found 400 *Brass* pieces in the Castle of *Stockholme*; under which I will comprehend the Trade of *Sweden*.

CHAP. CCXVIII.

Of Stockholm, and the Trade thereof.

Stockholm, and
the Trade
thereof.

BECAUSE I intend upon the general Trade of *Estland*, to handle some particular Cities belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, therefore I shall be the briefer upon the Trade of this City of *Stockholm*, the Metropolis of this Kingdom. *Stockholm* then being the residence of this King, whose Arms of late were so prevalent in *Germany*, is accounted famous in those Northern Regions for the great concourse of Merchants and Traffick here daily practised, seated in watry Marishes, after the manner of *Venetia*, and supposed to be built upon Piles, and therefore bears in their language some construction thereof, which not improperly may bear in our ancient *English* the same sense: It is situated in part upon the Lake of *Meler*, and in part on the East-Sea, out of which the great Trade of Shipping to this place doth come and enter by a deep and narrow channel, spacious and commodious for ships of the greatest burthen; but the Fort of *Waxholm* on the one side of the passage, and the Fort of *Digne* so fitly seated opposite to the same in the narrowest of the gut and streight, command the whole channel, and guard the Lake and City, and no Vessel is suffered either to go in or out, but here have their Conge and admission. It is besides fortified with a strong Castle, wherein is found for the defence thereof four hundred pieces of *brass* Artillery; and for the beauty thereof it is adorned with many goodly private and publick Buildings, the King's Palace being more renowned for the Antiquity, than stately Structure thereof.

Commodities
of Stockholm.

The *Commodities* for Transportation found in this City are principally *Iron*, *Steel*, *Copper*, *Wyer*, all sorts of *Grains*, *Lead*, and other *Minerals*, also *Honey*, *Wax*, *Tallow*, *Hides*, brought from *Mosco*, and the like: which is hence dispersed into all parts of these Northern Climates.

Moneys cur-
rent in Sweth-
land.

The *Moneys* in use generally current throughout the Kingdom of *Sweden*, is the *Doller*, which is divided into *Marks*, and eight *Marks* make a *Doller*, and this *Mark* is divided into *Clipping*, so that two *Clippings* make a *Mark*, and a *Clipping* is accounted for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Stivers* *Flemish*, and by this *Doller* they exchange with other neighbouring countreys, and it is valued in *Sterling* money at ()

Weights of
Stockholm.

The *Weight* in use of this place is the *Pound*, and the 100 pound of *London* hath produced here 116 l. They have here also two *Ship-ponds*, the one the proper *Ship-pond* of this place, which is 320 l. of the said weight, and the other *Ship-pond* is 340 l. The proper *Ship-pond* of *Dantzick* of 34 *Stones*, as there in the Chapter of *Dantzick* appears; and this *Quintar* or pound is found

to agree with *Narva, Riga, Revel, Dantzick*, and some Towns of Trade in the *Baltick Sea*.

The common measure of length here used is the *Ell*, and is the same in all *Sweden*, except some principal Towns of this Tract hereafter noted, and the 100 Yards of *London* doth produce 166 *Ells*, and $\frac{1}{2}$; but note, That in *Barrow* in *Sweden* this *Ell* is found to be very uncertain, for the bigness of a man's head is measured about with a rope, and this they account for an *Ell*; so that here a great head may be some benefit to a Merchant, for by this rule the greatest *Logger-head* shall have consequently the largest measure.

Corn is here sold by a measure, called a *Loop*, 23 *Loops* doth make a *Last* in *Amsterdam*, or 10 Of Corn quarters in *London*.

CHAP. CCXIX.

Of *Moscovia*, and the Trade thereof.

M*oscovia* is bounded on the East with *Tartary*, on the West with *Livonia, Lithuania*, and part of *Sweden*; on the North with the frozen Ocean, and on the South with the *Caspian Sea*, the *Turks*, and *Palus Meotis*. *Moscovia*, and the Cities thereof.

This Country affordeth for Merchandise Furs of many sorts, *Flax, Hemp, Whales*, greafe, *Honey, Wax, Canvas, Ropes, Cables, Caviare, African Hides, Tallow, Raw-hides*, and Commodities of *Moscovia*, *Bulgars*.

The many Rivers that are found to be in this Country doth much further Trading in general: First, *Tanais*, which disburdeneth it self into *Palus Meotis*; Secondly, *Duino*, which entreteth into the *Scythian Seas* at the Abbey of *St. Nicholas*, where our *English* since the discovery of the Northern passage use to land and disperse themselves into all parts of this vast Empire. Thirdly, *Boristhenes*, that entreteth into *Pontus Euxinus*. Fourthly, *Onega*, which openeth it self into the *Baltick Sea*. And lastly, *Volga*, which with no less than 70 mouths disgorgeth it self into the *Caspian*. Famous Rivers of *Moscovia*.

This Empire is divided into 9 principal Provinces, which together with the chief Towns thereof I shall only touch.

Novogradia is the first, the chief Town being *Novograde*, seated on the *Dunia*, and once one of the four antient Mart-towns of *Europe*, now of late decayed since the discovery of the new passage unto the Town of *S. Nicholas* by the River of *Obye*. *Novograde* 1.

Plescovia is the second, wherein is the City *Plescove*, the only walled City in *Moscovia*, and yet of no great eminence. *Plescovia* 2.

Valadomira is the next, having also a Town of that name. *Valadomira* 3.

Rhesen is the fourth, wonderful plenty in Corn, that neither can Birds fly, nor Horses run through it for thicknes; the chief Town *Rhesen* was the Metropolis of *Russia*, it is the first part of *Moscovia*, abounding in Grain, *Honey, Fish*, and Fowl without number. *Rhesen* 4.

Servia is the fifth, the chief Towns are *Staradub* and *Pativola*. *Servia* 5.

Permia is the sixth, the chief City is *Sickwardley*, abounding in Stags. *Permia* 6.

Candora is the seventh. *Candora* 7.

Petrofa is the eighth: in both these Countreys the Inhabitants do live under ground, and have for half the year together perpetual day, and the other half year perpetual night, as situated beyond the *Artick*. *Petrofa* 8.

Moscovia is the ninth, and so named of the principal City of *Mosco*, being about five miles round, having therein 16 Churches, of which the one half are made of wood and dirt, as most of the houses are: the Emperour's palace standeth in the midst, and fortified with three Bulwarks, and 17 Turrets, and continually guarded with 25000 Souldiers. This is the most populous Province of all this great Empire: for it extendeth 2000 miles in length. *Moscovia* 9.

Besides these, there are yet some petty Provinces wherein are found the Towns of *Smalensk*, then *Toropiers*, next *Colopigrod*, *Landiskron*, and some others of lesser note, which I willingly omit, till my observation be better. *Smalensk*.

The trade of the *English* was here begun in the time of Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, and *Basilides* King in this Country, about the year 1575, and within ten years after it was perfectly settled; and because the Trade of *Moscovia* is confined to a small circuit in these vast Dominions, it will not be improper that I comprehend the same under the title of the Metropolis of this Kingdom *Mosco*.

CHAP. CCXX.

Of Mosco, and the Trade thereof.

Mosco, and the
trade, thereof.

Mosco is the Metropolis of all this large Kingdom, to the which the Emperour some years past repaired, as most fit for the government of so large an Empire, accounted the midst of all his Dominions. It is pleasantly seated on the River Mosca, running into Tanais, where it loseth its name; and passing Assaw, disgorgeth it self into the Palus Meotis, and so to the Euxine. About fifty years past it was esteemed ten miles in circuit, and in its height of greatness then burned by the Tartars, wherein 80000 persons were consumed, and since reduced to five miles compass, beautified with 16 Churches, some of stones, some of Timber and Earth, and with the Palace of the great Duke situated in the very heart thereof, enriched with the branches of two Rivers for use and ornament, which water two strong Forts that defend the place. At the Abby of St. Nicholas the Patron of this Countrey upon the River of Dunia, or Obby, the English Merchants use to land, and thence disperse themselves to Smalensko, Novograde, hither and into all the other parts of this vast Empire, amongst whom they find kind entertainment, and by the favour of the Prince have larger immunities granted unto them than to any other Nation, their trafficking attributed to the never dying fame of Queen Elizabeth, in whose days the Trade was here first settled, and to the plausible behaviour of the English Merchants in general.

St. Nicholas.

Accounts in
Moscovia.

The Merchants here are observed to keep their accounts in several manner; some as the English, by Rubbles and Pence, or as the Inhabitants term them, Muskofkins, 200 whereof making a Rubble, which is accounted two Rix Dollars. Some again, as the Dutch, and other Nations, by Rubbles, Grevens, and Muskofkins or Pence, accounting 20 pence to a Greven, and ten Grevens to a Rubble, which is most in use here, this Rubble being found an imaginary Coin, and not real.

Coins current
in Moscovia.

The current moneys here is a Capeck, in value a Silver Flemish, and somewhat more than an English penny; for 10 Capecks is a Greven, which the English call 12 pence sterling, because that ten Grevens is a Rubble, which is 10 shillings sterling. Three Capecks they call an Altine, by which name all receipts and payments are made in bargaining and contracts, 33 Altines and one Capeck making a Rubble.

Exchanges at
Archangel.

At Archangel is found practised amongst the Merchants an Exchange for Moneys, rising and falling, according as the Russ Moneys are observed to be plentiful or scarce: the English sometimes among themselves giving 11 shillings, and 11 shillings 6 pence sterling in England for the Rubble here; and the moneys commonly taken there in August to be paid in London the last of December following.

Weight of
Moscovia.

The weight of Moscovia common in use is the Pood for fine Goods, and the Bercovet for gross Goods, the one being derived from the other.

By the Pood is weighed Silk, Bever-wool, Yests, &c. and is accounted for 40 pound Russ weight: and three Pood hath been observed to make 112 pound English, which by this computation should make $37\frac{1}{2}$ pound Averdupois, and all Goods there bought by the Pood is 10 per cent. loss in England.

By the Bercovet is weighed Tallow, Hemp, Cable, Tarn, Coil or Lard-ropes, and all gross commodities, and is a Russ Ship-pound: 10 Poods makes a Bercovet, which makes 360 pounds futtle Averdupois, so that all goods being bought there by the Bercovet or Ship-pound is held 10 per cent. profit: for commonly the English Merchants reckon the over-weight to pay the freight of the same Goods so bought.

Measures in
Moscovia.

The measure in length here generally used, is called an Archin, being a Brabant Ell, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an Nail, or something more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English Yard, reckoned by the English Merchants there resident two per cent. more, and may be incirca 28 inches, so that the 100 Archins may produce in London 77 in 78 Yards, and the 100 Yards be here $128\frac{1}{2}$ Archins, or thereabout.

Commodities
of Moscovia.

The native Commodities of this Countrey in general I have already nominated, it will not be amiss I should more particularly view them, and the ordinary rates they carry in price, together with the particular marks whereby their goodness and quality is discerned.

Sables.

Their most precious Commodities and Merchandise hence exported by foreign Nations, are their rich Furs; the principal is the Sables, bought commonly by the Timber, which contains 40 skins, which must be large and well coloured, and are found of all prices, as in goodness, from 15 to 200 Rubbles the Timber.

Black Fox.

Black Fox-skins is known amongst all Northern Merchants for the richest Fur in the world, and is here found in great store, bearing price as in largeness and growth, 5 to 200 Rubbles apiece.

Otter-skins are here found plenty, by reason of the many Rivers of this Countrey, accounted *Otters* the Region of Springs and Streams, sold by the *Timber* of 40 skins, from 5 *Rubbles* to 40 *Rubbles* the *Timber*.

Minikins are sold by the *Timber* of 40 skins, and commonly sold about 6 *Rubbles* the *Minikins* *Timber*.

Martins are also sold by the *Timber* of 40 skins, about 15 *Rubbles* the *Timber*, rising as found *Martins* in richness of hair.

Ermins sold also by the *Timber* of 40 skins, about 2 *Rubbles* per *Timber*.

Ermins:

Gravert or *Squirrels* sold by the thousand, as in goodness from 14 *Rubbles* to 30 *Rubbles* the *Squirrels* thousand.

Foxes red and white, and dun.

Red Foxes by the 10 skins, at 12 to 15 *Nobles* the 10 skins.

White Foxes by the piece, about 5 *Altins* the piece.

Dun Foxes by the piece, about 40 *Altins* the piece.

Sable Rands sold by the pair, from 2 to 6 *Rubbles* the pair.

Bever-wooll is a *Staple Commodity* also of this Kingdom, and sold by the pound about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rubbles* per pound.

Bever Wombs also by the pound, being a thin skin and well grown, is commonly worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Bever* *Rubble* per pound.

These are the ordinary *Furs* which their Northern Climate affords for *Merchandise*, the next found are these.

Yellow Wax is here found made by the industry of the *Bee*, and hands of man, in great abundance, sold by the *Pood*, which is 40 pound here; the hardest and best coloured bears price here commonly about 4 in 5 *Rubbles* the *Pood*.

Tallow is sold by the *Berquet*, which is 10 *Pood*, being clean, white, and hard, about 7 in 8 *Tallow* *Rubbles* the *Berquet*.

Tar is sold by the *Hogshead*, being thick, as the best is commonly worth () per *Hogshead* *Tar* of () *Gallons* *English*.

Train Oyl is sold by the *Barrel*, which is half a *Hogshead*, and discerned by its clear-*Train* nefs without grounds, and of a whitish colour, about 4 *Rubble* per *Barrel* of *Gallons* *English*.

Hemp is sold by the *Berquet* of 10 *Poods*, being clean and green, bears price commonly from *Hemp* 3 to 5 *Rubbles* the 10 *Pood*.

Flax is sold by the *Bercovet*; the bright Silver colour is held the best, commonly about 7 *Rub-* *Flax:* *bles* the *Bercovet*.

Cable Yarn is sold by the *Bercovet*, and being well spun, round and not too much twisted, *Cable Yarn:* from 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rubble* the *Bercovet*.

Coys or *Tard Ropes* by the *Bercovet*, about 7 *Rubbles* the *Bercovet*: where note, That *Coys:* the *English* and other Nations hither trading, buy here great quantity of *Hemp*, and spin it out there into *Yarn*, to save the charges of *Fraight*: every 1000 *Pood* doth cost about 100 or 110 *Rubbles* charges; and if the *Hemp* prove good, there is found near $\frac{1}{4}$ loss; if bad, so much more, and worth being in *Cable Yarn*, as I said above, from 6 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rubbles* the *Bercovet*.

Dried Cow-hides being large and weighty, are sold by the hundred *Hide*, worth from 40 to *Cow-hides:* 44 *Rubbles* the hundred.

Red Evis by the pair, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rubbles* per Pair, and sometimes sold by the *Pood* at 40 *Evis*, *Rubbles* per *Pood*: And note, That the white are commonly worst esteemed by $\frac{1}{2}$ in price.

Loth-Hides are sold by the piece, the largest and not worm-eaten is the best, from 6 *Grevents* to *Loth-hides:* 5 *Bubbles* the piece, as in goodness.

Duck Feathers sold by the *Pood*, as in goodness from 3 to 5 *Rubble* the *Pood*.

Feathers:

Caviare is also a principal commodity here sold by the *Pood*, and commonly worth 40 *Al-* *Caviare:* *tines* the *Pood*.

Coarse Linnen is made here in great quantity, sold by the 1000 *Archins* of $\frac{1}{2}$ Yard, and *Linnen:* $\frac{1}{2}$ the broad from 15 to 20 *Rubbles* the 1000 *Archins*, as it is found in fineness. Some other commodities this Countrey affordeth which I omit, as of no great consequence.

CHAP. CCXXI.

Of the Trade in general of Moscovia.

Of the Trade
in general of
Moscovia.

Mr. Henry Gra-
way Alderman
being at pre-
sent Govern-
our.

THE excellent commodity of the great Rivers that in all places of this large Empire are found to water and enrich this Countrey, should much incite this Nation to the trade of Merchandize; but it is often found, that where Nature is most liberal in her furtherances, the Inhabitants prove most backward in their indeavours; the natural coldness of the Climate inclosing the people into their warm Stoves, and the neighbourhood of the Tartars (who in some respect resembling Dogs, neither suffering the Muscovians to traffick, nor yet traffick themselves) by their continual harrying of the Countrey, and the often incursions and wars of the Swedens, may in some sort serve them for a reasonable excuse; yet it is found, that these wars prove main helps sometimes to their Traffick, especially in Furs, for their bodies thereby inured to cold and hardness, make the pastime of hunting a profitable exercise in the worst season of the year, the rest of their Merchandise come to them very near in the same kind: for it wholly dependeth upon Manufactures and labour for the Cordage; Linens and Yarn they have from the earth, as their Hides, Tallow, and Wax upon the same: the Caviare and Train Oyl, and some other such by Fishing, so that it may be supposed they are more addicted to husbandry and fishing than to merchandising. The English about the year of 1575 first discovered the Trade, and found here good entertainment, and great privileges from the then reigning Prince, and the first discoverers were in London incorporated into a Society of Merchants by the name of the Moscovia Company by grant of Queen Elizabeth; which Company hath since been subject to some alterations and contingencies in their Trade, by reason of certain cross accidents happening therein; but being in England ordered by the advice of a Governour, Deputy, and certain selected Committees, and in Moscovia by an Agent, who regulate the same, by whose wisdom they have of late so prudently settled their trade in general, and reformed their passed errors, that it is now seen to flourish, and in likelihood to increase daily to the particular benefit of that Company, and the good both of this and that Kingdom in general.

CHAP. CCXXII.

Of Polonia, and the Trade thereof.

Poland, and the
Cities thereof.

Commodities
of Poland.

Rivers of Po-
land.

Luconia.

Lituania.

Volinia.
Samogitia.
Podolia.

Russia.

Prussia.

Podlafia.

Masovia.

Poland.

POLAND is limited on the East with *Boristhenes*, which parteth it from *Moscovia*, on the West with *Vistula*, which parteth it from *Germany*, on the North with the *Baltick Sea* and *Sinus Frinicus*, on the South with *Hungary*.

The chief Merchandise which this Countrey affordeth for transportation, is *Barley*, *Oats*, *Amber*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Hemp*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Rosin*, and some *Cordage*, and other commodities.

The chief Rivers, is first *Vistula*, navigable 400 miles, and endeth in the *Baltick Sea*, *Niger*, *Reuben*, *Bog*, *Mimel*, and others. The Provinces are accounted to be 11. and the principal Towns therein are as followeth.

Luconia is the first, in length 500 miles, in breadth 160 miles, where are *Riga* an *Archbishoprick*, 2. *Derpt*, a Town of great Commerce, *Ruialia*, and *Narve*, two strong Towns.

Lituania is the second, abounding in beasts, which yield the Inhabitants *Furs* for commodities; the chief Cities are *Vilna*, second *Vilcomire* and *Brestia*.

Volinia is the third, wherein is found *Kiovia* and *Circassia*.

Samogitia is the fourth, the chief Town is *Camia*.

Podolia is the fifth, affording three Harvests of one sowing, the chief City is *Camienfa*, held invincible, seated on high rocks, *Orkacow*, *Wincesfa*, and others.

Russia Nigra is the sixth, wherein is found *Leinburg*, *Grodeck*, &c.

Prussia or *Spruce*, wherein is upon the Sea-coast *Amber* found; the chief Cities are *Dantzick*, a famous Mart, especially for all sorts of Grain, 1000 Measures whereof being here daily sold, 2. *Regiomount*, or *Conisberg*, a famous University. 3. *Heilsberg*, 4. *Manberg*, 5. *Angenberg*, 6. *Culne*, and others.

Podlafia is the 8, wherein is *Ticockrin*, the place where the King's Treasure is reserved, *Biesco*, *Knisen*, and others.

Masovia is the 9, the prime City being *Markow*.

Poland is the 10, wherein is the Metropolis of Polonia which is *Cracovia*, seated pleasantly on the River *Vistula*; here is also the Cities of *Lublins*, *Guisfa*, *Siradia* and others, and of the principal of these, or others seated in this Tract, as followeth.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCXXIII.

Of Cracovia, and the Trade thereof.

Cracovia is the chief, and Metropolis of all the Kingdom of Poland, where the *Cracovia, and the Trade* King and his Council have their continual residence; it is seated in a Plain, having mountains on all sides, but somewhat distant; it is compassed with two strong walls of stone, and a dry ditch, the building is very fair, of Free-stone 4 stories high, but covered with Tiles of wood or shingles, it is of round form, in the midst whereof stands a large quadrangular Market-place, wherein is seated the Cathedral Church, and the Senate-house for the City, about which are many shops for Merchants: upon the East-side of the City is the Kings Castle, fair and well built on a hill, lying open on the South-side, without any building above the wall; on the East-side are the King and Queens Lodgings, on the North-side Lodgings for Feasting, on the West a Chappel where the Kings are interred: it hath not receiv'd any great fame for Merchandising, many Scotch-men have attained to some Estate here by Trading, but it may more properly be called Pedlaring than Merchandising, for they have a moveable Magazine which they transport by Horse from town to town, wherein their Commodities are inclosed; and not a few such are found to have begun this Traffick at first by their backs, and afterwards by Horses: their Coins current with their Weights and Measures I will here insert.

It is not above 300 years since the Polonians used Silver Coins stamped, for before that time they did traffick with little pieces of uncoined Silver, and by the exchange of Skins, and other such Commodities; but at this day they make all Contracts by Silver Guildens, but have no such real Coin amongst them: the Coins current are these; a Gold Ducate, known by the name of Polander, is of the same value with the Hungarian Ducate, and worth 70 Polish grosz, a Silver Guilder or Florin is worth 30 Polish grosz, which is 2 shillings sterling, a Dollar in specie is worth 40 Polish grosz; but in all contracts for buying and selling, the Dollar is accounted 36 grosz: a Creutzer is worth 3 Potchanel, 18 Deniers make 1 grosz: a grosz of Poland or Bohemia, is worth 7 Potchanel: 16 Whites make one Ort, 4 Orts make a Dollar, valued in sterling money four shillings four pence.

The common weight of Cracovia is the pound, 136 l. whereof is here accounted a Quintar, which makes in London 114 l. circa, and the 100 l. of London hath yielded here about 120 l. but the common Pound is reduced to a Stone of 40 l. to a Stone, and to a Ship-pound, which is ten of the said Stones.

The common measure of length is an Ell, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ an English Ell, but they sell their Linnen by Shocks, which produceth $57\frac{1}{2}$ Ells English the Shock.

Measures of Cracovia.

CHAP. CCXXIV.

Of Dantzick, and the Trade thereof.

Dantzick is a very fair City, standing at the foot of a great Mountain that hangs over it, the famous River Vistula passing by it on the East-side, and running towards the North falls into the Baltick Sea, a little Brook enters the City on the South-side, and runs through it toward the North, affording many Commodities to the City: as first a fair water Conduit, where by a Mill the waters are drawn into a Cistern, and thence by Pipes serving every private Citizen's house, then a Corn-mill for the Senate (besides their private Mills) which affords them in every hour a golden Guilder throughout the year to their publick Treasury; and besides many other Mills, it hath one for sawing of Boards and Timber, having an Iron Wheel, which not only driveth the Saw, but hobbeth in and turneth the Boards to the Saw without the help of hands; the Corn-Garners of this Town are also fair, remarkable, and many in number, wherein the Citizens do lay up the Corn coming out of Poland, and according to the wants of Europe, carry it into many Kingdoms, and many times relieve fruitful Provinces in time of casual dearth; into which Garners under a great penalty no man may carry either fire or candle lighted, by a Law enacted amongst them.

Dantzick, and the Trade thereof.

The City is compassed with one Wall, yet contains three several Cities, governed by three distinct Senates, out of which one chief Senate is chosen to govern the whole City, and according to the Roman Superstition they have St. George for their Protector, whose Red Cross they carry in their Flags, as doth also England, Genoa in Italy, and the Island Scio in the Arches; the City is seated about one English mile from the Baltick Shore, the Port be-

ing

ing called *Derminde*, where the Ships of Burthen do ride to lade and unlade their *Commodities*; and the City being acknowledged a *Free Town*, is found to coin *Monney*, which, as I find observed, I shall note here, together with the *Weights* and *Measures* here in use.

Accounts in
Dantzick

Their *Accompts* are kept here in sundry manners; the common being by *Polish Guilders* of 30 *grofs*, and 12 *pence* to a *grofhe*.

But *Merchants* buy *Commodities* here by the great *Mark* of 60 *grofs*, and by the lesser of 15 *grofs*, and also by the *Doller* of 35 *grofs*, of 3 *Stivers* the *grofs*.

Coins current
in Dantzick.

Their *Monneys current* being thus accounted: One great *Mark* is two *Polish Guilders*; one *Polish Guilder* is worth two lesser *Marks*; one lesser *Mark* worth 15 *grofs*, and the *grofs* 18 *pence*, besides which, they coin *Hungarian Ducates of Gold* as they do in *Poland*, and they have two *Coins* in *Gold*, called a *Milres*, and half a *Milres*; and each *Milres* is three *Dollers* and two *Silvers*, 36 *Polish grofs* making here a *Doller*.

Weights of
Dantzick.

The *Weight* of *Dantzick* in use is the *Pound* for fine goods, the 100 *l.* in *London* making here 116 *l.* Besides which, they have a *Skip-pond* and a *Lif-pond* thus distinguished; 16 *Mark pound* is one *Lif-pond*, and 20 *Lif-pond* makes one *Skip-pond* by the small *Stone* of 24 *l.* for *Spices*, &c.

But they have also a great *Stone* to weigh *grofs Wares*, as *Flax*, *Wax*, and the like of 34 *l.* whereof 10 *l.* to the *Skip-pond* of 340 *l.*

Measures of
Dantzick.

The *Measure* for length of this City, is the *Ell*, the 100 *Ells* whereof makes in *London* about 49 *Ells*, and the 100 yards of *London* doth here render 162 or 163 *Ells* incirca.

The *Measure* of *Beer* in *Dantzick* is the *Fat*, which contains 180 *Stoops*, which is accounted 81 *Stoops* of *Antwerp*.

The *Measure* of *Corn* here is the *Last*, which contains 61 *Shepels*, 56 whereof make a *Last* in *Amsterdam*, or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *quarters* English *London*, 4 *Sheppels* make one *Mud*, which is the *Ship-pond* before mentioned of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.*

Accounts in
all in *l.*

Merchants for the most part throughout all *Estland* are found to keep their *Accompts* in *Florins* or *Guilderns*, and in *Grosches* and *Deniers*, accounting 12 *Deniers* to the *Grosche*, and 20 *Grosches* to the *Guildern* or *Florin*.

CHAP. CCXXV.

Of Elbin, and the Trade thereof.

Elbin, and the
trade thereof.

Elbin, but a small yet a fair City, and of late days is compassed with Walls, grown great and large by the *Trade* and residence of the *English Merchants*, which since upon some grievance and discontentment are hence removed. In this City lies the *grofs* of the *Trade* of *Prussen*, especially for all the *gruff Goods* of that *Dukedom*; it once appertained to the *Teutonick Knights*, but now to the *Kings* of *Poland*, and who for the present the *Citizens* acknowledge for their *Protector*, and otherwise it yields him but little obedience, being of it self a *free City*: from this City towards the North-East is a channel that runneth up to *Conixburg*, the Seat of the *Dukes* of *Prussland*, by which all *Commodities* are transported and conveyed from one to the other.

Weights of
Elbin.

The *Coins current*, and the manner of their *Accompts* here kept, I have touched before, and the *Weight* in use in this place is the *Pound*, 40 whereof makes the *Stone*, and 10 *Stone* of 40 *l.* makes the *Ship-pond*, which is 400 *l.* which is 350 *l.* of their great *Weight*, and the 100 *l.* of *London* hath been found to make here 120 *l.*

The *Last* of *Wheat* is here accounted for 5200.

Measures of
Elbin.

The *Measure* of length in this place in use, is the *Ell*, and the 100 Yards of *London* is found to make here 163 *Ells*. There are also in this *Tract* found for eminent Cities of *Trade*, *Conixburg*, *Stetin*, *Stralsend*, *Rewel*, *Riga*, of which a word or two, and first of *Conixburg*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCXXVI.

Of Conixburg, and the Trade thereof.

Conixburg, vulgarly called *Queensburg*, and in *Italian Mount Royal*, is the *Metropolis* ^{Conixburg, and the Trade thereof.} of this Dutchy, seated upon an Inlet of the *Baltick Sea*, and washed with the pleasant River of *Piegol*; it is found to have an *Academy* for Sciences, and well stored with Merchants from all the Northern parts of the world; and here the Merchants of *Prusen* keep their Factors for the venting of their inland Commodities. Upon this shore is also found in some quantity that excellent *Amber*, which the Inhabitants call *Berstein*, which in *English* may be translated the *Burning Stone*, of which some Writers make three sorts, the first coming from certain *Gummy Trees*; the second made by art of Gold and Silver, and other ingredients; and the third, this sort coming naturally from the bottom of these Seas, which for 6 months are frozen up, and deny the Sea-man and Merchant the use of Navigation.

The *Moneys* and *Accounts* here in use are mentioned before: and the common weight used amongst Merchants is the *Stone*, containing 40 pound, and 10 *Stone* makes a *Ship-pound*, of 400 pound, and the 100 *l. Averdupois* of London doth yield here about 120 *l.* or 121 *l.* besides which, they have also the *Ship-pound* of *Dantzick* in use for some Commodities of 350 *l.* but this weight is to be avoided by the Stranger, as being ever accounted too favourable to the Citizens.

The common measure of length is the *Ell* here for all Commodities measurable: the 100 Yards Measures of London hath made here by observation 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ incirca. And thus much shall suffice to have said of this City; from whence proceeding, I come next to *Rhiga* and *Revel*, two eminent Cities also in this Tract.

CHAP. CCXXVII.

Of Rhiga, and the Trade thereof.

Rhiga is the principal City of *Livonia*, or *Liffland*, seated near the Embosure of the River *Dunna*, strengthened with an exceeding strong wall, many Ordnance to defend it against all Enemies, and bordering upon the *Liffland Sea*: it was formerly the chief residence of the *Teutonick Knights*, and then and now reinforced by the Garrison of *Dunmunnd*, accounted one of the impregnable Forts of this Northern Climate, where all Ships entering are searched, and pay a certain Toll or Duty: the Inhabitants curious for the preservation of their liberty, acknowledge the King of *Poland* for their Protector, to whom they pay a yearly Contribution, but else are governed by their own ancient Laws and Privileges, which they enjoyed from the *Knights their old Masters*, at the resignation of this Country to that King.

The Commodities of this Country for Merchandising and Exportation, is *Corn*, and *Grain* Commodities of all sorts, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Rosin*, *Tar*, *Horfes*, and all sorts of rich Furs, as *Martins*, *Ermins*, *Sables*, *Beyers*, and the like, not wanting any necessary for nourishment save *Wine* and *Oyl*, which forain Nations do bring them.

The weights in use is the *Pound*, 20 pound whereof makes a *Lif-pound*, and 20 *Lif-pound* weights of makes a *Ship-pound*, and 12 *Ship-pound* being 4000 pound, is accounted a *Last* of *Rie* both here and at *Narva*, and the 100 pound of *London* hath been observed to make here 116 pound.

The measure is the *Ell*, agreeing with the *Ell* in use in *Revel*, *Conixburg*, and *Narva*, 166 yards ^{Measures of Rhiga.} *London* making 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ incirca.

The *Coins* and *Accounts* differ not much here in value from the others before mentioned, yet found to differ in appellation: for the *Rix Dollar*, and the *Mark Lup* is here all one, which makes two *Swedens* or common *Marks*, and one *Sweden* is 8 *Lups shillings*: one *Lup* is 2 *shillings*, one *shilling* is 12 pence, and one penny is two *Hellers*.

CHAP. CCXXVIII.

Of Revel, and the Trade thereof.

Revel, and the Trade thereof.

Revel is nothing inferiour for Trade to *Rbiga*, situated on the North of the *Baltick Sea*, famoused in these Northern Countreys for the safety and commodiousness of the Haven: it is well stored of Merchants that frequent the place for the Traffick of the Commodities thereof, nominated in the foregoing Chapter. The Inhabitants stand much upon their ancient priviledges granted them by their old Masters *Teutonic Knights*, and acknowledging the King of *Swetland* for Protector, to whom they yield obedience, the keeping of which cost him 100000 *Crowns* yearly, as naturally defending his own, and offending his neighbours Territories. This City in one thing hath a larger freedom than *Rbiga*, and is the same as in *Lybeck* for coining of moneys, which they do four square, yet are bound to stamp the same of the same worth and value as the current *Coins* of *Poland*, therefore I shall not need further to insit thereupon.

Weights of Revel.

Their common weight is a pound, their *Ship-pound* is 400 *l.* and the 100 *l.* of *London* makes here 116 *l.*

Exchanges of Revel.

There is found some *Exchanges* practised in these parts by the *Mark Swedens* of 16 *s.* and by the *Mark Lups* of 32 *s. &c.*

Measures of Revel.

Their common *measure* of length is the *Ell*, agreeing with that of *Conixburg* and *Rbiga*, the 100 *Tards London* making by computation incirea 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ells* here. *Narva* also seated in this tract, agreeth in *weights* and *measures* with *Revel*, therefore I shall not need to insit further thereupon.

CHAP. CCXXIX.

Of Stralsont, and the Trade thereof.

Stralsont, and the Trade thereof.

Stralsont lies also in this Tract, and is found seated on the *Baltick Sea*, opposite to the Island of *Rangi*, where the late King of *Sweden* first landed in his invasion of the Empire: it is now subject to the Duke of *Pomeran*, and in whose cause it hath indured a long and streight siege; but being well and strongly fortified, by suffering it overcame, and is now accounted a famous *Mart* in these Northern parts for *Grain*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Rosin*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, and the like. Here passeth in *Merchandise* the moneys of *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Germany*, of all which I have spoken, and the Duke hath also a peculiar *Coin*, which is stamped in equal value to the *Imperial Doller*, as above is said.

Weights of Stralsont.

The *weight* of *Stralsont* is the *pound*, 10 whereof is accounted for a *Stone*, and 16 for a *Lif-pound*, and the 100 *l.* in *London* hath produced here about 88 in 89 *pound*.

Measures of Stralsont.

The *measure* of length is the *Ell*, and is found to agree with the *Ell* of *Statin*, as is shewed hereafter.

Julin.

I must not here omit a word in memory of the ancient City of *Julin*, seated in this *Dutchy*, and which once was the principal City of Trade in all this Sea: for here the *Vandals*, *Saxons*, *Muscovites*, *Polonians*, *Swedes*, *English*, *Danes*, and *Germans*, had their several quarters of residency for Commerce; and all the commodities of these Countreys were brought hither by these Nations. It is noted, That the Inhabitants were the last of all these Northern people that imbraced the *Christian Religion*, by reason that being in the height of their prosperity, perceiving the *Gospel of Christ* to thrive and increase in all their neighbouring Territories, strictly prohibited, That no stranger whatsoever here resident should embrace the same, nor that any should as much as mention any new religion unto them; but in these latter days their great Traffick is lost, and they are become religious according to the superstition of that Religion they use, and since have suffered much by the vexations of the continual wars of the *Danes*, and appears now for the most part ruined, where I leave it, and pass thence to the next Town of *Pomeran*.

CHAP. CCXXX.

Of Stettin, and the Trade thereof.

This *Stettin* is the capital City of *Pomeran*, situated upon the River of *Oder*, in pleasant and delightfom soyl, and carrieth in these Northern Regions that renown, that from hence the Dukes of *Stettin* in *Pomerland* have their appellations. The City abounds in all commodities for Merchandise that the neighbouring countreys afford; and of it self it yieldeth to Merchants the commodities common to *Prussen*, *Sweden*, and *Polonia*. For its defence, it is strengthened on all sides with Ramparts, Ditches, and good Artillery; the River of *Oder* is beautified with many useful and necessary Bridges, the one whereof is purposely made to lead to the Granaries and Store-houses, where the Corn and Grain, either for store or exportation, is laid up, and where their *Arsenals* are seated; in which their warlike provision is kept, and where Vessels of all sorts both for Sea and River is seen daily to be fabricated; beside the several Churches and Colledges that adorn this City, the *Dukes Palace* must be accounted as the principal ornament, built of that art and sumptuousness, that it gives not place to the most excellent in *Italy*: in fine, *Stettin* is not to be accounted the least of the *Hanse-towns*, and though the Prince be daily there resident, yet it proveth no way prejudicial to the priviledges thereof.

Stettin, and the Trade thereof.

The Commodities of this City are for merchandizing, such as all the East Countrey affordeth, viz. *Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Honey, Wax, Hides, Grain, and all kind of Furs.* Commodities of *Stettin*.

The weight of this City is divided into two kinds, derived from the pound weight here in use, the *Quintar* is accounted 112 l. of this place, and that is the first, and the second is the *Stone*, which is also of two sorts; as a *Stone* of 10 l. being the small *Stone*, and a *Stone* of 21 l. accounted the great *Stone*; and it hath been observed, that the 10 l. of *London Averdupois* hath yielded here incirca 92 l. Weights of *Stettin*.

The common measure in the use for length is called the *Ell*, as the usual denomination thereof in all the East-parts, and the 100 Yards of *London* hath been observed to produce here about 141 Ells. Measures of *Stettin*.

And thus much shall serve to have said of these Cities, which I have entituled under the names of *Poland* and *Eastland*, though in themselves acknowledging several distinct Princes, having taken that liberty to my self in my first method, rather narrowly to observe the maritime shores and the principal Cities seated thereupon, though acknowledging divers Sovereigns, than precisely to follow the limits and bounds of Princes Dominions according to the largeness and extent of their command and power.

CHAP. CCXXXI.

Of the Weights and Measures of Eastland to that of London.

NOW, for as much as there may be many other eminent Cities of Trade, which in particular I have willingly omitted to handle, therefore according to my observed order I will contract them here, and shew how the weight and measures of *London* do agree, and are found to accord together.

And first, I find it observed, that the 100 l. of *Averdupois* in *London* doth make in these Towns following, viz. in

The agreement of 100 l. *London* to divers of *Poland*.

	l.		l.
<i>Straelfont</i> as I said	88	<i>Rbiga</i>	116
<i>Statin</i>	92	<i>Tboren</i> and <i>Narva</i>	116
<i>Revel</i>	116	<i>Cracovia</i>	120
<i>Danzick</i>	116	<i>Elbin</i>	120
<i>Conixburgh</i>	120	<i>Wild</i>	116

And thus much shall serve for the weights in general of *Eastland*; and as for the measures take here the same observations made upon 100 Yards of *London*, which produceth in

Agreement of the 100 yards *London* to divers of *Poland*.

	Ells.		Ells.
Embsen	163	Rboftick	158
Hamburgh	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gripfald	163
Bremen	163	Donim	163
Lubeck	160	Stettin	141
Munfter	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dantzick	163
Offenbrides	84	Ocermond	141
Wifmar	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melluine	161
Conixburg	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	Narva	166
Rbiga and Revel	166 $\frac{1}{2}$		Ar- (fins.

CHAP. CCXXXII.

Of Corn Measures of Eastland reduced to that of other Countreys.

Corn measure
in Eastland.

THis Countrey is above all other *Commodities* abounding in *Corn*, which hence is transported into all parts of *Europe*; it will not be amiss to see what observations have been made upon the *measure* thereof, here in use, and concurrent with other places.

Schepels 60 in *Dantzick* make a *Last*, and 4 makes a *Mud*, which is the *Skip-pond* of 340 l, as you find it there noted.

Werpes 61 make a *Last* in *Emden*, or 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Barrels* of 4 *Werpes*.

Schepels 90 makes a *Last* in *Hamburg*.

Schepels 96 make a *Last* in *Lubeck*.

Schepels 96 makes at *Fameren* a *Last*.

Schepels 96 makes a *Last* in *Hileger Haven* in *Denmark*.

Barrels 42 makes a *Last* in *Copenhagen*.

Barrels 36 makes a *Last* in *Ebelstorffe donie*.

Quarters 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ makes a *Last* in *London*; but in lading of *Ships*, *Quarters* five are accounted for one *Tun* lading.

Now let us see how these respond together, and how these agree with the *Last* of *Corn* in *Amsterdam*, upon which I find these notes, and that the same maketh in

With the a-
greement
thereof with
other Coun-
treys.

<i>Dantzick</i>	56 <i>Schepels</i> .
<i>Embsen</i>	55 <i>Werps</i> .
<i>Hamburgh</i>	85 <i>Schepels</i> .
<i>Lubeck</i>	85 <i>Schepels</i> .
<i>Fameren</i>	78 <i>Schepels</i> .
<i>Hylegher</i>	80 <i>Schepels</i> .
<i>Copenhagen</i>	23 <i>small Barrels</i> .
<i>Ebelstorff</i>	23 <i>Barrels</i> .
<i>Sweden</i>	23 <i>Barrels</i> .
<i>Conixburgh</i>	$\frac{2}{3}$ of a <i>Last</i> , for the 6 <i>Lasts</i> are 7 at <i>Amsterdam</i> .
<i>Melvin</i>	$\frac{17}{18}$ of a <i>Last</i> .
<i>Stetin</i>	$\frac{2}{3}$ of a <i>Last</i> .
<i>Rbiga</i>	42 <i>Loops</i> , <i>Rostick</i> and <i>Mechburgh</i> , measures of <i>Lubeck</i> .
<i>Antwerp</i>	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Vertales</i> .
<i>Brussels</i>	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Muden</i> , and differing in all places of <i>Brabant</i> .
<i>Middleburgh</i>	40 <i>Sacks</i> , 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the <i>Last</i> in <i>Zealand</i> .
<i>Rotterdam, Delft</i>	87 <i>Achrellins</i> .
<i>Gronninghen</i>	33 <i>Muddes</i> .
<i>London</i>	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>quarters</i> , and 5 <i>Quarters</i> to a <i>Tun</i> .

CHAP. CCXXXIII.

Of the Trade in general of Poland and Eastland.

Of the Trade
in general of
Poland and
Eastland.

HAVING thus surveyed the *Trade* of this Countrey in some particulars, it will not be amiss to look upon it in the general. The *Revenues* both of the *King* and *Gentlemen* is here esteemed but moderate, and scarce sufficient to maintain a plentiful *Table*, and to exchange with *Merchants* for *Wines* and *Spices*, which they yet much covet, as also they do *foreign Stuffs* of *Silks* and

and Cloth: I have noted, that this Kingdom aboundeth with *Beasts* as well wild as tame, and yieldeth excellent *Horses*, not great but quick, nimble and stirring; it aboundeth also in *Flesh*, *Fowl*, and *Waterfish*, and in all kind of *Pulse* and *Grain*; it is found also towards the *Carpathian Mountains* of *Hungary* to have some *Mines* of *Gold* and *Silver*, of *Iron* and *Brimstone*; it yieldeth also in abundance plenty of *Honey* found in hollow trees, besides the *Husband-man's Hives*: it yieldeth moreover *Wax*, *Flax*, and *Linen Clothes* made thereof, *Hemp*, *Pitch* of both kinds, *Masts* for *Ships*, *Boards* and *Timber*, rich *Furs*, *Salt* digged out of the *Earth*, *Amber*, *Soap-ashes*, and *Rie* in abundance, which hath made *Dantzick* famous throughout *Europe*.

No marvel then if Merchants bring unto them *Silks* from *Italy*, *Cloth* from *England*, *Wines* from *France* and *Spain*, and the very *Spices* and *Drugs* from *India*, since they not only sell them at good prices, but also bring thence such precious and staple *Commodities*. *Poland* it self is found withinland, and *Prussia* with their immunities subject to this Kingdom, is found to have the principal *Traders* therein inhabiting, yet have they but few *Ships*, using strangers to export their *Commodities*. For the rest of the *Polanders* they are observed to live content with their own, and not by way of *merchandising* to stir much abroad; yet are they not rich, because they want the abovesaid *Commodities*, which the proud *Gentlemen* and *Nobility* of these Countreys buy dear, and will have, though brought from far unto them; and they are noted to have so little *Gold* and *Silver*, as despising all in respect of it, they sell the rich *Commodities* of their Countrey at a low rate, especially those which are for daily food; and thereby made unfit to be exported. The people themselves are not much addicted to *Traffick* into remote regions, nor to travel far out of their own countreys; yet in imitation of other their neighbours, they sometimes trade with their rich *Furs* into other Countreys, of whom I have observed some to come to *Constantinople*, rather making a ranging Voyage, than coming with intent to trade and reside. Wherein they cannot be much blamed, in regard that they have in plenty all things that naturally are wanting to mankind, if they can be contented therewith: but the *Inhabitants* of *Pomerland*, *East Countrey*, &c. are observed to be more ingenious, and far more addit to *Traffick* and *Commerce*, and have some Vessels fitter for transport and carriage than for warfare, but yet most proper for their gross commodities and large stowage, however their Winter-colds depriving them of almost half the years *Traffick*: the other half wherein their Seas are navigable, cannot make them any competent amends, and their *Merchandise* being altogether gross, cannot give them therefore the attribute of *Eminent Merchants*.

CHAP. CCXXXIV.

Of Hungary, and the principal Cities thereof.

Hungary is bounded on the East with *Transilvania* and *Valachia*, on the West with *Austria*, ^{Hungary, and the Cities thereof.} on the North with *Poland*, on the South with *Slavonia*, &c.

This Kingdom now stands divided between the Grand *Seignior* and the *Hungarians*: the *Great Turk* enjoys *Buda*, seated on *Danubius*, once the *Metropolis* of this Kingdom, and *Court of the Kings*; also *Guilia Pest*, *Alba Regalis*, called by them *Wesenberg*, next *quinque Ecclesia*, *Rab*, and some others of lesser note.

In the *Hungarians* possessions are these principal Cities, *Presberg* the present *Metropolis* of this countrey; second *Strigonium*, 3. *Agraria*, 4. *Comara* in an Island of that name, 5. *Tertax*, ^{Presberg.} 6. *Canista*, 7. *Zegib*, before which *Solyman* the *Great Turk* ended his days, and some others of lesser consequence.

This Countrey doth much abound in cattel, sufficient to feed all *Germany*, the store is so great, that they yearly sell to their neighbours 80 or 100 thousand Oxen; they have also some ^{Commodities of Hungary.} *Copper* and *Tin*, some quantity of *Corn*, *Honey*, *Wax*, and such like *Commodities*, and from hence to *Constantinople* I have seen *Hides*, *Butter*, and *Cheese*, that in great abundance have come out of these parts through the *Black Sea*. Further matter of *Trade* hath not remarkably fallen into my hands; therefore for the current *Coins* of this countrey, with their *weights* and *measures* in use, I must refer to the better experienced, and hence travel to *Dacia*, and the rest of those *Provinces* comprehended within that circuit.

CHAP. CCXXXV.

Of Dacia, and the Provinces and Cities thereof.

Dacia, and the Cities thereof. **D**acia is bounded on the East with the *Euxine*, on the West with *Hungary*, on the North with the *Carpathian Mountains*, on the South with *Hemus* dividing it from *Greece*.

The Rivers that enrich this Countrey are *Danubius*, 2. *Alata*, 3. *Salvata*, 4. *Cockle*, 5. *Morus*, and some others.

Commodities of Dacia.

The *Commodities* that this Countrey affordeth for Merchandise, is *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Hides*, *Oxen*, *Tallow*, and *warlike Horses* of great worth.

The *Provinces* are these, and are all under the command of the *Grand Seignior*.

Transylvania 1.

Transylvania, the chief Towns thereof are 1. *Wisenberg*, 2. *Clasenberg*, 3. *Bristitia*, 4. *Fogares*, and others, and now in possession of *Bethlem Gabar* the *Vavoids* thereof.

Moldavia 2.

Moldavia is the next, the chief Cities are *Saccania*, the second is *Falsing*, 3. *Kilim*, 4. *Cbermon*, &c. under a *Vavoids*, who is Tributary to the Great Turk.

Valachia 3.

Valachia is the third Province, the principal Towns whereof are 1. *Salnium*, 2. *Pracklaba*, 3. *Tergovists*, the *Vavoids* Seat, who is Tributary to the Turk. This Countrey abounds in mines of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Salt-pits*, *Wines*, *Cattle*, and *Brimstone*, and esteemed the richest of these Provinces.

Servia 4.]

Servia is the fourth, and hath these Cities, 1. *Stoneburg*, the Seat of the *Despot*, Tributary to the Turk, 2. *Samandria*, 3. *Belgrade*, a famous Town, which cost the Great Turk much blood and money the getting, and was accounted before as the Bulwark of Christendom on this side.

Rasia 5.
Bulgaria.

Rasia is the fifth, the chief City is *Bodin*, a famous *Mint*.

Bulgaria is the next, wherein is found *Sophia*, the Seat of the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, who hath under him 21 *Sansaks*. Next is *Nicopolis*, and some others of lesser note.

Bosnia.

Bosnia is the last Province, wherein is *Casachium*, and *Jasiga*, the residence of their former *Despots*. All which afford not further matter of *Trade*: for where the Great Turk once commandeth, *Traffick* is accounted very rare, and is seldom found of import, and being ignorant in that little there is, I am constrained to omit it.

CHAP. CCXXXVI.

Of Sclavonia, and the Provinces and Cities thereof.

Sclavonia.

Sclavonia hath on the East the River of *Drinus*, and a line drawn from thence to the Sea, on the West part of *Italy*: on the North, *Hungary*; and on the South, the *Adriatick Sea*.

Commodities

The *Commodities* that this Countrey doth afford for Merchandise, are *Horses* for service, *Cattel*, *Oxen*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Butter*, and *Cheese*, and hath some *Mines* of *Silver*, and *Gold*, now in the Great Turk's possession. The *Provinces* and *Cities* of note in *Sclavonia* are these.

Illyria.

Illyria, now by the Turk's called *Windismark*, hath in it *Zatha*, seated upon *Danubius*, 2. *Zackaacs*, 3. *Windisgreets*, and others.

Dalmatia.

Dalmatia is the second Province, the chief City is *Ragusa*, situated on the *Adriatick Sea*, formerly a Town of great *Traffick* and *Riches*, and now tributary to the Turk; next is *Scium*, 3. *Zara*, both seated on the Sea-shore, and subject to the *Venetians*; 4. *Spalatta*, a Sea-town, from whence to *Venice* that State keepeth many Gallies for transportation of Merchants goods, and by reason of an unreasonable freight by them taken, they stand to the hazards and adventures thereof, which they did to their cost in *Anno 1619*. my self being in *Naples* when as the *Duke d'Osuna* then *Vice-King* took two of these their Gally grosses laden with a rich booty, as was reported to the import of 300000 Crow. which the State of *Venice* were enforced to make good principally to *Merchants Turks* of *Constantinople*, to whom the greatest part thereof did at that time appertain, and who are found at this day to be the greatest *Traders* this way. The next Town is *Scodra*, famous for the resistance it made against the Turk; and last, *Lissa*, famous here for the *Sepulchre* of *Scanderbeg*, whose bones were dugged up, and worn by the Turk's at the taking of this City, as conceiving them to be of excellent vertue to make them partake of his good fortunes. This Province being now divided between the *Venetians* and the Turk.

Croatia

Croatia is the next, the chief Towns are *Cardisca*, seated on the River *Savus*, 2. *Brumon*, Croatia; 3. *Novograde*, 4. *Sisgub*, and lastly, *Petrovia*; this Countrey is now subject in part to the *Venitians*, and in part to the *Austrians*; of the Trade of the most principal of this in brief, and first of *Rhagufa* and *Spallatto*.

CHAP. CCXXXVII.

Of *Rhagufa* and *Spallatta*, and the Trade thereof.

THE Trade of *Slavonia* is at this day but of small account, and little to our Nation: the two Cities of *Spallatta* and *Rhagufa* seated therein, merit the principal consideration.

Rhagufa then, formerly called *Epidaurus*, being situated on the *Adriatick Sea*, a Commonwealth of great Traffick and riches, was in times past of far greater fame and name, both in Trade and Navigation than now it is: for from hence was the original of those great Ships here built, and in old times famous, as then vulgarly called *Argosies*, properly * *Rhaguses*; the last which they were noted to have, they lent *Philip* the second King of Spain, in 1588 to invade England, and hath her burial in our *British Seas*, and may all others so thrive that envy the prosperity of England; since which I hear not of any they have of any consequence. They now pay 12000 *Ducates* yearly to the *Turk* for a Tribute of that Trade and liberty they now enjoy, which notwithstanding is of no great consequence.

The Countrey affords not any Commodities of moment for our Nation, and we only send thither some blew *Hampshire Kersies*, some *Lead*, *Tin*, and little else.

The Moneys thereof are such as pass current through the State of *Venice*, and *Turkey* Moneys current in *Rhagufa*, and their own being in correspondence therewith, and accounted by *Grosses*.

Grosses 6 is a *Liver*
Grosses 59 is a *Hungar*
Grosses 38 is a *Rial* $\frac{1}{2}$
Grosses 1 is 2 *Gassets*
A *Gasset* is 2 *Salder*

Grosses 62 is a *Venice Chicquin*
Grosses 40 is a *Naples Ducate*
Grosses 59 is also a *Sultain*, accounted in England for 8 s. sterl.

The Weight is a pound of () $\frac{3}{4}$ and 100 l. is the *Quintal*.
The 100 l. is English 80 l.
and is *Venice* futtle 120 l.
and is *Venice* gros 76 l.

1 l. *Rhagufa* is 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ gros *Ven*.
1 l. *Rhagufa* is 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ sac. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lut.

Weights of
Rhagufa.

The Measure is the *Brace*, which agreeth with the *Brace* of *Venice*: thus the 100 cloth Braces is in *Rhagufa* 124, and of *Silk* 116 Braces, and is in England () inches.

Measures of
Rhagufa.

Note that the weights and measures of *Spallatta* do wholly agree with those in *Venetia*, therefore I need not to say further thereof in this place; and by the way, note, That for the weights of *Rhagufa*, I find this observation made: the 100 Rot. of *Alexandria Zero*, is in *Rhagufa* 260 l. the 100 l. *Forfori* is in *Rhagufa* 116 l. the 100 Rot. *Laidin* is in *Rhagufa* 165 l. the 100 Rot. of *Damietta* is in *Rhagufa* 120 l. the 100 Rot. of *Roma* is in *Rhagufa* 666 l. the 100 Rot. of *Baruti* is in *Rhagufa* 625 l. the 100 Rot. of *Damasco*, is in *Rhagufa* 600 l. the 100 Rot. of *Tripoli* in *Soria* is in *Rhagufa* 500 l. the 100 Rot. of *Aleppo* is in *Rhagufa* 600 l. the 100 Rot. of *Rhodes* and *Gafa* is in *Rhagufa* 666 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. the 100 Rot. of *Cyprus* is in *Rhagufa* 625 l. the 100 Rot. of *Bursia* in *Natolia* is in *Rhagufa* 146 l. the 100 Rot. of *Constantinople* is in *Rhagufa* 146 l. and the 100 l. in *Rhagufa* doth make as followeth.

In <i>Puglia</i>	39 Rot.	In <i>Cesena</i>	106 l.
<i>Puglia</i>	110 l.	<i>Ricanati</i>	107
<i>Roma</i>	101	<i>Camerino</i>	108
<i>Florence</i>	105	<i>Bollonia</i>	110
<i>Perosa</i>	95	<i>Lucca</i>	106
<i>Siena</i>	108	<i>Millana</i>	111
<i>Acquilla</i>	107	<i>Verona</i>	108
<i>Lansano</i>	166	<i>Bressia</i>	111
<i>Urbino</i>	106	<i>Ferrara</i>	106
<i>Crema</i>	111	<i>Modena</i>	109
<i>Piemont</i>	101	<i>Genoa</i>	114
<i>Forli</i>	111	<i>Fanno</i>	106
<i>Faenza</i>	110		

Fur-

Further matter worthy mentioning, that concerns either the *weights, measure, or Trade* of this place, I have not observed, therefore I pass it over; and hence take my journey to *Grecia*, the next place which challengeth my survey.

CHAP. CCXXXVIII.

Of Greece, and the Provinces thereof.

Greece, and
the Cities
thereof.

Greece, accounted the Mother of Arts and Sciences, is bounded on the East with the *Egean Sea*, the *Hellepont*, *Propontis*, and *Ibracian Bosphorus*, on the West with *Italy* and the *Adriatick Sea*, on the North with the Mountain *Hemus*, and on the South with the *Ionian Sea*, and is now entirely subject to the *Grand Seignior*.

Commodities.

The general Commodities found here, and transported hence, are *Wines, Oyls, Copper, Vitriol, Brimstone, Silks*, raw and wrought, as into *Velvets, Damasks, Grograms* of Goats-hair or Wooll; *Cute, Anniseeds, Cominseeds, Currans, Sopas, Carpets, Cottons*, &c.

Rivers in
Greece.

The chief Rivers navigable are *Cephew*, rising in *Epirus*, and setting in the *Egean Sea*, *Erigon*, and *Alicmon*, rising both in *Macedonia*, and issuing in *Ibermasius sinus*, then *Sirmon* in *Migdonia*, *Alicus* and *Nisus* in *Thracia*, and some others.

Peloponnesus or
Morea.

The principal Provinces are seven, and the Cities therein are as followeth; *Peloponnesus* is the first, dividing it self into six lesser parts, wherein is found the Cities of *Eliz, Olympia*, now ruined, though once famous; then the Cities of *Corona* and *Modena*, the now flourishing Towns of this Province: here was also in times past *Thebes, Lacedemon, Sparta, Argos, Nemea, Corinth*, now a Village called *Crato*, all now gone and ruined; and here is now of note in matter of Traffick in this circuit, found only *Modena, Corona*, before named, and *Petras*, and some others of lesser consequence, whereto Merchants do frequent for Traffick sake. Of the Trade whereof a word.

CHAP. CCXXXIX.

Of Modena, Corona, and Petras, and the Trade thereof.

Modena, Corona,
and Petras,
and the trade
thereof.

These three Cities are situated on the same Shores, and subject to the same customs, and found abounding in *Corn, Wines, Oyls*, and *Currans, Galls, Aniseeds, Silk*, and such like, which I have thought good to put into one member, to abbreviate my Task.

Exchange.

In *Petras* there hath been of many years a Trade maintained by the endeavours of the *English*, who here by Authority of the *Grand Seignior* have a protecting *Consul* resident, who hath the Title of the *Consul of the Morea*: and here is vented from *England* some *Clothes of Suffolk, Serges, Tin, Lead*, &c. In exchange whereof they transport hence these *Commodities* aforementioned, *Corn* and *Oyl* being by their Laws prohibited Transportation, but by the connivence of Officers found permitted notwithstanding.

Moneys of
Morea.

The Moneys of these places is current with those of *Turkey*, and those of *Venetia*, as Possessors and Borderors, which they account by the *Turkish Coins*, as in *Dollers* and *Aspers*.

Weights of
Morea.

Aspers 80 accounted to a *Doller*, or *Rot*. $\frac{3}{4}$ which is the best Commodity: *Aspers* 120 accounted to a *Sultany Hungar* or *Cbecquin*, which Coins are found to rise oftentimes 10, 20, or 30 per cent. in *Aspers*, as the occasion of Trade or Misgovernment too oftentimes doth permit.

Measures of
Morea.

The weight of *Petras* is the pound of 12 ounces, ordinarily making 11 drams to an ounce, 3 l. making their *Oak*, which is 4 l. 2 ounces *English*, or 400 drams here.

Of Oyls.

132 l. makes their *Quintal*, which is 117 l. *London*; but their *Silk* is sold by a pound of 15 ounces, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound above said: and it hath been found, that 112 *English* have made in *Petras* 126 l. the Sack of *Currans* commonly weighing of their weight 140 l. which in *Zant* hath produced incircu 118 l.

Of Corn.

100 l. of *Petras* hath been found to make in *Venice* sotile 130 l. and in the gross weight of *Venice* 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. which thus computed may be 88 in 90 l. *Averdupoin* of *London*.

The Measures of these places are two for distinction of length; first, the *Silk Pico* is found to be 25 inches *English*, and the *Cloth Pieb* 27 inches by the rule in *England*.

Oyls are sold by a measure called the *Liver*, and weigheth $7\frac{1}{2}$ l. 20 whereof is found to make a *Candie Barrel*, which must hold 15 Gallons *English*, which should be $112\frac{1}{2}$ l. *Averdupoin*.

Corn is here sold by the *Bachel*, whereof 9 and $\frac{7}{8}$ hath been noted to make in *England* 8 Bushels *Winchester measure*. From

From *Petrus* it will not be improper that I trace the *Dalmatian* shore, and survey the Cities seated on the Maritime Coast, and found in the Gulph of *Venice*, purposely omitted in the Chapter of *Dalmatia*, as more proper to this place; and then proceed to the rest of the *Grecian* Provinces.

CHAP. CCXL.

Of *Catarro*, and the Trade thereof.

Though in this Tract then *Rhagusia* and *Spalato* be the principal Cities of Trade known to our Merchants of *London*, yet now coasting this *Dalmatian* shore, it will not be improper that I take a general view of such eminent Cities of note as are observable in this Tract, the next of consequence being *Catarro*, seated in a Gulph bearing the name of the City, enjoying a commodious Harbour and safe from all winds, but not enjoying any great Trade, by reason of the too near neighbourhood of *Rhagusia*; yet the place doth afford for Merchandise which is exported to *Venetia*, and to other places in that Gulph, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Tar*, and *Pitch* or *Rosin*, some Minerals, or colours for *Painters*, *Tallow* and *Candles*, *Cordovans* and *Sheep-skins*, *Figs*, *Almonds*, *Nuts*, and some other Commodities for victual.

The Moneys here, and generally throughout all this Coast, are those current in the State of *Venetia*, and the Dominion of the great *Turk*, of which more is said in its due place. Moneys in *Catarro*.

The Weight here used is the Pound, and the 100 *l.* here is in *Venetia* futtle 133 *l.* as hath been observed, and maybe about 90 *l.* *English*. and the said Pound is 16 Ounces. And the said 100 Pound of *Catarro* hath made in *Sicilia* 127 Pound, and the 100 Pound of *Sicilia* hath made here 78 Pound, and the gros *Salmo* of *Sicilia* hath made here 4 *Stares*, the 100 Pound of *Catarro* hath been also observed to yield in *Linsano*, and other parts of *Pulia* 117 Pound. Weights in *Catarro*.

The Measures of *Catarro* are

From *Catarro* I will take my passage to the next City neighbouring, the most important being *Sebenico*. Measures of *Catarro*.

CHAP. CCXLI.

Of *Sebenico*, and the Trade thereof.

Sebenico is also found on this shore, and seated upon the River of *Cherca*, abutting on the Gulph of *Venetia*, and having a commodious Harbour lockt from all dangers of winds by sundry small Islands, *Caprano* and *Standica* being the principal, *Tina* a fair City lies upon this River more into the Land, which adds to the Trade of this place, and were it not for the continual Piracy of Rovers upon this coast, and especially amongst these Islands, the Trade thereof would doubtless increase daily, and grow, by reason of its commodious situation, to a great height; yet notwithstanding this difficulty, it affordeth for Merchandise exportable, *Wax*, *Honey*, in great plenty, *Tallow*, *Hides* and *Cheese*, excellent Oyl of Olives, and strong *Wines*, *Figs*, and some other fruit. Weights of *Sebenico*.

The City of *Sebenico* is found to have two several weights commonly in use; the one for the weighing of fine Goods, and the other for gros Goods.

The first being called the futtle *Hundred*, consisting of 100 pound, is in *England* 80 pound *Averdupois*. Weights of *Sebenico*.

The second called the gros *Quintar* of 100 pound, doth also produce in *London* 128 pound *Averdupois*.

The measure of length in use is the *Pico*, which is accounted to be about 23 Inches *English*, and is about 10 per cent. less than the *Clotb Brace* of *Venice*. Measures of *Sebenico*.

This Note hath been made between the weight of *Venice* and *Sebenico*.

100 pound futtle *Sebenico* is futtle in *Venetia* 120 pound.

100 pound gros *Sebenico* is gros in *Venetia* 120 pound.

100 pound futtle *Venice* is futtle in *Sebenico* 83 pound.

100 pound gros *Venice* is gros in *Sebenico* 83 pound.

1 pound futtle in *Venice* is in *Sebenico* 10 ounces.

1 pound futtle *Sebenico* is in *Venetia* futtle 14 ounces 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Safes*.

And so leaving *Sebenico* I come to *Scutari*.

Mm

CHAP.

CHAP. CCXLII.

Of Scutary, and the Trade thereof.

Scutary, and
the Trade
thereof.

Scutary is accounted the Metropolis of *Albania*, and situated upon a Lake, called the Lake of *Scutary*, or *Scodra*, through which the River of *Boiano* runneth, and so to the Sea, near the *Gulph* of *Lodrin*, and includeth in the *Gulph* of *Venetia*; but being now as the other Cities of this Tract in subjection to the *Grand Seignior*, the Trade thereof is much decayed, and the City ruin'd from its ancient splendour and beauty, yet the industry of the Inhabitants doth afford some *Silk* made here; also *Wax*, *Honey*, *Hides*, *Cordovants*, and some other *Skins* for *Merchandise*.

The Weights
of Scutary.

In *Scutary* is used two sorts of *Weights*, a *gross* and a *suttle*; the *gross* hundred of 100 *l.* is in *England* 108 *l.* incirca *Averdupois*, by which all the *gross* Commodities are weighed, and the *suttle* hundred, by which all fine Commodities are weighed, is *English* 64 *l.* and it hath been observed, the 1000 *l.* *suttle* of *Venice* hath made here *gross* 664 *l.* and the 1000 *l.* *gross* here in *Scutary*, hath made in *Venice* 1600 *l.*

Measures of
Scutary.

The measure of length here in use is the *Pico*, observed to accord with *Venice* thus. The 100 *Braces* of Cloth hath made here 112 *Pico*, and the 100 *Braces* of *Silk* in *Venice* hath made 106 *Pico*, which in *England* must be accounted for (27) *Inches*.

Of Grain.

All sort of *Grain* is sold by the *Stare*, not only in *Scutary*, but also in *Boiano*, seated on the mouth of this River; and the 100 *Stares* make in *Venice* 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Stares*, which is in *England* () accounting by this computation every three *Stares* of *Scutary* to make two *Stares* in *Venice*.

And thus leaving *Scodra* with this short Survey, with the applause due to it, for its excellent situation and strength, I hence pass to *Valona*, or *Avalona*.

CHAP. CCXLIII.

Of Valona, and the Trade thereof.

Valona, and
the Trade
thereof.

Valona is also a fair commodious City, seated on the shore, between the *Cape* of *Languetta*, and the *Cape* of *Caurion*, and is opposite to the *Cape* of *Otranto*, and accounted the entrance into the *Gulph* of *Venice*; and though it be in subjection to the *Turky*, who are not always found friends to *Traffick*, yet by the industry of the Inhabitants it affords for *Merchandise* to be exported, raw *Silk*, powder of *Berry* or *Grain*, for dying of rich colours; *Wax*, *Honey*, *Rosin*, *Cottons*, *Carpets*, *Cordovants*, some *Salt-fish* which they call *Sarrache*, and other such Commodities in good quantity.

Weight of
Valona.

The *Weight* here is the *Pound*, of which the *Quintar* is composed, being 100 *l.* which hath been found to produce in *England* 88 in 90 *l.* *Averdupois*, and hath made in *Venice*, from whence I gather my Notes for these Towns, 133 *l.* *suttle*; so that the *Pound* of *Valona* makes *suttle* in *Venice* 16 ounces, and the *Pound* *suttle* there makes in *Valona* but 9 ounces.

Measures of
Valona.

The *Measure* of length here in use is the *Pico*, common in name throughout all the *Grand Seignior's* Dominions; the 100 *Braces* *Silk* measure of *Venice* making in *Valona* 105 to 105 *Pico*, which is in *London* () *Yards* *English*.

And the 100 *Braces* of Cloth in *Venice* makes here 112 *Picos*; and having done with *Avalona*, I proceed in the next place to survey the Trade of *Larta*.

CHAP. CCXLIV.

Of Larta, and the Trade thereof.

Larta, and the
Trade thereof.

Larta is a pretty commodious Town for *Traffick*, seated on a *Gulph*, which bears the name of the Town, having two points of Land fortified, that commands the entrance into the said *Gulph* out of the *Mediterranean Sea*, and is seated also on this shore, between the *Ilands* of *Corfu* and *Santa Maura*; it is, as the rest of the Cities foregoing, subject to the *Grand Seignior*, and doth afford for *Merchandise* to be exported great store of *Sheep-skins* and *Cordovants*, raw *Silk*, by us known by the name of *Morea Silk*, powder of *Berry* for *Dyers*: *Cottons*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Potargos* in great abundance, being the *Row* of the *Mullet* in great quantity caught in this *Gulph* of *Larta*.

Weights in
Larta.

The *weight* here in use is the *Pound*, 100 *l.* whercof doth make the *Quintar*, and is found to produce in *London* 88 *l.* in 89 *l.*

The

The measure of length is the *Picbo*, agreeing with the *Picbo* before-mentioneed, used in *Valona*.

And now I come to *Lepanto*, the next Town of consequence.

CHAP. CCXLV.

Of *Lepanto*, and the Trade thereof.

Lepanto is seated in the entrance of the Gulf of *Lepanto*, made famous to Posterity by the *Sea Victory* obtained by the *Christians* over the *Turks*, and the overthrow of their Fleet here in 1571; it is here opposite to the City of *Petrus*, which is seated on the right side of the entrance in this Gulf, as *Lepanto* is on the left. It is subject to the *Grand Turk*, whose Coins are here current, as I shall have occasion to speak more at large, when I handle the Trade of *Constantinople*, the Metropolis of all his Dominions. This place affordeth for Merchandise, which is hence exported into other parts, *Silk raw*, called by us *Morea Silk*, *Powder of Grain* or *Berry* for *Diers*, *Hony*, *Wax*, *Cottons*, *Curran*s, *Cheese*, *Wines*, *Grain*, *Oyls*, *Galls*, *An seeds*, and some other Commodities. Lepanto, and the Trade thereof.

In *Lepanto* is used two several weights, the one called the *gross weight*, agreeing with the *gross weight of Venice*, which in *England* is about 107 l. the other agrees with the *weight of Petras*, by which is sold *Silk*, *Grain*, *Wax*, and some other Commodities; and by the *gross weight* is sold *Wools*, *Cottons*, *Honey*, *Cheese*, and all manducable Commodities; but the *Curran*s here are usually sold by the *Bag* or *Sack* at so many *Aspers* a *Sack* or *Bag*, the which *Bag* ought to weigh 140 l. *Petrasin*, the which 140 l. is of *Venice* futtle 182 l. which is *Averdupois* 120 l. or 121 l. in-circa: where it is to be noted, That 200 l. *Petrasin* makes 260 l. futtle *Venice*, which is 174 l. *English*, and is the *Staro of Curran*s in *Venice*; Again note, That the 100 l. *Petrasin*, or the 100 l. in *Lepanto* of *Petrus* weight, is about 86 l. *Averdupois*, which is 130 l. futtle in *Venice*, and 83 l. *gross*. and the pound *Petrasin*, makes *gross Venice* 10 ounces by observation.

The 100 l. futtle of *Venetia*, yields here *Petrasin* 77 l.

The 100 l. *gross* of *Venetia*, yields here *Petrasin* 121 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Measure is here found to be the *Pico*, agreeing with the *Pico* of *Larta* and *Valona* afore-mentioned. Measure of Lepanto.

Before I pass out of this Gulf, it will not be improper, that I insite the bottom thereof, where *Caranto* a small Village now supplies the place of that ancient and famous *Corinth*, a City commodious for the command of a brave Trade, as enjoying two famous Ports into two different Seas, seated formerly on the *Ilibmos*, enjoying a double Harbour, one of each side thereof, the one whereof regarding *Asia*, and the other beholding *Italy*, and by the commodiousness of which situation the City in a short time came to a great largeness. *Acro Corinth* was but little distance thence, on the top of an adjoining Mountain, upon which Mountain was seated the famous Temple of *Venus*, near which was that notable Fountain discovered by the impression of the foot of *Pegasus*, as the Ancients did feign.

This *Corinth* was destroyed and ruined by *L. Mummius*, because the Inhabitants had irreverently and unworthily handled the Ambassadors of the *Romans*, 952 years after the first building thereof, by *Alcetes* the son of *Hypotes*. The ancient Corinth.

In this Continent, if the memory thereof may not here be improper, was the City of *Misene*, the dwelling of *Agamemnon*, where the Temple of *Juno* stood, so much famous both for the Antiquity and Devotion thereof, near which the Lake of *Lerno*, where *Heracles* slew the *Lernian seven-headed Hydra*: Here was also *Argos* built, by that all ever-seeing *Argos*, so much celebrated by ancient Poets: Likewise *Epidaurus*, renowned for the Temple of *Esculapius*, filled with the Tables of those that had been healed by him; the Sick who entred into the Temple to be cured, were to sleep there a night, and imagined that *Esculapius* healed them, during that their repose and sleep. Misene. Argos. Epidaurus.

Here is also *Lacedemon*, by some called *Sparta*, now *Misibie*, formerly great and powerful, girt not with Walls but with the Virtue of the Inhabitants; not renowned for the magnificency of publick works, but with the Discipline, Instruction, and the manner of their living. Here was also those pleasant *Arcadian* Plains, and the places where the *Olympian* Games were solemnized; with divers other memorable Antiquities, which the injury of time hath eaten out and consumed, wherefore here I omit them, and return again to my purpose, and prosecute my method. Sparta. Arcadian Plains. Olympians.

CHAP. CCXLVI.

Of Salonica, and the Trade thereof.

Salonica, and
the Trade
thereof.

OF *Modon*, *Coron*, and *Petras*, the three prime Cities of *Morea*, I have already handled, now there rests a word of the *Trade* of this ancient and famous City of *Salonica*, anciently called *Theſſalonica*, to the Inhabitants whereof *Saint Paul* writ one of his Epistles. It is yet a rich and large City, and the residence of the *Sangiac* of *Macedonia* under the *Grand Seigneur*. The present Inhabitants are *Greeks*, *Turks*, and principally *Jews*, who are here found to be very rich and eminent Merchants, 80 Synagogues of them being accounted to be in this Town, employing themselves in several Arts and Merchandising. It is seated in the bottom of a Gulph called by the Cities name; and by the demur that happened in the *English Trade* to *Turkie* some years past, these *Jews* and Inhabitants, and some *Moors* banished out of *Spain*, have here set up some *Looms*, and made Cloth, in imitation of our *English Suffolk* Clothes, which hath proved a great detriment to the sale of *Hampshire Kerſies*, once vended in great quantity generally throughout *Turkie*, and especially in these parts; besides which sort of Cloth now here made, and hence taking name; the place affordeth the general Commodities of the *Morea*, as *Powder of Berry*, *Orrhams* for *Dyers*, *Wools*, *Cottons*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Cordovants*, *Anifeeds*, and the like.

Weights of
Salonica.

The Weights here in use are two, the one called the *Quintar Turcesco*, and the other the *Quintar Petrasin*.

The *Quintar Turcesco* of 100 pound makes in *English* pounds 119 pound to 120, in *Venice* gross 112 pound, in *Venice* suttle 176 in 178 pound.

The *Quintar* or 100 pound *Petrasin* makes *English* 88 l. as is before mentioned: by this all *Silk*, *Powder of Grain*, and other fine Goods are sold; and by the *Quintar Turcesco* is *Wool*, *Cottons*, *Caviare*, *Wax*, *Honey*, and some other gross Commodities sold and weighed.

Measures of
Salonica.

The measures of length is the *Pico*, which is 27 inches *English*, and the hundred *Braces* of Cloth in *Venice* holds here 112 *Pico*, and the hundred *Braces* of *Silk* in *Venice* holds here 106 *Pico*.

Siderocapſe
rich in Mines
of Gold.

Near this City is the Town of *Siderocapſe*, so well known to the *Turks* for the rich Mines of Gold there adioyning, from which the *Great Turk* doth monthly draw for his own share above 20000 *Dollars*, besides the charges.

Mount *Athos*.

Near the entrance of the Gulph of *Salonica* is found the high and craggy Hill of *Athos*, now the *Holy Mountain*; whereon is found four and twenty Monasteries of *Colloires*, or Religious *Grecian* Friars, with such devotion and zeal, that the *Turks* themselves not only admire their quiet living, but oftentimes communicate to their necessities, giving them Gifts and Alms. Here it is reported the Ancient Learning of many *Greek* Fathers lies buried, or at least immured, till by some Divine hand they may be freed and dispersed through *Christian*dom.

And now to the rest of the Provinces of this fruitful and famous Countrey.

Achaia.
Athens.
Marathon.
Megara.
Thebes.
Thermopile.
Parnassus.

The next Province is *Achaia*, wherein was that famous *Athens*, now *Salines*; also *Marathon*, where *Darius* was overthrown.

Then *Megara*, famous in times of old. *Thebes* built upon the River *Cephissus*. Here is also the Straights of *Thermopile*, 25 Foot in breadth, defended by 300 *Spartans* against *Xerxes*, to the loss of 30000 of his men. Here is also the Mount *Helicon* and *Parnassus*, famous amongst *Poets*, and the *Pythian* City accounted the midst of all the world, and many other remarkable places, which were here in times past, all having yielded to age, and therefore merit not a longer stay, or a more serious survey of the Trade thereof.

Epyrus.

Epyrus is the next Province, wherein was found famous, 1. *Antigonia*, 2. *Casiope*, 3. *Ambrasia*, and others now ruined, and of no account.

Albania.

Albania is the next, wherein is 1. *Albanopolis*, 2. *Sfetigrade*, 3. *Durazzo*, a strong Town, 4. *Croia*, under whose Walls *Amurath* the Second died; now affording little known Trade unto us.

Macedonia.

Macedonia is the next, wherein is *Scidra*, *Adeſſa*, *Eribea*, all fair Cities, but little known to the *English* for matter of Trade; only it is not to be forgotten, that this Countrey is famous for *Philip* and *Alexander* the Great his Son, who from hence had their original.

Theſſalia.

Theſſaly is the next Province, where the Cities of *Tricca*, *Lomia*, *Demetria*, *Pharsalia*, and others stood, now also ruin'd and forgot.

Bigdonia.

Bigdonia is the next Province, wherein was *Stagira*, next *Apollonia*, *Nepolis*, *Antigona*, who also are now all ruin'd, giving preheminance to *Theſſalonica*, now called *Salonica*, seated in a Bay of that name, as I have mentioned in the Chapter before-going.

Thracia.

Thracia is the last Province comprised in *Grecia*, wherein is found the Cities of *Sestos* opposite

site to *Abydos* upon the *Helleſpont*, famous for the loves of *Hero* and *Leander*, and now the Castles or Keys of *Constantinople*, *Abdera* the birth-place of *Democritus*, who spent his life in laughing, *Calipolis* ſituated on the Northern Promontory of *Cberſoneſe*, the firſt Town that ever the *Turks* took in *Europe*; *Trajanopolis*, founded by *Trajanus*, and *Adrianopolis* built by *Adrian* the Emperour, and by *Bajazet* taken in 1362, and made the ſeat of his Empire, till the taking of *Constantinople* about 90 years after; and *Pera*, a City of the *Genoways*, oppoſite to *Constantinople*: and laſtly, here is found the Famous City of *Constantinople* it ſelf, the *Metro-polis* of *Greece*, and the preſent Seat of the Emperours of the *Turks*, wherein having reſided for ſome years, and finding that it comprehendeth moſt part of the Traffick of his *European* Dominions, it will not be amiſs for me to obſerve it in a particular Chapter, as well meriting the ſame.

CHAP. CCXLVII.

Of Constantinople, and the Trade thereof.

Conſtantinople, the Seat and Reſidence of the Great Turk, is ſituated upon the ſtream that paſſeth from the *Euxine* Seas to the *Mediterranean*, and thereby reaping the benefit of all that the winds can convey thither, both from the black and white Seas, as they term them. It is no more commodious for Merchandiſe, than for to be the Head of an Empire, affronting *Asia*, and behind it *Europe*, whereof it is accounted the uttermoſt limit, eſteemed to be 20 miles in circuit, and comprehending 700000 living ſouls, as ſome have conceived, which would grow innumerable, did not the *Grand Seigniors* Armies yearly, and the plague once in three or four years ſweep away abundance of them.

It was firſt built by *Pauſanias*, a *Lacedemonian* Captain, 660 years before Chriſt, and by him called *Bisantium*, afterwards ruined by *Severus*, and in Anno 313. re-edified by *Conſtantine* the Great, and made the Seat of his Empire, and by him beautified and adorned with Magnificent Buildings and curious ornaments, and called *Constantinople*; then it fell into the hands of the *Latins*, from them to the *Grecians*; and laſtly, in 1453 to the *Turks*, who now command it, upon which ſome have made this obſervation: That the firſt Emperour of the *Latins* who commanded it was a *Baldwin*, and ſo was he alſo that loſt it: alſo that it was built by a *Conſtantine*, the Son of a *Helena*, a *Gregory* being Patriarch, and loſt by a *Conſtantine*, the Son of a *Helena*, a *Gregory* being Patriarch; and as it was gained by *Mahomet*, ſo have the *Turks* a Prophecy, that a *Mahomet* ſhall loſe it.

The City is formed in manner of a Triangle, or more ſitly, as we ſee the compoſition of a Harp, having its two largeſt angles bordering upon the Seas, upon a point that ſtretcheth it ſelf into the Sea; and the third, which is the leaſt part, incompaſſed with a ſtrong tripled wall, incompaſſed with dry deep ditches for defence, and ſtrengthened with ſundry Towers now daily ruined, for the *Turks* hold but few Cities fortified either by Walls or Bulwarks, ſave ſome principal places, Frontiers, or ſuch like.

It hath many goodly modern Buildings, and amongſt the reſt many Canes for Merchants ſtrangers to abide; and *Befeſternes*, for them to make ſales of their Commodities in; it hath alſo many goodly *Mosques*, or *Turkiſh* Churches, and that anciently of *Santa Sophia*, converted to their irreligious Devotion, is not the leaſt, though only the now ſtanding Chancel of the firſt Building, near which is the *Grand Seignior's* Place, in the very point of the angle, incompaſſed for 3 miles in circuit with a high Wall, and fortified with many hundred pieces of Ordnance: This City is the common Mark of all Commodities of this Empire, receiving and diſtributing what either comes or goes; the Merchants of *London* about 1586 here began to have ſome Trade, and break the Ice by their Land-travel hither through *Hungary*; afterwards it was ſetled by the benefit of the Sea; and the firſt *Engliſh* ſhip that came hither, was about 1585, with an Embaſſadour to reſide; who obtained here ſuch favour by the recommendation of *Queen Elizabeth*, that her Subjects in their Treaty and capitulations had many immunities and privileges granted them, and amongſt the reſt a Toleration of their Religion, freedom to their perſons and Eſtates, and that their Customs ſhould only be 3 in the hundred out, and 3 in, whereas all other Chriſtians there reſident paid 5 per cent. Since which time the *Engliſh* have here driven a great Trade, under protection of divers Embaſſadours, that have here reſided, which have had their Election, Salary, and Maintenance from a ſociety of Merchants incorporated in *England* under the Great Seal; firſt, by the ſaid *Queen Elizabeth*, and confirmed afterward with new Priviledges by our deceased Sovereign King *James*: and laſtly, by our preſent King *Charles* under the Title of Merchants of *England* trading the *Levant* Seas, wherein was at firſt comprehended the *Eastern Indies*, the Dominions of the great Turk, and alſo the Seignior of *Venice*; this Company deriving their original from the Company of *Barbary*

Constantinople;
and the Trade
thereof.

Canes.
Befeſternes.

Barbary Merchants, which about this time, by reason of the Civil Wars of *Morocco* and *Fesse*, began to decay, and within a short time came to nothing, and who afterward searching more advishly into the Trade of these Eastern Countreys, this Company settled a *Consul* in *Aleppo*, and a *Vice-Consul* in *Tripoli*, the then principal Seat of *Syria*, with the Titles of *Syria* and *Cyprus*: also they placed another *Consul* in *Chios*, intituled of *Scio*, *Smyrna*, and the *Archer*; as another *Consul* since in *Argier*, and another in *Tunis*, and the last in *Petrus* in *Morea*, strengthened with command from the *Port* and *Durano* of the *Grand Seignior*, not only for their peaceable living, but also for the quiet enjoying of these privileges granted unto them, as above is said.

Commodities
found in Con-
stantinople.

The *Commodities* that this place at first affordeth to our Nation, and which hence in those days were brought into England, were *Grograms*, *Camlet*, *Mohair*, *Persia Silk*, *Gold* in great quantity, *Carpets*, *Anniseeds*, *Cottons*, *Galls*, some *Pepper*, *Indico*, and other *Spices*, which now by the benefit of our *East-India Trade*, we send thither in far greater abundance than ever we had them thence; and those are yet the common *Staple Commodities* of this Country.

Commodities
sent from Eng-
land to Con-
stantinople.

The *Commodities* which at first this Company did send to *Constantinople*, were *Lead*, *Tin*, and principally a sort of blue *Kersies*, called *Hampshire*, and *Stophist*, and some few *Clothes* of *Suffolk*, *Furs* of *Martins*, *Coney*, *Fitchos*, *Sables*, and such: and now those *Kersies* are altogether out of use, and converted into *Clothes* of *Suffolk*, *Glosters*, *Coventries*, and the like, which they send in colours died and drest, to the number of eight or ten thousand *Clothes* yearly; and now we also supply their Markets with *Indico*, *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Nutmegs*, *Ginger*, *Calicoes*, and other *East India Commodities*.

Accounts in
Constantinople.

The Merchants here residing keep their *Accounts* as almost is accustomed over all *Turkey*, in *Dollers* and *Aspers*, whereof 80 *Aspers* is accounted a *Doller*; and though in *Merchandise* it doth pass at 90, 100, or 110, or 115 *Aspers*, as I have known it, yet the standard of the *Doller* in *Accounts* alter not of 80 *Aspers* to a *Doller*, nor of the 120 *Aspers* to a *Sultany*.

Coins current
in Turkey.

The *Coins* current in *Constantinople*, are those proper to the whole *Empire*; which is principally the *Sultany* in *Gold*, which agrees with the *Hungar*, *Venice*, *Checquin*, and *Xeriff* of *Barbary*, passing for 120 *Aspers* and the *Doller* of *Germany*: the *Rial* of $\frac{1}{2}$ *Spanish* passeth for 80 *Aspers*, so that the $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Rial* of $\frac{1}{2}$ is a *Sultany* of *Gold*; howbeit of late days *Silver* is found more plentiful, and *Gold* more scarce, so that the said *Sultany* *Hungar* or *Checquin* is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Doller*, and 10, 12, or 13 *Aspers* more or less as the same is demanded and sought after: also here are found other *Dollers*, both of *Italy* and *Germany*, to pass for a considerable value, as the *Lion Doller* at 75 *Aspers*, and the *German Seseime* at 70 *Aspers* &c. and in fine, most sort of current *Coins* in the world, if found good *Silver*, find here a real price in payments of *Merchandise*.

Weights in
Constantinople.

The *Weights* used amongst *Merchants* are these.

A *Grain* is the least, 4 makes a *Quillat*.

A *Dram* is 16 *Grains*, of which all the *Weights* of these Countreys are composed.

An *Tusdrome* is 100 *Drams*, and is 1 *l.* of *Venice*, or 72 *Mitigales* here.

A *Lodero* is 176 *Drams*, about 132 *l.* *Averdupois* 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

An *Oak* is 400 *Drams*, which is near 2 *l.* 12 ounces, or 10 ounces.

Loderos 100 is accounted to be 42 *Oaks*, and called a *Quintar*; which *Quintar* is accounted to be 118 in 120 *l.* *futtle English*.

A *Batman* is 6 *Oaks*, which is 2400 *Drams*, or 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* *English*. By which weight *Silk* is here bought, making 10 great *l.* $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per *Batman*. *Batman* 7 and *Oaks* 2 makes a *Quintal*, which is 120 *l.* *English*. *Loderos* 13 and *Drams* 112 makes a *Batman*: all *Silk* is sold by the *Batman*, and yet weighed by the *Lodero*; so also is *Grogram Yarn* and other *Commodities* sold by the *Oak*, yet weighed by the *Lodero*. To bring therefore *Loderos* into *Oaks*, do thus, *posite*, you have 14 *Loderos*, and would know how many *Oaks* it produceth: First, multiply your 14 *Loderos* by 44, which produceth 616; then cut off the two last figures, for the *C.* will remain 6 which is *Oaks*; then multiplying the 16 you cut off by 4, and it makes 64, which is *Drams*, and so your 14 *Loderos* is 6 *Oaks* 64 *Drams*: And so do of any other Sum given.

To bring Lo-
deros into Oaks.

Drams $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 720 \\ 700 \\ 680 \end{array} \right\}$ are accounted *Rotolos* of *Silk* and other *Commodities* in *Aleppo*, according to the custom in sale of that *Commodity* which is to be noted:

And this *Dram* is 16 *Killats*.

A *Mitigal* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Drams*, which is 24 *Killats*, 20 *Mitigals* of *Gold* is 3 ounces *English*.

A *Checquin Sultain* or *Hungar* is 18 *Killats* or *Charats*.

Rotolor $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 *Drams* in *Aleppo* is a *Batman* in *Constantinople*, four hundred *Drams* making an *Oak* consisting of four *Tusdromes* or pounds, ten ounces to the *Tusdrome*, and ten *Drams* to the ounce; and hereby I have estimated near forty eight *Drams* to sixteen ounces *Averdupois*. Where note, That here (as in *Aleppo*) several *Commodities* are

are sold by a several *Oak*, as there by several *Rotolo*, as the *Oak* of *Saffron* is here 120 *Drams*, and no more : and so in others.

Now having considered this weight in it self, let us consider it as it is found to agree with other Cities of *Trade*, which may best be done upon the 100 *Loderos* as the known beam ; here the *Oak*, and *Batman* and *Rotolo* being feigned and compounded thereof.

Weights of
Constantinople
with other
Countreys.

London	120 l.	and found by often trial but to be 117 and 118 l.
Aleppo	24 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Genoa 160 l.
Ditto Silk Rot.	25 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Florence 151 l.
Tripoli Suria	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Venice futtle 176 l.
100 Loders Tripoli Barbaria	140 l.	Venice gross 112 l.
in Constanti- Baruti	23 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cairo 123 Rot.
nople make Alex Zera	56	Cyprus 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rot.
in Alex Forfori	125 l.	Corfu 112 l.
In Bergamo Rhod's	22 R.	Larta and Cattaro 132 l.
160 l. Acria	196	Rhagnsa and Spallata 146 l.
In Croma Babylonia	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	Messina gross 62 Rot.
163 l. Balsora	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sicilia futtle 69 Rot.
Milian, and Verona,		Naples and Puglia 60 Rot.
and Mantua.	163 l.	Ancona 148 l.
Lucca	157 l.	Rome and Bolonia 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The measures of length in *Constantinople* used in *Trade*, are three, and are called *Picos* : the Measures of first is the Cloth *Pico* : tour whereof hath been observed to make three yards *English*, and is *Constantinople* about 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and if heedfully noted, twenty seven inches very near.

The second is the *Grogram* or *Chamlet Pico*, containing 24 inches, and observed to make 24 *Pico* 16 yards *English*.

The third is the *Linen Pico*, which is only the former doubled : and note, That in the measuring here of all Commodities of length, here is no allowance made nor given in courtesie, as the *Inch* is over-plus in *England* ; but the said *Picos* are found to be made of flat Iron, and no more allowance given than the thickness of the *Pico* at the end, which commonly exceeds not the thickness of an *English* shilling.

Corn is sold by a measure concave, called the *Killow*, and weigheth about 20 *Oaks* ; and it *Corn* measure. hath been observed, that 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Killow* is a *London* quarter, and doth make a *Salmo* in *Legorn*, and 5 *Killows* in *Zant* make 6 *Bushels* *English*.

Wine and *Oyl*, and almost all liquid Commodities is sold by a *Meter*, which makes 8 *Oaks*, and *Wine* and *Oyl* is accounted $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Gallon* *English*.

Note, That in *Constantinople* all Fuel to burn, Fruit, Fish, Flesh, and for the most part all Commodities are sold by weight, and very few by the concave measures, which is a good benefit to the provident. Observe, That *Scio* doth agree with these measures and weights ; and so also should *Smyrna* by the observations of *Merchants*, some years past ; but some difference is now found peradventure crept in by the abuse of the *Weighers*, and the falshood of *Beams* ; and this difference is found more gross upon *Cottons* and *Galls*, than upon any other *Commodity*, which may proceed both from the foulness of the first, and the greenness of the latter, which I refer to the reformation of the more judicious.

The *Customs* paid in *Constantinople* are divers : as the *Italians*, and other *Franks* and *Jews* pay *Customs* of upon all *Commodities*, both outward and inward, 5 per cent. *Constantinople*

The *Turks* themselves are free from all *Customs*.

The *English* and *Dutch* pay 3 per cent. inward, and as much outward, upon all *Commodities*, and this is paid in *species*, and not in *money*, except that the *Merchants* do compound, as oftentimes they do with the *Customer*, that an indifferent rate be made upon the *Commodities*, and upon that rate is 3 per cent. taken accordingly.

Note, That over and above this *Custom* paid by agreement and capitulation of foreign *Princes* *Misferias* for their subjects, there is paid upon all ponderous *Commodities* a duty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and upon all measurable *Commodities* is paid 1 per cent. and these *Customs* are called *Misferias*, and ever paid between the buyer and the seller ; the *Turk*, if happening to be either, is ever exempted, which duty, both by the buyer and seller is paid to the *Brokers*, who repay it to the *Farmer* thereof, and both $\frac{1}{2}$ for the *Collector*, and is a rent setled for the maintenance of an *Hospital* founded by *Sultan Achmet*, as hoping by this new *Custom* levied upon *Strangers*, and thus disposed of to charitable uses, to gain Heaven at the charges of *Christians*.

Opposite to the City of *Constantinople*, is the City *Gallatta*, formerly *Cornubisantium*, and *Gallatta* : in times past belonging to the *Genoese*, who in the declining state of the *Grecian Empire* were possessors of this City, and many other in this Empire both of great Trade and consequence, which

Emine.

which are now in the possession of the *Grand Seignior*, between which a River now runneth, wherein all shipping find both a safe and convenient Harbour, and in which all the *Western Christians*, either *English*, *French*, *Dutch*, or *Venetian Merchants* have their common residency, intermixt with *Grecians*, *Jews*, *Armenians*, and some few *Turks*, where also is placed a *Custom-house* opposite to another on *Constantinople* side, both commonly farmed by one and the self same *Emine* or *Farmer*, who is the *Receiver* of the *Grand Seigniors Customs*, which are found commonly payable, the one half in *Aspers*, of 80 *Aspers* to a *Doller*, and the other half in *Sultanies* of *Gold*, or otherwise as the *Farmer* and *Merchant* can agree for, and compound the same.

The government of the Trade of the *English* in *Constantinople*.

Mr. Alderman Garaway at present being Governor, and Mr. William Cockaine Deputy, to whom I owe this grateful acknowledgment, as to those who have lent me their ready furtherance in this work.

The *English* Nation the greatest Traders into *Turkie* of *Christians*.

The *Venetians* being the second.

The *French* being the third.

The *Dutch* being the last and least.

I have shewed before, how that the Company of *English Merchants*, incorporated by the name of the Society of the *Levant Company* in *England*, do elect and nominate an able and skilful well qualified man in Merchants affairs, who with his *Majesties* consent and approbation resideth here as *Legier Ambassador*, to protect both the said Companies *Factors*, and their *Estates* here in matter of *Trade*, whose charges and salary is paid and defrayed wholly by the said *Levant Company*, and for the honour of the *English Nation*, and as necessary to his *Port*, and the said Companies traffick through the *Grand Seigniors Dominions*, they are found also to maintain at present, and to pay salary to 6 *Consuls* in six several places of this *Empire*; and to wait upon these and their *Factors*, they give pay to 40 *Janizaries*, 20 *Druggermen*, or *Interpreters*, 6 *Secretaries*, 3 *Ministers*, besides sundry other needful Officers. And for the government of this Trade in *England*, they have a *Governour*, who is always yearly chosen in *London*, and is ever one of the most eminent of the said Company, then a *Deputy*, and thirdly a *Husband*, in which last, the said Company have for some years honoured my imployment, and thought my pains worthy their acceptance: and these in consideration of their care have a yearly courtelie or gratuity for their pains: also to these are added a *Secretary*, *Accountant*, and some other Officers receiving salary; and for the better regulating of this Trade, and as Assistants to the abovesaid, they have a *Treasurer*, and 18 *Committees* yearly chosen, and are ever the greatest Traders, and the most eminent of the said Society, and commonly the deepest interested in the general Trade; and in this nature hath it continued since the first Erection and Incorporation of this Society in Anno 1585, by *Queen Elizabeth*, whose love to her Merchants procured them in *Turkie* many priviledges, and granted them in *England* the Immunities aforesaid. Now for the levying and supportation of this charge annually thus happening, and for the raising of the Present that is given to the *Grand Seignior* at the change of every *Embassadour*, there is levied a *Lanto* upon the Merchandise, either Imported or Exported, in or out of *Turkie*, upon the members of the said Company, which in *England* is called by the name of *Impositions*, and in *Turkie* by the name of *Consolage*, which the said Company do impose upon themselves, and set the same either higher or lower, as their occasions and necessity of their charge doth require, and these are the most eminent of all the Merchant Christians that traffick hither.

The second eminent Traders into this City are the *Venesians*, and the Subjects of that Seignior, to protect whom, and for reasons of estate, because of their neer neighbourhood, that Common-wealth maintains here an *Embassadour*, commonly entitled the *Bailo*, together with 10 *Consuls* in sundry parts of the *Grand Seignior's Dominions*, together with 60 *Janizaries*, 30 *Druggermen*, and sundry other Officers, which are all paid and defrayed out of the Office of *Cottinio* in *Venice*, from whence also issueth all avenues, and other losses and charges that happen for the preservation and maintenance of the Trade of *Turkie*, or the liberties and immunities granted thereto throughout all the *Grand Seignior's Dominions*.

The third eminent Traders into this City are the *French*, and the Subjects of that Crown: to protect whom, and also for preservation of amity settled between them, that King maintaineth here an *Embassadour*, together with twelve *Consuls*, dispersed into sundry parts of this *Empire*; together with 80 *Janizaries*, 34 *Druggermen*, and sundry other Officers, all paid and defrayed out of the Coffers of the *French King*, who willingly contributeth the charge for the ease of his Merchants, and hath but small Levitations upon them for the same.

The fourth and last is the *Dutch Nation*, who in some manner are found to have some Traffick hither; to which end that State maintaineth in this City an *Embassadour*, whom they intitle their *Orator*, besides whom they have only three *Consulships*, twelve *Janizaries*, ten *Druggermen*, and some other Officers dispersed through the *Grand Seigniors Dominions*, whose charge is born by the state of the Merchants of that Nation, trading hither at a *tanto per cent*, and not by the purse of the said Provinces.

Besides these, some small Trade is driven here by the Subjects of the King of *Poland*, as also by the Subjects of the King of *Hungary*, and by the *Emperours* Subjects; who each of them have here their *Embassadours*: but the Trade thereof is of so little consequence, and subject to such change and variation by reason of the War and Peace, which sometimes is truly observed, and sometimes again as little regarded, that it merits no great consideration in this place.

As for the Traffick driven here out of *Armenia, Moscovia, Tartaria, Egypt, Georgia, Persia*, and other Countreys of *Asia*, and *Africa*, I pass them over in silence, having handled them particularly in those several Kingdoms; to which I refer the Reader.

Now the Trade of other Nations hither I have noted, it is not improper I should give a touch of the Trade of the Inhabitants of this City into other places: Four sorts of people are found hence to use a Traffick; such as are the Native *Greeks, Turks, the Armenians* and the *Jews*. The *Jews* bend much of their Trade into the Land, as to *Adrianople* with *English* Clothes, Tin and Spices, brought hither by other Nations: To *Angora* for *Grams, Mobairs*, and *Gram* Yarn: To *Salonica* and other Cities in *Peloponnesus* for Silks and other Manufactures. The *Armenians* drive most of their Trade into *Georgia, Armenia* and *Persia* for raw Silks, Galls, and some Drugs; and carry thither Clothes, Tin, and other European Commodities, and *Rials* of Silver. The *Turks* bend their Traffick to *Venice* with *Grams* and *Camblets*, and other Commodities of *Dalmatia* and *Sclavonia*; and thence return *Sattins, Velvets*, and some *Woollen Clothes*, and *Venice Gold*: then to *Mecca, Damasco, and Cairo*, with European Commodities, sometimes by Sea, but oftner by Land, and bring thence *Gems, Spices, Drugs*, and *Callicoes*, and other *Indian* Commodities. The *Greeks* for the most part found to be either Shop-keepers, and so cannot be termed Merchants; or else Mariners, which sail to *Caipha*, to *Danubius*, to the *Arches, Cyprus*, and *Alexandria*; and these are noted to drive some Trade, that it merits not here any further observation.

Having thus as briefly and succinctly as I could, handled the Trade of the main Continent of *Europe*; and being come to this City of *Constantinople*, one of the most eminent and fairest Cities, not only of *Europe*, but also of the whole World, whose Trade I have also duly and yet briefly related: It is now high time for me to look homewards; and so leaving this famous City, sail down the *Thracian Bosphorus* to the *Hellepont*, leaving in view and sight on *Europe* side the once famous *Galipolis*, the late Station for the *Grand Signor's* Gallies; whose materials either for the matter or for the manner of traffick, differs not from this used in the City of *Constantinople* it self, though otherwise it yields to the Merchants for transportation good quantity of raw *Hides, Sheeps-wool, Anniseeds*, and some other Commodities; and taking aboard me one qualified here, who according to the custom of the place supplies the room of general Consul for all Western Nations, I sail with him to the Castles of *Sestos* and *Abydos*, the now Keys of this Sea and said City, famous by the Ancients for the sad and disastrous love of *Hero* and *Leander*; where staying three days to clear my Vessel, according to the manner of each that would depart hence, discharging 101 *Dollers* 6 *Aspers* to the Custom-houses of *Constantinople* and *Galatta*, and to the Captain of these Castles, and here 124 *Dollers* 54 *Aspers* more, I and my Ship are cleared and discharged hence: and being freed, and my Sails flown, I begin to descry the *Arches*, and there survey what Islands of note and consequence I find in those Seas, leaving behind me the main Continent of *Europe*; and having thus performed my Land-Travel, and fully discovered and laid open the Traffick and Commerce thereof, I am called upon in the next place, to survey the Trade of the principal Islands comprehended under this part of the World *Europe*.

CHAP. CCXLVIII.

Of the Trade of the Isles seated in the Egean, Ionian, Mediterranean and Adriatick Seas.

The first Island falling in view, coming out of the *Hellepont*, is the Isle of *Tenedos* opposite to *Tenedos*. *Troy*, which hath a pretty Town in it, and enriched with excellent *Wines*.

The next is *Samothracia* in the *Egean* Sea, affording at *Samia* a good Harbour for Ships, and *Samothracia* nought else of consequence.

Lemnos is the next in the said Seas, affording that Sovereign Mineral against Infection called *Lemnos*. *Terra Sigillata*, the earth thereof is made into little Pellets, and sealed with the *Turky* Character, *Terra Sigillata*, and so dispersed over all *Christendom* for an excellent *Antidote*.

Scio or *Chios* is the next of note, affording that excellent Gum, called *Mastick*, which in *July* *Scio*, and *August* the Inhabitants do force out of trees, by making of deep Incisions into the bark thereof with sharp Instruments, out of which the juyce dropping is afterward hardned like unto a bright Gum, and in *September* following gathered; which *Mastick* is farmed of the *Grand Signor*, as his peculiar commodity, and therefore ever maintained at a constant price, and hence dispersed throughout the World.

CHAP. CCXLIX.

Of Scio, and the Trade thereof.

Scio, and
the Trade
thereof.

I Have already declared in the *Trade of Smyrna*, how that of late days the principal seat of *Traffick* was in this Island in the Town of *Scio*, where a *Consul* for the *English* and other Nations did reside; but finding the Port of *Smyrna* seated on the Continent more proper for lading of *Cottons* and *Cotton Tarn*, and other gross Goods, the principal commodities of this *Seas*, they removed their habitation thither, and with them is that *Trade* that was here also removed; yet in that it was found a place where great concourse of *Merchants* was found, we owe it a touch of its *weights* and *measures*, &c.

Accounts in
Scio.

Accounts were and are kept in *Dollers* of 80 *Aspers*, and of *Aspers* as in *Constantinople*.

The *monies* are the same in general mentioned in *Constantinople*, save that *Commerce* doth oftentimes make them be here 2 or 3 per cent. better esteemed.

Weights of
Scio.

The *weights* here, are derived from the *dram* of *Turkie* that I mentioned in *Constantinople*.

100 *drams* make a *Rotolo*, which is 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces *Venice* futtle, 400 *drams* make an *Oak*, 100 *Rotolos* make a *Quintar*, accounted incirca 118 l. *English*, and should hold, as in *Smyrna* 120 l. but daily experience findeth the contrary, both here and in *Smyrna*, not making above 118 l. futtle *Averdupois*.

Measures in
Scio.

Their *measures* are here two, the *Linen Pico* quarter 26 inches, and the *Cloth Pico* usual in *Constantinople* of 27 inches: for other passages, vide further *Constantinople* and *Smyrna*.

Lesbos.

I will now proceed to the rest of those *Islands* in these *Seas*, which at first *Lesbos*, in which, *Mitylena* is noted for the principal Town, where was born *Sappho*, the inventress of the *Sapphick verse*; *Pittacus*, one of the *Sages of Greece*; *Arion* the *Dolphin Harper*, and which have famouled this *Island* to posterity.

Negroponte.

Negroponte is the next, where the *Sea* ebbeth and floweth 7 times a day, which because *Aristotle* could not unriddle, he here drowned himself: the chief City is *Colchia*, *Caristia* and others.

Seiros.
Salamais.
Delos.
Samos.
Cos.
Pathmos.

Here is also *Seiros*, *Salamis*, the 12 *Sporades*, also *Delos*, where *Oracles* were given to the *Petitioners*, and the 53 *Islands* of *Cyclades*, which afford nothing note worthy: also *Samos* the habitation of that fortunate infortunate *Policrates*; and *Cos* the birth-place of *Apelles* and *Hippocrates*; then *Pathmos* where *St. John* wrote his *Revelations*, being confined hither by *Domitian*, which are now of small account, save only in their number; and so I come in the next place to *Rhodes*.

CHAP. CCL.

Of Rhodes, and the Trade thereof.

Rhodes, and
the Trade
thereof.

THE Fame of this Island and City is sufficiently known through *Europe*; and the valour of the ancient *Knights* the *Masters* thereof sufficiently testified, in the defence thereof; it now (in matter of *Traffick*) by reason of the commodious harbour and situation, daily increaseth, and many *Merchants* *Christians* are found to frequent the place by days; but must by night get lodging in the *Suburbs*; so fearful are the *Turks* of the loss or surprisal of this place, which cost them so much blood in the gaining.

Commodities
of Rhodes.

This City is a Mart for most of the *Commodities* of the *Arches*, as of *Corn*, *Wines*, *Oils*, *Raisins*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Cardivants*, some *Cotton wools*, and *Tarn* and *Stuffs* made thereof, as *Dimities*, *Vermilion*, and as also some *Damasks* and other *Stuffs* of *Silk*, &c.

Accounts in
Rhodes.

Their *accounts* are kept in *Aspers*, only amounting by increase, after the manner of the Great *Turky* *Treasures*, to hundred and thousand, and so to *Loads* or *Cargo*, which is 10000 *Aspers*.

Coins current
in Rhodes.

Their *Moneys* is the same as throughout *Turkie*, all other coins being rather esteemed here as a commodity than a coin: for they rise and fall according to contract; so that in all bargains here, the price of the money by the buyer as well as the price of the commodity by the seller, must be agreed upon.

Weights in
Rhodes.

Their weight is a *Rotolo*: the *Quintar* is 100 *Rotolos*, which *Rotolos* 100 do make in *England* 536 l. and by consequence the *Rotolo* is *Averdupois* 5 l. 6 ounces incirca, and hath made in *Venice* 800 l. futtle, and 506 l. gross by observation; and in *Genoa* hath made 762 pound futtle, in *Florence* 701 pound, in *Rome* 676 pound, in *Rhagusa* 665 pound.

Measures in
Rhodes.

Their measure is a *Cane*, which is about 84 inches *English*. Other notes have not come to my hands, therefore from hence I will sail to *Candia*, anciently *Crete*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCLI.

Of Candia, and the Trade thereof.

THis Island is situated in the mouth of the Egean Seas, and is very fruitful in these Commodities Candia and which it affordeth for Merchants; first, Muskadels, whereof there is above 2000 Tuns yearly Exported, then in Sugars refin'd, and hence called Candid, in Gums, Honey, Wax, Sugars, Commodities. Dates, Olives, Apples, Oranges, Limons, Raisins, but deficient in Corn. of Candia.

The chief Cities herein are Candia, the Metropolis, Canea, Rhetimio, Sittia, and Suda not to be forgotten, being the best Harbour in all these Seas, and capable to receive 1000 Sail of Ships. Suda a brave Harbour.

The Coins of Venice is here current with little difference, and their Accounts kept as there, and twice a year the Gally grosses from Venice come hither to furnish the inhabitants with all those Commodities which Nature hath denyed them of, and which other, Germany, Italy, France, or England can afford them. Coins current in Candia.

There is here used two weights, or two quintals, as in Venice, a suttle and a gros quintar, which is found thus to agree with the said City of Venice.

100 l. grosse of Candia is 110 l. grosse Venice, and 118 l. English.

100 l. suttle of Candia, is 114 l. suttle Venice, and 76 l. English.

100 l. grosse of Venice, make here about 90 l. grosse.

100 l. suttle of Venice, make here about 86 in 87 l. suttle.

There is here also used two picos, a cloth pico, and a silk pico, 100 braces cloth in Venice is here Measures of in cloth 106 picos, () 100 braces silk in Venice is here also 100 pico silk, which by observa- Candia. tion hath made in London () inches.

Muskadels are here sold by a measure called the Mestach, 100 Mestach, of clear Malvoise. Of Wines. makes 24 quarts of the Begonso measure in Venice, or 21 of the Secbio measure, which is in Eng- land, () gallons.

To proceed then in the Ionian Iles, I find next Cerigo, which is plentiful in Marble, and out Cerigo. of the Castle of the chief Towns of this Ile, was Helena the wife of Menelaus stoln by Paris, where during my abode here, the Castellan did shew me, and lodged me in the chamber whence; as he would have me believe, she was ravished; but if it were so, her lodging I am confident was better then mine, for a soft board was my best bed, and God knows with what sorry coverings and appurtenance.

The Strophades or Strivali, are the next, giving only a poor livelihood to some few Greek Strival. Colonies or Friars.

And then Cursalari, noted only as silent spectators to the battel of Lepanto, fought in Anno Cursalari. 1571. near them.

Then Corfu the Key of the Venetian State, being in the center of their dominions by Sea, of Corfu. which a word by the way.

CHAP. CCLII.

Of Corfu, and the Trade thereof.

THis Island having the principal Town of that name, is now reputed to be one of the Bul- Corfu, and works of Christendom, and the Key of the Venetian State, and is a reasonable fruitful Island, the Trade especially in Wax, Honey, Wine, Oil, and some other Commodities. thereof.

Their Moneys and Accounts as in Venetia.

Their weights is two as in Venice, a suttle and a gros pound, and quintar, which thus is found Weight in to agree together: Corfu.

100 l. suttle of Corfu, makes suttle Venice 133 l. and 90 l. London.

100 l. grosse of Corfu makes grosse Venice.

Their measure in Corfu is a brace, which is () English inches.

Their Corn measure is a Moija, which is 4 degalators, which is 1 1/2 staio of Venetia, and in Eng- Measures in Corfu of Corn. land is () gallons.

Wine is sold by the Jar, 4 whereof makes a quart in Corfu, which makes of the Secbio mea- Wine and sure in Venetia, 6 Secbis, and Jars 2 and 1/2 makes one quart Venetian in Wine, which is in Eng- land () gallons.

Salt is sold by the Moyetta, 1000 whereof makes in Venice 23 in 24 Moya incirca, and in Lon- Salt. don () bushels.

Then comes in view Saint Mauro, where stood a Temple, famous for curing unfortunate Saint Mauro. Lovers, but the Medicine was by casting themselves headlong into the Sea, and so I imagine they may

may be cured in any Countrey else whatsoever: the chief Town is S. Mauro, inhabited by Jews only.

Ithaca.

Zephalonia.

Zant.

There resteth yet of note in these Seas, the Islands of Ithaca now called Val de Campare, being 50 miles in compass, and North-east from the Island of Zephalonia, being 66 miles in compass, and wherein are found the Towns and Havens of Argustoli, Guiscardo and Nollo, and on the South-East thereof, is the Island of Zant or Zacynthus, about 40 miles in compass, fortified with a strong Castle on the East side, which commands the Town of Zant, and the Harbour thereunto adjoining, the Trade whereof I here for brevity sake comprise together.

CHAP CCLIII.

Of the Island of Zant, Zephalonia, and Ithaca, and the Trade thereof.

Zant, Zephalonia, and the Trade thereof. Commodities of these Islands.

HAVING before treated of these Islands, and their situation, I now come to the Trade thereof, as found at the times of my being there, which was in Anno 1619. and Anno 1624. with the needful observations remarkable thereupon.

The Commodities that these three Islands do yield for Merchandise, are Honey, Wax, Oils, Wines, and Currans, of which last here is found growing such abundance, that some years the English have laden here 3000 tuns and upwards, besides what the Dutch, French, and other Countreys do export, and is computed to yield to the Inhabitants 300000 Chequins incirea yearly, &c. and to the Signiory of Venice for custom, which is hereon very great, 40000 Chequins.

Currans in Zant, Zephalonia and Ithaca.

Of these Currans, Zephalonia doth yield the greatest quantity, but is commonly the smallest, and least esteemed: Zant doth next yield a lesser proportion, but a better and larger sort: Ithaca vulgarly Ibeaca, doth commonly produce the best and fairest, but withal, the fewest in quantity.

The Commodities that this place doth vent coming from England, is little, some Cloth, Perpetuanos, Sarges, Lead and Tin, and some Fish of New-found-land, also some Herrings, and Pilchards, but the principal commodity brought hither is Rials Spanish, with which these Currans above said are usually provided and bought, and no other commodity is so welcom amongst them.

Coins current in Zant, &c.

Their moneys current are those of the Signior of Venice, as being under their government, and especially the Rials Spanish, which is hither by the English brought in great quantity, and also by all such other Nations as have occasion of this fruit.

Accounts in Zant, &c.

Their Accounts are kept by the Islanders, as in Venice, but by the Merchants Strangers here resident, in Dollers, which are those Rials of $\frac{1}{2}$ and gassets 80 to a Doller.

Weights of Zant, &c.

Their weight is the pound of 12 ounces, and the quintar is 100 l. and found thus to agree with Venice and other places.

100 l. futtle of Venice makes here 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in these Islands.

100 l. grosse of Venice agrees with the common 100 l. hereof.

The pound futtle in Venice, makes here 7 ounces, 1 fac. 16 per cent.

Currans are here bought by the 1000 l. which by the computation of concordancy, specified in this Tract, should be futtle English 1070 l. which is grosse of London 9 C. 26 l. but either by the deceit of weights, the falshood of staying, or the fraud of Factors, it commonly produceth not so much by 2 or 3 per cent. and this mischief is increased to that height of late years, that it is found oftentimes to produce but 9 C. grosse, or about 1020 l. futtle English; but let them that are herein guilty, endeavour to amend it in the future for their credit sake: for the 100 l. grosse Venice, is never found to yield less then 107 or 106 l. in England, and what is found wanting thereof to their principals, cometh by all probability by their default.

Measures in Zant, &c. Of Oils.

Their measure is the brace, and found to be twofold in use, the long brace being for Cloth, Linens, &c. agreeing with the Cloth Brace in Venice, and found to be 27 inches English, and the short brace for Silks to be 6 in 7 per cent. the lesser Oil is sold by a measure called the Liver, and should weigh 13 l. English, 10 whereof makes a Candia Barrel.

Of Wines. Of Corn.

Wine is sold by a measure called a Jar, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ is a Candia Barrel. Corn is sold by the measure called a Bechelo, 3 whereof is a Staro, and weigheth 44 l. and 5 Killows make 6 Bachello, which Bachello hath been observed to be in England gallons, and a Moya of Corn here makes 2 Staro in Venetia, and 7 Jars of Wine here, makes 3 quarts in Venetia.

The *Customs* of these *Islands* some few years past upon *Curran*s, were small, till the *Vene-* Customs of
ians perceiving the *Trade* of that City to decay, thought to augment the revenues by the *Zant, &c.*
 customs of the fruit of these *Islands*, which accordingly they have effected; for seeing the
English to covet the same unmeasurably, which at first the vulgar judged they used in the dye
 of their clothes, or which was worst, in the feeding of their Swine, and finding on a time,
 sundry Ships of burthen laden therewith, and ready to depart, their departure was stayed
 till the *Merchants* were compelled to pay 5 Ducates, which is 25 s. ster. the 1000 l. upon which
 the *Merchants English* made complaint in *England* thereof to his Majesty deceased, and for the
 taking away that custom, it was thought fit to put as much more here in *England* thereupon,
 by way of an imposition, which hath been found to be so far from gaining a remedy, that the
 same continues in *England*, contrary to the first intent, and the *State* of *Venice* hath added 10
 D. more to the former, as imagining *England* cannot subsist without this commodity, at what
 charge or discommodity whatsoever, yet it is now levied with this proviso, that the *Curran*s be
 laden in a vessel that doth come hither purposely to lade them; but if she landeth her outward
 freight in *Venice*, or the^r thereof, and then cometh hither, she is freed thereof, as I have shewed
 in the *Trade* of that City.

CHAP. CCLIV.

Of the Islands of the Adriatick Seas, and the Trade thereof.

THE *Islands* found in these Seas are many, as *Abfirtides*; secondly, *Cberso*, *Vegea*, *Griffa*, *Adriatick*,
Lefina, *Carfola*, *Brassia*, *Liffa*, and *Zara*, all the rest are small, and appertaining to the *Seig-* Islands.
nior of *Venice*.

The commodities that hence are exported for Merchandise, is wood for fuel, *Wines*, *Grain*, *Cat-* Commodities,
sel, and some *Oils*.

CHAP. CCLV.

Zara, and the Trade thereof.

ZARA being for the goodness of its Harbour, conceived one of the best of the abovesaid, *Zara* and
 though small in circumference, yet most commodious for Trading, therefore I will note the Trade
 what is observable therein, and make it the principal of the rest, to which the Trade of all the thereof
 others may be reduced.

Their moneys I account the same as used in *Venice*, and the *Dalmatian* and *Slavonian* Moneys of
 coins are here passable, by reason of their situation, which is bordering all along that con- *Zara*.
 tinent.

Their weights are two, a grosse and futtle, as is used in *Venetia*, but found thus to agree Weights of
 together. *Zara.*

100 l. futtle of *Zara*, is *Venetia* futtle 120 l. *English*, 80 l.

100 l. grosse of *Zara*, is *Venetia* grosse 120 l. *English*, 128 l.

100 l. futtle *Venetia*, is grosse 83 l. *Zara*.

100 l. grosse *Venetia*, is grosse 83 l. *Zara*.

Their common measures of length, is a brace 29 inches London, the 100 braces cloth in *Ve-* Measures of
nice, makes here 112 braces, and the 100 braces silk in *Venice* is here 106 or 107 braces, most *Zara*.
 of the other *Islands* concur with this in weights and measure. Now sailing hence, and getting out
 of these *Islands* into the *Mediterranean* Seas, in which surveying the most eminent of the *Euro-*
pean Isles therein contained; I find in the first rank the *Islands* of *Sicilia*, *Malta*, *Corfica*, *Sor-*
dina, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and some others now coming to be handled; and first of *Sicilia*.

CHAP. CCLVI.

Of Sicilia, and the Cities of Trade thereof.

Sicilia and
the Cities
thereof.
Commodities.Mount Hiblat.
Mount Etna.
Division into
3 Provinces.

SICILIA, anciently for its fertility in Corn, accounted the *granary of Rome*, is held to be 700 miles in compass, and is beautified with sundry Rivers and Cities, which I shall handle in order as my method requireth. The *Commodities* exported hence for Merchandise, and here abounding, are *Wines, Oils, Honey, Wax, Saffron, Sugars, Salt, Alloms, Corals, Agass*, and some other *Gemmes*, and wonderful fruitful in all sorts of *Grain*, also it hath some *Mines of Gold and Silver*, also good quantity of *Silk* is here made, which is exported, both raw and wrought, into divers fabricks: here is also famous the hill *Hibla* for *Bees and Honey*, and *Mount Etna* for its continual burning and evaporating of flames. The Countrey is divided into three *Provinces*, the first is *Vallis de Notto*, wherein the City of *Syracusa* stands, once containing 22 miles in circuit, and the *Metropolis* of the *Island*, and some others. The second *Province* is *Masara*, wherein is the Cities of *Montreal*, 2 *Gergenti* and *Palermo*, now the chief City of *Sicily*, whereto I will reduce the Trade of this part of the *Island*.

CHAP. CCLVII.

Of Palermo, and the Trade thereof.

Palermo, and
the Trade
thereof.

PALERMO, anciently *Panormus*, and a Colony of the *Phœnicians*, is now the chief City of *Sicilia*, and the Seat of the *Spanish Viceroy, Don Ferdinando de Castro*, being *Viceroy* at my being here in 1619. from whom I and my company received so much honour, that I cannot without ingratitude, forget in this place to commemorate his nobleness: the City is situate on the *West Cape of the Island*, and is beautified with large streets, and delicate buildings, strong walls, and magnificent Palaces and Temples: here I found a *Dutch Gentleman* attendant upon the said *Viceroy*, who was intituled the *English Consul*, from whom I gathered these my observations in the Trade of this place and *Island*.

Accounts in
Palermo and all
Sicilia.Moneys cur-
rent in Sicilia.

Their Accounts are here kept by ounces, taries, and grains.

One ounce is 30 taries.

One tarie is 20 grains.

5 Their moneys are also ounces, taries, and grains, accounted one ounce to be 30 taries, which is 5 Florins, of carlins 12 the Florin.

One tari to be 20 grains, and is 12 sol. 6 den. small money.

One tarie to be two Carlins.

One Carlin to be 10 grains, and is 12 Livers.

One grain is 6 Picbolier, and is 7 ½ den. money Siciliano.

One Pontlo is 8 Picbolir.

A Ducate of gold is worth 13 taries.

Note, That for the money which they pay by bills of Exchange, they give allowance 1 ½ per cent. for bad money.

Weights in
Palermo.Some have
found it to
yield 184 l.
Englsh.Measures of
length.

Of Corn.

It is to be observed, that throughout all the Kingdom of *Sicilia*, there is but one weight in use, only in *Messina* excepted, which I shall shew in its due place: now this weight of *Sicilia* in general is the *Rotolo* (30) ounces, which is 2 ½ l. *Siciliano*, 100 Rot. making the *cantar*, which 100 l. hath been observed to have made in *London* 173 l. circa, or properly in grosse to say, 1 C. 2 quarters 4 l. incirca, and in *Venetia* suttle, to have produced 260 l. or *Venice* grosse 163 l. circa, and hath been found to render in *Florence* 225 in 230 l. but yet by the calculation I made, it should be but 221 l. just, it is in *Rhagusa* 218 l. in *cattarro* 78 l. *Alexandria* Zera, 83 Rot. ditto *farfori* 185 Rot. in *Damasco* 43 ½ Rot. &c.

Their measure of length is the cane, which is in *London* about 80 or 81 inches by the rule, which is 2 ¼ Yards *English*; this cane is divided into 8 palms, which is about 10 inches, the cane making 3 cloth braes in *Venetia*.

Corn which is the prime *Commodity* of this place and Kingdom, is sold by the *Salmo*, of which there is the grosse *salmo*, and the general *Sicilian salmo*, which is the small *salmo*, upon which general *salmo*, these observations have been made, and that the same is found to agree thus with these Countreys.

In Rhagusa staro 3 ¼.

Dalmatia staro 3 ¼.

Ancona

Ancona somma 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ricanati somma 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Rimini staro 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bologna corbe 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 In *Andalusia* 5 Fanegos.
 In *Portugal* 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Alquiers.
 In *Florence* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ staos.
 In *Avignon* 5 festeros.
 In *Venetia* 3 staros and 1 quarter.
 In *Pisa* 11 18 staros.
Bergamo staro 13.
Millan mesui 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Genoa measure 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 In *Ferrara* staro 9.
 In *Tripoli* cafesie 15.
 In *Tunis* cafesie 51.
Alexandria ribebe 1 l. 1.
Candia measures 14.
Corfu mosie 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Catarr staro 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Verona minali 7 qualtero.
Vincentia staro 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Padua staro 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Trevifo staro 3.
Modena staro 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Parma staro 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Mirandola staro 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The gross *Salmo* of *Palermo* and *Sicilia* hath been observed to make in

<i>Spalatto</i>	staro 4.
<i>Rbagusa</i>	staro 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Segnia</i>	quart. 12.
<i>Arbe</i>	staro 4.
<i>Istria</i>	staro 4.
<i>Padua</i>	staro 12.
<i>Vincentia</i>	staro 12.
<i>Ferrara</i>	staro 11.
<i>Forli</i>	staro 3 quarteroli 14
<i>Bologna</i>	corbe 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Mantua</i>	staro 10.
<i>Cremona</i>	sommas 2.
<i>Bergamo</i>	staro 16.
<i>Verona</i> minali	8 & 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarteroli.
<i>Brassia</i>	sommas 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Millan</i>	Mesui 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
<i>Florentia</i>	staro 14.

Wherein I have been somewhat the larger by reason of the general use of this measure in the Levant Seas.

Note, That both the gross and general *Salmo* are divided into 16 *Tomelos*, and that the gross *Salmo* is greater then the general *Salmo* about 17 per cent. and observe, that the ordinary charges of Corn here bought is 3 *Taries*, and 15 *Grains* the *Salmo*; but if Corn be above 18 *Taries* per *Salmo*, it pays also a new impost which is per *Salmo*.

Salt is also sold by the *Salmo*, which in *Trappano* is made in great quantity, where at my being Of *Salt*. here I observed to be as great as 3 ordinary *Salmo*s of Corn, divided also in 16 *Tomelos*, which made *Sicilia* weight about 7 *Cantaros*.

Oil is here sold by the *Camaro*, which is 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels of *Florence*, and hath made 180 l. Eng. of Oils.

The custom of the *Island* is commonly 9 and 10 per cent, but *Fish* and other *Commodities* for food pays 12 per cent.

Palermo is also a place of great *Exchanges*, which briefly at my being there did run thus with other places; always noting, that all *Bills* coming from abroad, pay one *Carlin* per ounce to make

Customs of
Sicilia.
Exchanges.

With *Naples*. make good money : and they exchange by *Pontios*, as I have noted elsewhere : and they give in *Palermo* 160 *Pomutos incirca*, to have in *Naples* a *Ducate current*, and their account is made as in the particular of *Naples* is expressed. They give in *Palermo* 26 or 27 *Carlins*, to have in *Rome* a *Ducate de Camera*.

They gave in *Palermo* which is 6 *Taries* accounted, and 1 *Carlin* per ounce more, to have in *Valentia* 10 *fold*, 3 *den*. and a crown of 12 *taries* is 20 *solds*, and a *ducate* of 13 *taries*, is there estimated for 21 *fold*.

With *Messina*. With *Messina* and *Syracusa*, and other places of the Kingdom, they exchange with the crown and the same money.

This note of Equality or *Par*, I also learned here for current.

For *Valentia* sold 9 *dc*. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per *Florin*.

For *Barcelona* sol. 11 *d*. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per *Florin*.

For *Majorca* sold 14 *d*. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per *Florin* : and for the aforesaid places, they consider the interest, to him that takes by Exchange at the rate of one *Carlin* per ounce, which they recover accordingly : for the other particular circumstances thereof, I refer the Reader to the end of this *Tract*, where the *Exchanges* of this place and *Messina* is largely handled, and as the same may more amply there appear in the Chapters 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, and 425. with all particular circumstances, whereto I desire to be referred for better satisfaction.

And in the next place survey the Trade of *Messina*, the second eminent City of Traffick in this Island.

CHAP. CCLVIII.

Of Messina, and the Trade thereof.

Messina, and the Trade thereof.

THE last Province of this Kingdom and Island is *Mona*, wherein are Cities of *Nicosia* in the Midland, *Milaso* on the North Promontory, and *Messina* in the face opposite to *Reggio* in *Calabria*, which fare hath in times past been accounted to be very dangerous by reason of those anciently accounted perils, *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, the one a Sand, and the other a Rock, opposing each other at the entrance thereof ; now not so much feared by our Sea-men by being more expert : this Town is the most eminent Town of Trade in all this Island, and inhabited by many Merchants, which the benefit of the Haven doth much further, and the commodiousness of the situation, and the priviledges and immunities of the yearly Fairs much augmenteth.

The Commodities proper hereto, as also to the whole Island, as also the manner of keeping their Accounts, I have noted ; but *Moneys* finding some variation, and diversity, by reason of Trade, I will briefly touch the same : First then

Coins current in *Messina*.

A Crown of Gold of Italy is worth 14 *Taries*.

A Crown of the place they account, 12 *Taries*.

A *Tarie* as in *Palermo*, 20 grains, is 2 *Carlins*.

An Ounce is as in *Palermo*, 30 *Taries*.

A Grain is 5 *Pecolies*.

A *Florence Ducate* did pass for 11 *Taries*, 4 gr.

A *Ducate* of *Camera* of *Rome*, for 12 *Taries* 6 gr.

A *Ducate* of *Carlins* of *Naples*, for 10 *Taries*, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

A Crown of *Mark* is 12 *Taries*.

A *Liver* of *gross* of *Venice* is 3 ounces 21 *Taries*, and 1 gr.

One pound *gross* of *Anvers*, is 1 Ounce and 10 *Taries*.

Marvedies 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Spain*, is one *Tary*.

And a pound *Sterling* is here (

Note,

The *Weights* of *Messina* are found to be two, the first being the *gross Cantar*, whereby is weighed all manner of food, as *Flesh*, *Cavare*, *Fish*, *Tonnies*, *Cheese*, &c. which is noted to be 10 per cent. greater than the second *Cantar*, and hath produced by computation pound *English* 196, in 198 pound ; and the smaller *Cantar* contains as the former 100 *Rotolos* of 30 ounces, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound *Siciliano*, doth agree with the sum mentioned in *Palermo*, as being the common weight of all the Island, and accounted (as I said before) to be 173 l, but found by experience of some *English Merchants*, 184 l, which I refer to trial, and they account 20 *Pesos* to make a *suttle Cantar*, and 22 *Peso* the *Gross*, which is the general *Cantar* of *Palis*.

Measures in *Messina*.

Their Measures is the same as mentioned in *Palermo*, which is the *Cane* divided into 8 *Palms* for length, and the *Salmo* divided into 16 *Tomelos* for Corn and so forth, as I have more at large handled

handled under the Chapter of *Palermo*, as serving for great use to the *Merchants* that traffick in the Mediterranean Seas.

All Stuffs of Linen or Woollen (measurable) of this Kingdom, selling or not selling, pay at *Messina* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Customs of *Messina*.

All *Commodities* of weight from without the Kingdom, selling or not selling, pay at *Messina* 3 per cent.

Removing from Ship to Ship pays 3 per cent. or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, all *Merchandise* that is conveyed out of the Kingdom at the Port of *Messina*, pays 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. unless at the Fair-time, when as some *Commodities* pay less than some others, so that Silk then pays only 3 per cent. Fairs of *Messina*.

I have noted an old printed observation between *London* and *Messina* to be thus, which I refer to the trial, That the 100 l. of *Palermo* is in *London* 172 l. the 100 l. of *Messina* in Silk makes Silk weight in *London* 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *Rosolo* of *Palermo* hath made in *London* 1 l. 9 ounces, the 100 Yards hath made 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ Canes, and that the *Cane* hath made in *London* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yards or Ells 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Goad of *Freezes* and *Cottons*; and thus I will leave this City and Island, and sail to *Malta*.

Malta is the next Island of note in these Seas, famoused more by the *Knights*, the now possessors, than by any *Traffic* that is found therein; it is the place where *St. Paul* suffered Shipwrack, and where he thook the *Viper* from his hand into the flame, which yet the Inhabitants would perswade Travellers hath left some virtue and relicks thereof behind him, which I refer to the relation of others; it aboundeth in *Cotton-wool*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Citrons*, *Honey*, *Wax*, and some other fruits: the Towns of note are *Valetta*, *Saint Hermes*, and *Malta*; and some others. Malta.

Corfica is the next, and seated opposite to *Genoa*, to whom it belongeth, being 300 miles in compass. *Bastia* is the chief City, and the residence of the *Genoese Governour*, with a commodious Haven and a strong Garrison, the principal Ports for Shipping are *Saint Florence* in the Northern part, and *Saint Boniface* in the South; the *Commodities* thereof are *Oyle*, *Figs*, *Raisins*, *Wines*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Allum*, *Boxwood*, *Iron*, good *Horses*, and fierce *Mastives*, little other *Commodities* it affordeth not, their weights and measure agreeth with *Genoa*. Corfica.

Sardinia is the next, and accounted 550 miles in circuit, and subject to the *Spaniard*, divided into two parts, first, *Cape Luggudory* towards *Corfica*, and secondly *Cape Cagliari* towards *Africk*. It affordeth for *Merchandise Corn* in good plenty, and *Oyle* in reasonable manner, but abundant of all sorts of *Cattel*, as appeareth by the great abundance of *Hides* and *Cheese*, which in an homely manner is made here, and hence disperfed through *Italy*, *Spain*, and other Countreys: there is here many Towns, such as is *Bossa*, *Santa Reparata*, *Alquilastro*, and lastly, *Callary* the *Metropolis*; of which a word, together with the *Trade* thereof. Sardinia.
Commodities of *Sardinia*.

CHAP. CCLIX.

Of Callary and the Trade thereof.

Callary is the principal City of this Island, opposite to *Africk*, the Seat of the *Spanish Vice-Kings*, enjoying a goodly Haven, and much frequented by *Merchants*, and is an *Archbishop's See*, and well stored with eminent Citizens. Callary, and the Trade thereof.

Their moneys are generally the moneys of *Valentia* in the Kingdom of *Spain*, but they have Moneys of proper to the Island some Copper or black moneys, to which the *Ducates* and *Livers* of *Valentia* are reduced, and their *Accounts* are kept in the same manner, as in that City.

The common weight is the Pound, consisting of 12 ounces, 100 l. thereof being their *Quintal*, is *English* 88 in 89 l. and in *Marselia* 101 l. in *Florence* 125 l. circa. Weights in *Sardinia*.

Their common measure is a *Vare* and a *Brace*, the *Vare* found to agree with *Valentia*, and *Brace* with *Florence*; the first used in Cloth and Linen, and the latter in Silks, &c. Measures in *Sardinia*.

Further observations of the *Trade* of this Island have not come to my hand, therefore I will hence sail to the next Islands, which are thole of *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

CHAP. CCLX.

Of Majorca and Minorca, and the Trade thereof.

Majorca, and
Minorca, and
the Trade
thereof.

Majorca is seated also in these Seas, 300 miles in circuit, and 30 miles distant from the Continent of Spain; the principal City is Majorca, an University, and the Seat of the Spanish Viceroy.

Commodities
of Majorca, &c.

Minorca is nine miles distant from Majorca, and 150 miles in compass, wherein is Minorca and Java, the principal Towns; but Mahon therein is found to be an excellent Port, able to contain 500 Sail of very great Ships in safety from all weathers whatsoever. This Countrey affordeth for Merchandise, Corn, Wines, Oyls, this last being the principal Commodity of this Countrey, which the English do here lade above 500 Tuns yearly, and sometimes more, and hence exported by them, if the Spaniard have not otherwise occasion for it for his own use, for from hence Provisions are made for all the Eastern and Western Navigators.

Moneys in
Majorca.
Accounts.

Their Moneys have reference to those current in Spain, and principally in Barcelona and Valentia, and they account 7 Rials Spanish and two Marvedes to make a Liver, by which their Accounts are kept, being in Livers, Sold, Deniers, 12 Deniers to the Sold, and 20 Sold to the Liver, which Liver is 3 s. 8 d. sterling; but all Commodities are here sold by the Sold, 20 making a Liver, which may be accounted 3 s. 8 d. sterling as aforesaid, and they account 17 Doubblers is a Rial Span.

Weights of
Majorca.

Their Weight is in Majorca and Minorca two, the one the Rotolo, which 100 Rotolos make a Cantar, called the Cantar Barbarefco, which is 117 l. of the other weight, which they call a Cantar of Majorca or Majorina, and consists of 104 l.

The Cantar Barbarefco hath made in	Pisa and Florence	141 l.
	Venetia futtle	163 l.
	Venetia gros	103 l.
	London	110 l.
The Cantar Majorca which is 104 l. hath made in Valentia		
104 l. Cantar Majorca in	Florence	120 l.
	Venetia futtle	140 l.
	Venetia gros	110 l.
	Genoa	130 l.
	London	117 l.

Cargo.

Some Commodities are also sold by the Cargo of three Cantars, but each Cantar contains 104 l. by which Cargo is Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Rice, Spices, and other things, and the Cargo hath made in Venice 420 l. futtle; by the Cantar Barbarefco is weighed Wool, Hides, Skins, Metals, Lead, Tin, and such gros Goods, and fine Goods by the other Quintar, or the Cargo aforesaid.

Measures in
Majorca, &c.

Their measure of length is a Cane, which hath made in London 67 in 68 Inches, which is 1½ Yards London measure.

Their measure of Oyls is a quarter, or quartano, 12 whereof is contained in an Odor or skin of Oyl, and 212 Quartans I have found here in 1617. to be a Tun of 236 Gallons, and 214 a Tun of 252 Gallons or thereabouts, and 41¼ Quartans hath made in Venice one Miara, and in Alexandria hath weighed 5 Cantars, and 20 Rotolos.

Of Oyls, and
how they are
laden, and the
account there-
of made up in
Majorca.

Oyls are commonly laden at Porcupin, and were found in my time to have there these charges for Custom, 8 Doubblers per Liver, which is 7 Rials, and 2 Marved. Spanish, and 17 Doubblers, as I said before, being a Rial, for part 3 Doubblers per Odor for measuring, 3 Den. per Odor for Pipes at 3 Livers the Pipe, for Sea Custom at 9 Doub. per Liver, brokered at 1 Den. per Liver, for Halledge of the Pipes at 5 s. the Pipe, Stowage at 8 Den. the Pipe, Barkage to Parcapin 2 Sol. 6 Den. the Pipe, Provision according to the custom of the place at 3 per cent. A brief of all which charges may be comprehended in this rule certainly; observe, That accounting 214 Quartans to a Tun, and for every Soldo that a Quartan doth cost here first penny, if you reckon 47 s. 6 d. sterling for every the said Soldo, so much infallibly will your Tun of Oyl stand you in clear aboard of all charges: And thus much out of my own trial I have thought good to insert in lading of Oyls in this place.

Ivifa.

Near unto these Islands are the Islands of Ivifa, 100 miles in circuit; the chief City is Ivifa, the chiefest Commodity that it affordeth is Salt, of the Trade of which a word.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCLXI.

Of Ivifa, and the Trade thereof.

THE Island of Ivifa, the chief City whereof being Ivifa, consisteth wholly in making of Ivifa, and the Salt, which is here sold by a measure called the *Modino*, which weigheth in Summer by Trade thereof the weight of *Valentia*, which is here in use, is 33 *Cantars*, and in Winter 36 *Cantar* gros of Of Salt. the said place of *Valentia*, and corresponds with other places thus.

In Majorca it maketh *Cantars* 38.

In Florence *Staros* 50 in 52.

In Genoa *Mme.* 9 in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In *Valentia* *Caffico* 8.

In Flanders 100 *Lutos*, which is in Ivifa 13 *Modini*.

In London () *Bushels*.

Their measures and weights I must refer to the better skilled.

Hercis also *Promentary*, *Pantcleria* and *Lipara* *Isles*, with the *Isles* of *Naples*, as *Capra*, *Ischia*, Lesser Islands of the Mediterranean Seas *Progitu*, *Elba*, *Gades*, or *Cales*, and some others which I pass by, and so sail into the Ocean, and observe the *Islands* thereof.

CHAP. CCLXII.

Of the Ocean Islands, and the Trade thereof.

BEing entred into these Seas, I will begin with the most Northern *Islands* thereof, and so Northeast drawing towards *England*, the place of our abode, and there determinate my *Traffick* and pe- *Islands*. regrination. In the North then the report is credible, that the end of Nature and of the world is, wherein by late discovery are found these *Islands*: first, Sir *Hugh Willoughbie's Island*, who *Willoughbie's* by his death gave life and knowledge to us of this *Island*, searching here a new way to *China*, *Nova Zembla*, *Cathai*, and *Moluccos*: then there is a *Nova Zembla* only discovered, else not famous for any *Frisland*. thing. Next, *Frisland*, subject to the King of *Denmark*, and much frequented by *Dutch*, *English*, and *French*, for fish here taken in great abundance in the Summer season only. Then have we *Island* or *Iceland*, plentiful in *Ling*; the chief Towns are *Hallen* and *Schastholton*, and subject *Island*, *Denmark* to the King of *Sweden*. + Then *Gronland*, seated under the Northern cold Zone, where their *Gronland* longest Summers day is three months and a half, abounding in fish, of which there is a *Society* now incorporated in *London*, by the name of *Greenland Company*: the Trade whereof principally consisteth in fishing of Whales for Fins and Oyls, and only lasteth the Summer Season, and no longer, and then they are enforced to return, by reason of the extremity of the cold and Frosts. Now to come out of these cold Seas to the Ocean, as into more temperate Regions, I meet in my way with the *Orcades*, or *Isles* of *Orkney*, being 32 in number, the principal of which is *Orcades* 32. *Pomonia*, stored with *Tin* and *Lead*; next *Hethie*; then *Shetland*, anciently imagined the last *Pomonia*, *Island* of the World, and called *Ibule*.

Then the *Hebrides*, which are 44, the prime whereof is *Ila*, abounding in red Dear. 2. *Iona*, *Hebrides* 44. famous for the Sepulchres of the *Scotish Kings*. 3. *Mula*, whose Inhabitants are called the *Red-shanks*; the rest of as little note I omit.

Then the *Sorlings*, which are 145. The principal being *Armath*, *Agnes*, *Samson*, and *Silly*, *Sorlings* 145. the name given to the rest and others.

Here I meet also with 5 *Islands*, which cannot be comprised within the former account. First the *Isle* of *Man*, which is ten miles in length, and ten in bredth, abounding in *Flax*, *Man*. *Hemp*, *Oats*, *Barley*, and *Wheat*, and some *Cattel*; the chief Towns are *Ballacuri* and *Ruffin*, or *Castletown*.

Then appears the *Isle* of *Anglesey*, which is accounted a Shire of *Wales*, in length 24, in *Anglesey*. bredth 17 miles, and for its abundant fertility in all things, is called by the neighbouring Shires, *Mam Cimbri*, the Mother of *Wales*, as having of all food and other provision necessary to preserve the life of man, out of which is yearly sent 3000 head of *Cattel* to supply the wants of other Countreys adjoining, together with a good quantity of *Corn*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, &c. the same had in times past 360 Towns and Villages, now it hath but one of consequence remaining, called *Beaumaris*, commodious for Trade, as commanding a fair, safe, and capacious Haven *Beaumaris*. and Road, to which as being the place of my birth, I owe this grateful remembrance. *Jarfey* is *Jarfey*. the next, in compass 20 miles; the chief Towns are *St. Hillary*, and *St. Mollo*, abounding in the next, in compass 20 miles distant from *Jarfey*, rich in good Harbours; the chief Town *Garnsey*. is *St. Peters*. The last is the *Isle* of *Wight*, being 20 miles long, and 12 broad; the prin- *Wight*. cipal

cipal Towns being *Tarmouth*, *Newport*, and *Bradring*, it is well fortified and strengthened against all foreign attempts whatsoever. There be also some other petty Islands round about this Shore, but I will pass them to come to those of greater note and consequence, which are *Ireland* and *Great Britain*, the last *Isle* and place, both of this my Travel and Traffick.

CHAP. CCLXIII.

Of Ireland, and the Provinces thereof.

Ireland, and
the Provinces
thereof.

Ireland standeth West of Britain, containing in length 400 miles, and in breadth 200 miles, enjoying this prerogative by nature, That no venomous Serpent will either live here if brought from other Regions, nor yet doth naturally breed here: It is divided into 5 Provinces, which according to my former method, I will in order touch, and see what Towns of Note they contain.

Munster 1.

Munster is the first, wherein is found the Cities of *Limrick*, seated on the banks of *Shenin*, 2. *Cork*, 3. *Kinsal*, and 4. *Waterford*, the first ground that ever I trod on out of my native soyl, being about 13 or 14 years old, and then began to be employed by my Parents in trade of Merchandising.

Connaught 2.

Connaught is the second Province, the chief Cities are *Dunratty* and *Galloway*; the third City in Ireland both for fairness, largeness, and for pleasant dwellings and situation.

Ulster 3.

Ulster is the third Province, the chief Towns are *Dundale*, 2. *Dungannon*, 3. *Armah*, an *Archbishoprick*, 4. *Dongal*, and 5. *London Derry*, lately built, and peopled by the City and Citizens of London.

Meath 4.

Meath is the fourth; the chief Towns are *Kelly*, 2. *Trim*, and lastly *Tredagh*, a fine Town, where also I resided in these my younger years of Travel, and first employment in Traffick.

Lempster 5.

Lempster is the last Province, wherein is found the Cities of *Mareaburg*, *Philips Town*, *Kildare*, and *Dublin*, of the Trade whereof a word.

CHAP. CCLXIV.

Of Dublin, and the Trade thereof.

Of Dublin, and
the Trade
thereof.

Commodities
of Ireland.

Dublin is seated on the Liffe, being the Metropolis of Ireland, and the residence of the Lord Deputy for the King of England, who is Sovereign here, it being also an *Archbishoprick* and an *University*. The Commodities the Countrey doth afford for Merchandise, are these: first, the Countrey abounds in Cattel, each affords Tallow and Hides in great abundance, which is hence exported to Spain, France, and Italy; also Salmon is here caught good store in July, August, and September, which is salted and exported, and in Summer the quantity is so great in some parts of this Island, that the Servants do covenant with their Masters, they must not feed thereon but certain days in the week. Herrings are here also caught, and accounted the best; as also Pilchards in August, September, and October, and thence vented to Spain, France, and into the Streights of Gibraltar; here is also some Butter, Cheese, Pipe-staves, Calve-skins, and other Commodities of late days prohibited to be exported by the Laws of the Kingdom.

Coins of Ire-
land.

The Coins of this Kingdom in the standard, carrieth a concurrence with those of England, which also here are current for the value, as being subject to one and the same Scepter, yet in distinction of the true and real worth, are found thus entituled.

The pound of Ireland consisteth of 20 shillings Irish, yet in sterling is accounted but 15 shillings.

The shilling by this account is but 9 d. sterling, and the 6 d. Irish is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

Exchanges of
Ireland.

Here is also an Exchange found and practised, but not for any foreign part, saving England, and principally for London and Bristol, commonly running at 8 d. upon the pound, and when most, at 12 d. per l. which is 5 per cent.

Weights and
Measures as in
England.

Dublin, and in general all Ireland, hath the Measures and Weights of England in use in their Traffick, and agreeing therewith in all particulars, I need not insist further therein.

Now a word of the Trade in general of Ireland, as it is found observable in these days.

The

The daily conversation of the *English Nation*, and the late impartial and sound administration of justice in this Country, hath redeemed this *Island* from the jaws of Barbarism, wherein it was ready to fall and suffer a ruine, and since by little and little peace being firmly established, hath brought the Inhabitants to a desire of enriching themselves, and this desire hath so well been seconded by their industry, that I may say it hath brought store and plenty into their dwellings, which hath hitherto met with so good a success, that whereas few years past this Country was with all necessities supplied out of *Englands* and *Scotlands* abundance, it now returneth that courtelie, and contributeth some years not only to the wants of both, but to the wants of *Spain*, *France*, and some other adjoining Countreys; for now it is found that the Earth and Seas add to the Inhabitants labour and pains; as first, the Seas and Rivers in their season afford them great plenty of *Cod-fish*, *Hake-fish*, *Pilchards*, *Herrings*, and these of both the largest, best, and in abundance, which they take, kill, and salt, and so disperse as a *Merchandise* into *France*, *Spain*, *England*, *Scotland*, and other Countreys.

Then the Earth yields them a good breed of Cattel, especially *Sheep* and *Oxen*, in such store, that they have thereof in great abundance, as also of *Hides*, *Wools*, *Tallow*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, and *Beef*; and the Wool, they by *Manufactures* convert into *Cloth*, *Mantles*, *Ruggs*, *Frisés*, and *Tarn*, whereof it is reported that there cometh yearly to the Town of *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, to be there woven into Stuffs, at least two hundred thousand weight fine and coarse: besides which, the bowels of the Earth yield them *Lead*, *Iron*, and *Tin*, and by their own industry they have many other *Manufactures*, as also *Pipe-staves*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Furs*, *Hemp*, *Linen Cloth*, *Salt*, and some others: all this considered, what should want here to make them eminent *Merchants*, but Shipping and skill in the Art of Navigation, and a desire to imploy their Talents in foreign Countreys, which yet is not seen to be perfected amongst them: Nature having to this end fitted them with many goodly Ports and navigable Rivers, and will in time I hope fit them with an inclination to second by their endeavours, what is so plentifully bestowed by her upon them, which by little and little may be brought to pass by the conversation and direction of the *civiliz'd English*, that daily are seen to come and reside amongst them: And thus leaving *Ireland*, and my good wishes to the increase of her Traffick, I hence pass over to *Scotland* (a part of *Britain*) and view the present Trade thereof.

CHAP. CCLXV.

Of Scotland, and the Provinces and Cities thereof.

Scotland is the Northern part of *Britain*, and separated from *England* by the River *Scotland*, and *Tweed* and *Salway*, and the *Cheviot-hills*, extending from thence to the other, which the Trade being a Kingdom, and varying in the manner of Trade from *England*, I have thought good here to insert by it self.

The *Commodities* that this Country affordeth for *Merchandise* are coarse Clothes, Freezes, Commodities, Fish salted, Hides, Tallow, Lead Ore, some Grain, Feathers, and other Commodities, as Sea-coal, of *Scotland*. Alom, Iron, &c.

This Country is divided into two parts, the *High-land* and the *Low-land*, and the same into several *Sherifdoms*, or *Provinces*, in which are found these Towns of consequence.

CHAP. CCLXVI.

Of Edenburg, and the Trade thereof.

First *Edenburg*, wherein is seated the *King's Palace*, and the *Court of Justice*, consisting principally of one street of a mile in length, whereto both lead many other petty Lanes, making the whole near three miles in circuit; the second Town is *Glasgo*, an *Archbishops See*, and an *University*; the third is *Saint Andrews* in *Fiffe*, honour'd with many *Prerogatives*; fourthly, *Sterling*: then is *Perth*, *Aberdeen*, *Dundee*, *Saint John's Town*, and some others of lesser note.

Their current *Moneys* in *Merchandise* is the proper Coins of that Kingdom both in *Gold* and *Moneys* of *Silver*, which are usually found to be in *Gold*. *Scotland*.

In Silver, first	Pieces of	22	shill. sterl.
	Pieces of	11	shill. sterl.
	Pieces of	5	6 d. sterl.
	Pieces of	2	9 d. sterl.
	Pieces of	4	4½ d. sterl.
	Pieces of	1	shill. 1½ d. sterl.
	Pieces of	½	the ¼ and ½ thereof.
	Pieces of	9	6 d. being ⅓ of the 13 d. ½ sterl.
	One Mark.		
	Pieces of	½	which is 4½ d. being ⅓ of the above said.

Again, 13½ d. sterl. is Scotch Mark,
 or 13 shill. 4 d. Scotch.
 6½ is a Scotch Noble, 6 shill. 8 d.
 20 d. sterl. is 1½ Mark Scotch.
 or 1 Pound Scotch of 20 shill.
 20 shill. sterl. is 18 Scotch Marks.

Besides which, are here found current the *Coins of England*, and he that would see further into the intrinsecal value and weight of these *Coins* either of *Silver* and *Gold*, must have recourse to a *Proclamation* set out by our *Sovereign King James* deceased, dated in 1609, which will also shew their conformity to the *Coins of England* in *weight* and *goodness*, and the current value and estimation thereof through this Kingdom.

Exchanges in Scotland. Here is practised for *England* an *Exchange* for moneys as is done upon the *Scotch Mark* for 12 pence sterling in *London*, &c.

Accounts in Scotland. Their *Accounts* are now kept several ways, some following the custom of *England*, by *sterling pounds*, *shillings*, and *pence*, and some by their own ancient manner also in *pounds*, *shillings*, and *pence* *Scottish*, 20 pence sterling being their *pound*, 13½ being their *Mark*, and *pence* *Scottish*, of which they they had some black or Copper Moneys, as *Babars*, esteemed by them for six pence, whereof two made a *penny sterling*; *Placks*, which they esteemed for four pence, and three of them made a *penny sterling*; and lastly, pieces called *Hard-brads*, esteemed by them at 1½ pence, but eight of them made a *penny sterling* money, and some of these are yet current amongst them.

Weight of Scotland. They have in general (as is also the custom of *England*) but one *weight* for weighing of their *Merchandise*, and for buying and selling throughout the *Kingdom*, which is the *pound* of 16 ounces, 100 of which pounds makes their *Quintal*, which is found to make in *London* and all throughout *England* 108 l. *Averdupois*, and the 100 l. *London* soile is found to render here 92 l. *incirca*, or the 112 l. to give 103½ l. or thereabouts.

Measures of length. Their common *measure* in length for *Linens*, *Cloth*, *Silk*, or *Stuffs*, is an *Ell* common in use throughout *Scotland*, which is about 4 per cent. differing from our *English Yard*, as being greater; so that whereas we allow 36 inches to the *Yard* by *Rule*, their *Ell* may make *incirca* 34½ inches, it having been observed by *Traders* hither, that 75 *Yards* in *London* or *Ells*, 60 *Ells* hath made here 72 *Scotch Ells*, but in their hundred by tale in *measure* they account six score or 120 for 100.

In other *measures* of *Corn*, *Coal*, *Salt*, or liquid *measures* of *Beer*, *Ale*, *Wines*, *Oyls*, and such like, imitate the better experienced to supply my defects therein, for I hasten now towards *England*, and so to *London*, the *City* of my abode, and the end of my present labours, and by the way will observe, That the *Inhabitants* of this *Countrey* are much addicted both to *Trade* and *Navigation*, and have many good helps and furtherances there both by the natural and artificial *Commodities* of this *Countrey*, and the good *Ports* of the same; so that in brief I may conclude this *Kingdom* to be more addicted to *Traffick* and *Navigation* than the *Irish*, and yet not so much as the *English*, which yet by the gracious aspect of our *Sovereign* is seen daily to increase, and may in time come to a greater perfection.

CHAP. CCLXVII.

Of Britain, and the Provinces and Cities thereof.

HAVING now set my foot upon the happy shore, and run through the Trade of most of the greatest known Cities of Commerce and Traffick in the World, give me leave to survey the distinct Ports of this Kingdom, that I may not do less to our own than in this Tract I have done to other foreign Countreys. Britain then, the Queen of Islands, is found to be in circuit 1836 miles, extending it self (comprehending England, Wales, and Scotland, as of one entire Island, which we now know by the name of Great Britain) 800 miles, being divided into 3 parts, as into England and Wales, whose Trade we have now in hand, and Scotland, whose Traffick we have already declared.

CHAP. CCLXVIII.

Of Wales, and the Cities thereof.

WALES then being the second part of this division, is bounded on all sides with the Seas, except the East, where it is separated from England by the River Dee, and a line drawn to the River Wie, but by some by Clauda Offa, or Offa's ditch, or more proper by interpretation, Offa's Hedge or Rampire, beginning at the influx of Wie into Severn, reaching unto Chester for 84 miles, where the River of Dee entreth into the Sea.

The Countrey is in many places mountainous and barren, yet able of its self to subsist without assistance of any neighbourhood, partly by the industry of the Inhabitants, and partly by the plenty of some of the shires thereof, the most fruitful affording supply to others that are found the most barren and deficient.

The Commodities which this Countrey doth yield and vent abroad for Merchandise, are first Cattel in abundance, bred in general through the whole Countrey, Wax, Honey, Herrings white and red, Butter and Cheese in great plenty, Wools also in some measure; also this Countrey is well stored with Mines of Silver, Lead-Ore, Coal, and some Tin, Millstones, and good Quarries of Free-stone for building, Hides, Calf-skins, Frises, Bayes, some Linens, and great quantity of Cottons, known by the name of Welch Cottons and Plains, which in Oswestry, seated in Shropshire, is every Munday (as the common Emporie of all Wales) vented in great abundance, and thence dispersed throughout England, and so thence is shipped and conveyed to supply the defects of Normandy, Britain, and Picardy, and of late have found a current vent in Spain, Turkey, and other Countreys: therefore I would incourage my Countrymen to go on in their Manufactures of Wools, seeing that Nature hath done her part to give them the materials, their industry must be added, and that will soon bring forward the Art, and all these conjoynd will bring a benefit for a reward of all, and to all of them.

Wales is found at this day to contain 4 Circuits for the administration of Justice, 1. Flint, Four Circuits in Wales. Denbigh, Montgomery-shires being the first; Radnor, Glamorgan, and Brecknock-shires being the second; Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke-shires being the third; Merioneth, Carnarvan, and the Isle of Anglesey, the fourth; also to contain 4 Dioceses for Ecclesiastical Discipline, and Four Dioceses. these comprehended in twelve shires, wherein is also found 1 Chase, 13 Forests, 36 Parks, Twelve Shires. 99 Bridges, 230 Rivers, 1016 Parishes, wherein are noted to be 56 Market Towns, being no Cities, and in them 41 Castles, and 4 Cities, being the Seats of so many Bishops, as 1. Saint Davids in Pembroke-shire, 2. Bangor in Carnarvan-shire, 3. Asaph in Flintshire, 4. Landaffe in Glamorgan-shire: Lastly, the Inhabitants are accounted men of faithful carriage one to another, most especially in a strange Countrey, and to strangers in their own, and use a peculiar language that hath remained without alteration or commixture with any other in the world, from the original thereof to this day.

And lastly, to their everlasting praise and commendation, have for many years valiantly withstood all their Enemies by their own proper valour, and being joyned to the Crown of England, have been found to be true and loyal to the same, and have so continued in all amity, love, and faithfulness.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCLXIX

England, and the Trade thereof.

England, and
the Cities
thereof.

England is the principal part of Britain, and now the last in my labours, bounded on the East with the German, on the West with the Irish, on the South with the British Oceans, and on the North with Scotland, as is afore-mentioned. The ornaments of this Countrey hath in times past been expressed unto us by this verse,

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Famina, Lana.

*England is stor'd with Mountains, Bridges, Wooll,
With Churches, Rivers, Women beautiful.*

But these are not the Commodities that Merchants look after, therefore I will shew you in his proper place, those Commodities which England doth naturally afford for Merchandise, and in the mean season it will not be improper that I run over the Provinces of this Kingdom, and therein see what particulars may be gathered out of each, conducing either to Traffick or to the honour and commodity of the Countrey, and thereto add also the Provinces of Wales, purposely omitted for this place. The Provinces, or more properly the Shires of England and Wales, according to Camden, whom I gladly follow in this description, are these.

Cornwall.

The first is *Cornwall*, in it self a barren and mountainous Countrey, but the bosom thereof incloseth rich Mines of Tin, which for the excellence thereof is famous throughout the world, also therewith is digged Gold and Silver, and a certain Stone is found upon the earth of it self transparent, and naturally formed into angles and points, which if found in foreign Countreys, would be held admirable: here is also upon this Coast taken Pilchards and Herrings in great abundance, which the Inhabitants do salt and dry in the smoak, and so transport into France, Spain, and Italy, to good advantage: the Sea-coast is beautified with many Towns and Havens, capable of many Ships, Falmouth being the chief, and here is found that famous Mount Michael, by the Inhabitants called *Cana*, which hath for many ages been noted for its steepness and antiquity.

St. Ives in
Cornwall, and
the Trade
thereof.

The situation of the Town of *St. Ives* is on the Sea-side, with a good Road before it for any Vessel whatsoever to ride in it within one league, half league, or quarter of a league of the Town, with a Peer or dry Key belonging unto it, which will admit the entring a Vessel of 200 Tuns bringing their Tide with them. The situation of the Road, and how it lies, and in what degrees, is in a Paper hereunto annexed. There may be a Mould made for the preservation of Vessels with small cost. That Ships of 50 Tuns, or 100 Tuns, may ride a float on a Neap-Tide within it in safety. The Town consisteth only of one Parish belonging to it, about some three miles round of it, with at least 500 Families, or above 3000 souls in it.

What the place naturally affords, is Pilchards, Herring, Congerdonst, Ray-fish, and other sorts of Summer-fish. The materials which they mostly use for it, is Salt supplied from France; The quantity it affords yearly more or less, as pleaseth God, may be 3, 4, or 5000 Hogheads of Pilchards yearly, 3, 4, or 500 Barrels of Herring, good quantity of Congerdonst, 4 or 5 Barks loaden of about 20 or 30 Tuns, each Bark of Ray-fish yearly, some years more, some less.

These Commodities, as Pilchards, are sold by the Hoghead, four of them make a Tun: but commonly by the 1000; (1200 small tale they sell the Merchant in the Cask to the 1000) the Barrel of Herring about 30 Gallons, sold commonly at 18 s. 20 s. or 22 s. per Barrel; a Congerdonst by the Kintale, that is to say, 112 l. to the Kintale. Ray-fish constantly sold by the dozen fresh, at 2 s. 4 d. 2 s. 6 d. or 3 s. per dozen. They have to their dozen 20, 30, 40, 50, sometimes 60 fishes to the dozen, according to their custom the Merchant hath that buys it, per dozens.

Their Weight is 112 l. according to the Standard; likewise is their Yard or Ell, according to the Standard by Law.

Their Measure is a Bushel for all Grain and Salt to be measured, imported, containing 28 Gallons water-measure, their ancient standing measure. The places for venting these Commodities are in the Straights, Spain, France, and other foreign parts beyond the Seas. The prices are commonly on Pilchards 7, 8, or 9 s. per thousand, 30, 35, or 45 s. per Hoghead.

The Measures used in the publick Market for Corn are a Bushel containing 20 Gallons, the half Bushel 10 Gallons, the Peck 5 Gallons, the Gallon agrees with the Winchester Gallon. Salt is sold in the publick Market by the Gallon; and it is a good Countrey for victualling of Ships.

The quantity of Shipping or Barks belonging to the place are but few, and in number seven, they

they were many more, but are taken and lost. The burthen of these are from 60 Tuns to 20 Tuns: divers other Vessels of foreign parts do frequent the Road yearly, and Port likewise.

The Trade they drive with Foreign Nations are the *Commodities* formerly expressed, out of this Port exported; with great quantities of *Tin*, which this Countrey round about us affords, and that the best in *England*, which we usually export.

The *Commodities* imported, or usually expended on the place or parts adjacent, are great quantities of Salt, at least 10 thousand Bushels of Salt yearly, with all other sorts of *Commodities* being small quantities.

The manner of taking *Pilchards* and *Herring* is by Nets, the other fish by hooks: they likewise use great quantity of Netting and Rope yearly for their Fishing-craft, which cost them great sums of money. The season of taking the *Pilchards* is between the first of the month of *July*, and the first of *January* following. The *Herring* they take about *Michaelmas*, from *Michaelmas* unto *Christ-tide* following. The other fish are taken in the Summer. The quantity of Boats belonging to the place are about 60 Boats, the men a great number employed to Sea in Ships; and at least 400 men all the fishing season employed about the *Pilchard*-catching and *Herring*-fishing.

And for the better encouragement of Trade, there might be a Mould erected from the Castle; whereon the Colours stand in the Map towards the Church, which hath been profered to be done for 3000 *l.* which if done, would be the preservation of many thousand pounds *per Annum*, and many mens lives, who by extremity of weather and contrary wind are forced this side the Land-end, having no place else to preserve themselves, unless they can get the Harbour of *Milford*, which is 32 leagues from this place, being the only place on this North-side for preservation of Ships.

General *Blake*, when he beleaguered the Island of *Silly*, which lies 13 leagues from this place; was put off by a storm from the Island of *Silly* with his Fleet which came into this Road, and here anchored with his Fleet untill the Storm was over, which continued five days in safety; which is a good Road, and with good Ground-Tackle may safely ride with all weather.

This Bay is from the Lands-end 5 Leagues, and from the Lands-end to *Silly* is 8 Leagues.

The Inhabitants of this place are poor, and have often made it their request to have a Mould erected for the more safety of Ships that shall come here. But by reason of the late troubles, and through the negligence of such as were intrusted for the prosecuting thereof, it hath been neglected; which (if erected) Ships of 300 Tuns might be secured within the Mould at any time, and then it would be one of the best dry Peers in *England*.

The second is *Devonshire*, no less rich in veins of *Tin*, and withall beautified with many Towns and good Havens than the former, *Exon* being the principal Town, and an Inland City, but *Dartmouth* and *Plimouth* the best Havens; this last being from a poor fishing Village become to be a fair Town, by reason of the Castle and commodiousness of the Haven; and the rather it is to be mentioned, as giving birth to Sir *Francis Drake*, Knight, who in our Fathers days accomplished at Sea so many notable Exploits, and was the chief glory of that Age for Navigation. Devon 2.

The third is *Dorsetshire*, *Dorchester* being the chief Town, and *Weymouth* the chief Haven. Dorset 3.

Somersetshire is the fourth, happy in the fruitful soil, rich pastures, multitude of Inhabitants, and commodity of Havens: The chief Towns are *Bridgwater*, next *Bath*, famous for those medicinal Bathes there found; and lastly *Bristol*, encompassed with a double Wall seated on the River *Severn*, beautified with many fair private and publick Buildings, and next to *London* and *York* it is preferred to all other Cities of *England*, but in amplitude of Traffick, Shipping, and eminence of Merchants, next to *London* it self, and else in my opinion second to none. Somerset 4.

The Town of *Taunton* being a Corporation governed by a Maior and 24 of the Society, is situated in a very fruitful Vally between two Hills, one of the Hills is four miles off the Town on the South, the other Hill two miles distant from the Town on the North. In the Town are two Parish Churches, namely *St. Mary Magdalen*, and *St. James*, and in these Parishes are 700 dwelling Houses, and upward, being fully inhabited, and very populous: through which Parishes runneth a great River of fresh water called *Tone*, into which runneth divers small Rivulets before it comes to the Town; the Town is encompassed round within five miles with 32 Parishes, which are very populous. Market-Towns near it are *Bridgwater*, a Market Haven Town seven miles, *Chard* a Market-Town 8 miles, *Wellington* a Market-Town 9 miles, *Stoy* a Market-Town 9 miles, *Wilvescome* a Market-Town 7 miles, *Ilminster* a Market-Town 8 miles off. Of Taunton. 1.

In the Town there are 32 Mercers, and Drapers, also Smiths, Shoo-makers, Wool-combers, Weavers, and Fullers, Gold-Smiths, Taylors, and others of Manual Occupations, of which 2.

there are a considerable number : The chiefest *Commodities* that it affords for Merchandize, being at present *Serges* mixt, and white *Serges* (in the Town and places adjacent) made of clean wooll, out of which is sent to *London* and other places every week 700 pieces, and upward: the Town was furnished with Wooll in former times from *Ireland*, but now little comes from thence by reason of the Wars: But at this instant (what this fruitful Valley, being full of Pasture, doth not afford) is supplied with Wooll from the North, viz. *Buckingham, Oxford, Warwick, and Leicester* shires: Besides, is made a sort of Bays called *Taunton Baies*, for the making of which *Baies* and *Serges* aforesaid, is kept a work weekly 8500.

The Yard, Ell, or Bushel, is according to the Standard and measure of *Winchester*.

3. The Measure in the Market for Corn is by the Peck, 4 Pecks to the Bushel, which is 8 Gallons, agreeing with *Winchester*.

4. In the Town is no Port, but 17 miles from the Town North is a Port called *Minehead*, with a sure Key, where may ride 30 Ships of 60 Tuns and downward: also another Port 12 miles off called *Watchet*, of the same bigness, only the Key is ruined: and another Port 7 miles from the Town called *Bridgwater*, in which Town cometh a Salt-water River, in which may come in at a full Tide Vessels of 60 Tuns, and the River from the main of *Severn* is above 10 miles, in which you may judge how many Vessels may arrive to these Ports; there are but few Ships belonging to these Ports: their Trade is for *Ireland*, for *Wales* for Coals; and *Bristol*, and sometimes for *France* and *Spain*. The Ports lie against the Sea that runs to *Bristol*, called the *Severn*.

What Trade they drive is set forth in the former Articles.

5. As for fishing there is very little, nor worth the mentioning.

Wiltshire 5. *Wiltshire* is the fifth, altogether an Inland Countrey; the chiefest Towns are *Malmsbury*, famous for the Clothes of Wooll made here, *Salisbury* for the Bishoprick, and *Wilson* of old the chief of this County, now a little Village.

Hampshire 6. *Hampshire* is the sixth, wherein is found the little fair City of *Southampton*, *Winchester* the pleasant, and *Portsmouth* the only now *Garrison Town* of England.

Barkshire 7. *Barkshire* is the seventh, wherein is found the Town of *Newbery*, famous for Clothing, and *Windsor* for the Kings Castle, and where the Ceremony of the *Knights of the Garter* is solemnized.

Surrey 8. *Surrey* is the eighth, wherein is seen *Oatlands* and *Richmond*, two beautiful and stately Palaces, belonging to the Kings of England.

Sussex 9. *Sussex* is the ninth, *Chichester* being the chief City, and *Rhie* the chief Sea-Town.

Kent 10. *Kent* is the next, rich in *Meadows, Pastures, Groves, Apples, and Cherries*, wherein is found seated the *Cinque-Ports*, *Deptford*, the Kings-Yard for the building of his Ships, *Rochester* the Seat of a Bishop, *Eltham*, and *Greenwich*, two Palaces of the Kings, *Dover* a famous Sea-Port, and one of the Keys of this Island; and lastly, *Canterbury*, and prime of this County, and the Seat of the Archbishop and Metropolitan of all England.

Glocester 11. *Glocestershire* is the 11th. the principal Towns are *Tewksbury*, famous for Cloth-making, and *Glocester* the chief of the County; here are also found the famous Hills of *Cotswold*, upon which great Flocks of Sheep are found to feed, yielding that excellent Wooll so much esteemed amogit all Nations.

Oxford 12. *Oxfordshire* is the 12. which is a fruitful County both in *Corn* and *Pasture*, and wherein is found *Woodstock*, a House of the Kings, and an inclosed Park with a Stone-wall, imagined the first in this Land, and *Oxford*, an *University* famous through the World, and chief of this Island.

Buckingham 13. *Buckinghamshire* is the 13. wherein is found the good Towns of *Ailsbury*, *Stonystratford*, and *Buckingham*, the principal of this County.

Bedford 14. *Bedfordshire* is the next, and shews the Town of *Bedford* for the first of this County.

Hertfordsh. 15. *Hertfordshire* is the 15. wherein is the stately House of *Theobalds*, a House of the Kings, *Saint Albans*, a fair Through-fare, and *Hertford* the principal of the County.

Middlesex 16. *Middlesex* is the 16. wherein is found the King's Palace, *Hampton Court*, and *London*, the prime City of this Kingdom, and the Chamber of the Kings of England, so famous abroad in foreign Countreys, that it needs no mans commendation: it is beautified with sundry Colledges for the study of the *Municipal Laws*, with the Churches of *Westminster* and *London*, besides divers others, with the Hall of *Westminster*, where the *Parliaments* extraordinary, and Courts of *Chancery, Kings Bench*, and other Courts are ordinarily kept, with the two Palaces of *White-Hall*, and *Saint James*, with an *Exchange* or *Burse* for Merchants to meet in, with a sumptuous and wonderful Bridge of Free-stone, besides many other excellent private and publick Edifices.

Essex 17. *Essex* is the next, abounding in *Pasturage, Corn, and Saffron*, and in which is found *Chelmsford* the chief Town, *Colchester, Coxal*, and others abounding with Bays, Sais, and other new Drapery; and lastly, *Harwich*, a safe Haven for Ships.

Sussex

Suffolk is the next, which affords quantity of *Butter*, *Cheese*, and *Cloths*, known by the *Suffolk* 18. names of *Suffolk Cloth*, wherein is found *St. Edmonds Bury*, and *Ipswich*, which hath a commodious Haven.

Norfolk is the 19. a large champain Countrey, abounding in *Conies* and *Sheep*, affording the *Norfolk* 19. two good Haven Towns of *Lin* and *Tarmouth*, and *Norwich*, the first of the County, which deserves to be numbred amongst the chiefest Cities of England.

It is seated in the County of *Norfolk*, and is situate upon the River *Tare*, (which runs to *Tarmouth*, and gives name to that Town) passable for small Boats only, on which River are five Bridges; the City is well walled with many Turrets, and hath twelve Gates for entrance, containing six and thirty Parishes, in the midst whereof is a very fair Market-place, and Town-Hall for the City-Courts and Elections, and one other Hall wherein the Citizens keep their great Feasts. This City is also beautified with a fair Cathedral and Cloyster not much inferior to any in the World, though now much ruined by these unhappy times: There is also in this City the ruins of an old Castle, three Palaces, viz. one belonging to the Dukes of *Norfolk*, one formerly belonging to the Earls of *Surrey*, and one other for the Bishop of *Norwich*. Here is also three Hospitals, one for Aged persons, one for Boys, and one for Girls. The Government of this City is by one Maior, two Sheriffs, twenty four Aldermen, and sixteen Common Council-men. This City being an inland place, about 30 miles from the Sea by water (though not above sixteen miles by Land) hath little foreign Trade, save only with *Holland*, and that not considerable, or worth the taking notice of, the chief Trade of this City being to *London*, and that in these two Commodities especially, viz. Stuffs and Stockings: The Stuffs here vended in a time of free Trade, may be estimated at one hundred thousand pounds *per annum*, and upward, which said Stuffs are under the government of two Companies, the one called the *Worsted Company*, and the other the *Ruffel Company*; those Manufactures under the government of the *Worsted Company*, (and approved by the Wardens thereof) have a Seal affixed to each end thereof, the one Seal having this word (*Norwich*) on the one side, and certain letters on the other, which stand for such of the Wardens Names as are present at the sealing thereof: The other Seal hath on the one side these words (*Worsted reformed*), and on the other side thereof (in figures) the quantity of Yards the Piece contains; and those Manufactures under the government of the *Ruffel Company*, and approved by them, have but one Seal, which hath on the one side the representation of a Castle, and on the other side these words, (*Fidelitas Artes alit*). This Stuff-trade is chiefly managed in Partnership between the *London* and *Norwich* Merchants, great quantities whereof have in former times in a free trade with other Nations been Exported beyond the Seas to several places, but especially to *Spain*, and from thence to the *West-Indies*. The Stockings here vended, may in a time of free Trade be estimated at three score thousand pounds *per annum*, and are not under any Company or Government, but are here put out to knitting by certain Citizens brought up thereunto, and so sent to *London* to their Factors, which sell them to Merchants, who transport them to *Spain*, *France*, *Portugal*. The advancement of these Manufactures is Peace and free Trade with those Nations whither they are Exported; and the chiefest prejudice to the makers of these Manufactures is the decay of Sheep by the rot and casualties, and the suffering of our Woolls to be Exported unwrought into *Holland*, and other places. The Countrey hereabouts affords great quantities of Sheep and Conies, and is well stored with Corn of all sorts, especially Barley, which is here converted into Mault, whereof in former times great quantities have been sent to *London*, and unto *Scotland*. All grain according to the custom of the Countrey is here sold by the Score (which is twenty Cooms, every Coom being four Bushels (and have one Coom allowed to every Score, as in measure or courtesie).

The Weights and Measures both dry and wet here used, and other things enquirable, according to the Articles of Instruction not herein before expressed, are agreeable and do correspond with *London*.

Cambridgeshire is the 20. which is found to abound in Corn, and wherein is seen the *Univer-* *Cambridge* 20. *sity of Cambridge*, and *Ely* famous for being the Seat of a Bishop.

Huntingtonshire is the 21. the chief Town being *Huntington*.

Huntington 21.

Northamptonshire is the 22. abounding in Corn, *Peterborough* being here the Seat of a Bishop, *Northampton* 22. and *Northampton* the chief City.

Leicestershire is the 23. abounding in Corn, *Leicester* the chief Town is more famous for the *Leicester* 23. antiquity, than for the beauty thereof.

Rutlandshire is the 24. and accounted the least County in this Kingdom, *Uppingham* being the *Rutland* 24. chief Town.

Lincolnshire is the 25. rich in Corn and Pasture, abounding with Fish and Fowl; *Lincoln*, once *Lincoln* 25. a great City, is yet the greatest in this County.

Nottinghamshire is the 26. wherein is *Nottingham*, the chief Town, and the Forest of *Sher-* *Nottingham* 26. wood, feeding many fallow and red Deer.

- Darby* 27. *Darbyshire* is the 27. the chief City is *Darby*, famous for the *Ale* thereof; in this County are also many *Mines* of *Lead*, and other *Minerals*.
- Warwick* 28. *Warwickshire* is the 28. wherein is found *Warwick*, the prime City, and *Coventry* a fair walled City, and accounted the fairest Inland City of this *Island*, wherein now great Quantity of Cloth is made.
- Worcester* 29. *Worcestershire* is the 29. wherein is found the City of *Worster*, famous now for *Clothing*, and the Seat of a *Bishop*.
- Stafford* 30. *Staffordshire* is the 30. which affordeth *Salt-pits* and *Wells*, and *Coals* taken out of the Earth, *Stone*, and *Lichfield* being the principal Towns of the County.
- Shropshire* 31. *Shropshire* is the 31. wherein is found *Ludlow*, of more beauty than antiquity, honour'd with a *Council* and *Court of Justice* for *Wales*, and a *Palace* for the Princes thereof. *Shrewsbury* the chief of this County, much enriched by their Trade for *Cottons* and *Frises* with their neighbours the *Welsh*, whom yet notwithstanding they greatly affect not.
- Chester* 32. *Cheshire* is the 32. abounding in *Pastures* and in excellent *Cheeses*, hence transported throughout *England*; it hath *Chester* for the chief City seated on the River *Dee*.
- Hereford* 33. *Herefordshire* is the 33. and boasteth to be for its fertility and abundance of all things the first Shire in *England*; *Hereford* is the chief City, and *Lemster* justly boasteth of the *Sheeps-wool*, feeding in those grounds, with which no part of *Europe* can equalize.
- Yorkshire* 34. *Yorkshire* is the thirty fourth, and the largest County of all *England*, abounding in *Corn*, *Pasture*, and *Meadows*, yielding clothing by the industry of the Inhabitants in abundance; *York* being the chief City, and the second in *England*, and the Seat of an *Archbishop*; here is a *Court of Justice* held for the neighbouring *Marches*, according to that of *Ludlow*. In this County is also the Town of *Hull*, seated on the River of *Humber*, where are found *Merchants* of good quality; and here is also the *Castle* of *Scarborough*, where in the adjoining Sea is the great fishing found annually for *Herrings*.
- Richmond* 35. *Richmond* is the 35. in which is found *Mountains* to yield plentiful *Lead*, *Pit-Coals*, and some *Brass*, and the chief City of this County is called *Richmond*.
- Durham* 36. The *Bishoprick* of *Durham* is the 36. pleasant in *Meadows*, *Pastures*, and *Groves*, and aboundeth in *Sea-coals*, which is digged out of the Earth. *Durham* is the chief City.
- Lancashire* 37. *Lancashire* is the 37. wherein is *Manchester*, an old Town, enriched by the industry of the Inhabitants, by *Cloth of Linnen* and *Woollen*, the City of *Lancaster* being the first of the Shire.
- Westmerland* 38. *Westmerland* is the 38. the chief Town is *Kendal*, famous for making of *Cloth of Wooll*.
- Cumberland* 39. *Cumberland* is the 39. affording *Mines* of *Brass*, and some *Veins* of *Silver*, and *Black Lead* in abundance: Also there is made much *Linen Cloth* in this County. *Carlisle* being the principal Town, where they are lately set to the making of *Demities*, and in time may prove a very considerable Manufacture. Here are found apparent ruines of that Wall which the *Romans* built, to keep out the *Picts* from making incursions upon the *Britains*, being as it seems then so poor, as they cared not to subdue them.
- Northumb.* 40. *Northumberland* is the 40. wherein is found the Sea-Town of *Newcastle*, which affords such abundance of *Sea-Coal*, that the same is thence transported into many Kingdoms of the World: here is also *Barnwick*, one of the strongest fortified Towns of *England*, formerly strengthened against the incursions of the *Scots*, by a strong Garrison of *Souldiers*, and now dismissed by the *Happy Union* of *England* and *Scotland*.
- The measures used in *Morpeth*, twelve Miles beyond *Newcastle* for *hard Corn* (viz. *Wheat*, *Rye*, *Pease*, and *Beans*) is the Bole, containing two Bushels, every Bushel makes two Canings; a Caning makes two Pecks, every Peck two Houps, each Houp four fourth parts. This *Morpeth* Bole makes three Bushels, or the Bole and half of the *hard Corn* Bole of *Newcastle*.
- There is another Bole used for *Barley*, (there called *Big*) and *Oats*, which is bigger than the former Bole by one fifth part.
- The Bole of *Alnwick*, twelve miles beyond *Morpeth*, for *hard Corn* contains a *Morpeth* Bole and a Houp or $\frac{1}{2}$ part more. The Bole for *Oats* (with the *Alnwick* Charity, as they call it) which is a Houp, makes the Bole for *Big* and *Oats* of *Morpeth*. Their Bole for *Big* is less than the *Morpeth* Bole for *Big* $\frac{1}{2}$ part. The Bole of *Wooll* (twenty miles beyond *Alnwick*) for all *Corn* is bigger than that of *Alnwick* by $\frac{1}{2}$ part, or a Peck. The measure for *Salt* all the County over is the same.
- Having thus briefly run over the *Shires* of *England*, it will be necessary I should here add the like cursory view of *Wales*, comprehended under the Government of *England*, and included within the same limit, and omitted to this place, as having parts of the said Kingdom, which I find to be in number these.
- Anglesey* I account the first, which I have touched amongst the *Islands*, being esteemed a County of *Wales*, being *Beumaries* for the principal Town of the County.

Shires of
Wales.
Anglesey 1.

Flintshire

Flintshire is the second, plentiful in *Corn* and *Pasture*, famous for the Spring of *Holy Well*, *Flint* 2: called here *St. Winifreds Well*, and *Flint Town* being the chiefest of the County.

Denbighshire is the next, affording some *Mines* of *Lead*, wherein is found *Wrexham*, *Denbigh* 3: that boasts of its *Holy Tower*, and *Musical Organs*; and *Denbigh*, the chief of this County.

Canarvanshire is the next, anciently called *Snoden Forest*, before that *Wales* was reduced *Canarvan* 4: to Counties, wherein is found the high Hills, the *Alps* of *Britain*; also *Aberconway*, a strong and fair little Town; *Bangor*, the Seat of a *Bishop*, and *Canarvan* the chief of this Province, Famous for the Birth-place of *Edward the Second*, and the first *Prince of Wales* of *English Blood*.

Merionethshire is the next, a Mountainous Countrey, affording notwithstanding good *Merioneth* 5: Pasture for Cattel. The chief Town is *Balla*, a poor Town, yet principal of these Mountainers.

Montgomeryshire is the next, having the chief Town of the same name.

Montgomery 6.

Cardiganshire is the seventh, and hath the Town of *Cardigan* for the chief Town of the *Cardigan* 7: County.

Pembrokeshire is the eighth, *Pembroke* is the chief Town, and here a long neck of land *Pembroke* 8: makes a Haven, called *Milford Haven*, than which *Europe* hath not a more noble, more safe, or more large, with many Creeks and safe Roads, wherein 1000 Sail may ride out of sight one of another, and made the more famous by the landing of *Henry the Seventh*.

Caermardenshire is the next, abounding in *Corn*, *Sheep*, and in *Pits Coal*, *Caermarden* being *Caermarden* 9: the chief Town.

Glamorganshire is the next, *Cardiffe* is the chief Town, having a commodious Haven for *Glamorgan* 10: Shipping.

Monmouthshire is the next, wherein is found *Chepstow* and *Monmouth*, the last glorious in *Monmouth* 11: giving life to *Henry the Fifth*, *Conqueror of France*.

Brecknockshire is the next, *Brecknock* being the chief Town.

Brecknock 12.

Radnorshire is the next and last, wherein is found *Radnor* for the chief Town. These are *Radnor* 13: in brief the *Shires* of *Wales*,

To observe now my former method, having particularly thus surveyed the Continent, let me now search into those *Commodities* which *England* in general affords for *Merchandise*, and is thence exported into foreign Regions, as being the principal motives of *Trade* in all Kingdoms, which it produceth several ways. First, by *Manufactures* it yieldeth *Woolen Cloths* of all sorts, broad and narrow, known and called by the name of several *Shires*, also *Perpetuator*, *Bays*, *Says*, *Sarges*, *Cottons*, *Kersies*, *Buffins*, *Atocados*, *Groggram*, *Sattins*, *Calimarexes*, *Villets*, *Plushes*, *Worstedes*, *Fustians*, *Durances*, *Tukes*, and infinite others: there is made in this Island yearly 250000 Clothes by computation, and by this may be guessed the quantity of the rest of other sorts; also *Furs* and *Skins*, as *Coney-skins*, *Squirrel-skins*, *Fitches*, *Calf-skins*, *Hides*, and sundry others.

Commodities
in *England*.

Also it produceth by *Mines*, and out of the Earth, 1. *Tin* 1200000 *l.* yearly, *Lead* 800 *Fodders* yearly, *Alom* 800 *Tuns* yearly, *Copper* 500 *Tuns* yearly, *Iron* of all sorts, 800 *Furnaces* daily set on work, besides *Ordinance* of *Iron*, and such like, *Sea-Coal* yearly () *Chaldrons*, *Salt* () *Tuns*; also all manner of *Grain*, *Oats*, *Pease*, *Barly*, *Rye*, and *Wheat* in great plenty; also *Linen Cloth*, all *Iron Wares*, *Tallow*, *Leather*, *Glass*, and *Glasses* of all sorts, *Venice Gold* and *Silver*, *Train Oyl*, *Salmons*, *Pilchards*, and *Herrings*, *Hake*, *Conger*, and *Harberdine*, *Hops*, *Wood*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Beer*, *Salt-petre*, *Gun-powder*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Alabaster*, and some other *Stones*, *Woolls*, *Woolfells*, *Tern*, *Ternsey*, &c. and to conclude, many other good and rich *Commodities* is here found.

The beauty and wealth of this Kingdom is demonstrated in 325 *Rivers*, 8 thereof being *Beauty* of great and navigable for some miles, whereon is found 857 *Bridges*, 30 *Chafes*, 55 *Forests*, *England*.

745 *Parks*; here are also reckoned 26 *Deanries*, 60 *Archdeaconries*, 544 *Dignities* and *Prebends*, 5439 *Parochial Benefices*, besides *Impropriations* and *Vicaridges*, and the whole divided into 6 *Circuits* for the administration of *Justice* into 22 *Episcopal Dioceses* for *Ecclesiastical Discipline*, and into two *Archbishopricks*, under whom the rest are subordinate: And lastly into 40 *Shires*, over each of which is a yearly *Sheriff* appointed, who is to assist the *Itinerary Judges* in executing *Justice*, and to gather in the King's *Amercements*: And these *Shires* are divided into *Hundreds*, and these *Hundreds* into *Tithings*; and to conclude, in *England* is found 145 *Castles*, 9527 *Parishes*, besides *Chappels*, whereof 585 are *Market Towns*, and 22 *Cities*, the principal whereof are these, 1. *Oxford*, 2. *Cambridge*, both being *Universities*, 3. *Exeter* in *Devonshire*, 4. *Norwich* in *Norfolk*, 5. *Bristol* watered by *Severn*, accounted the second for *Trade* in this Countrey, 6. *York*, on the River *Ore*, accounted the second *City* for beauty and greatness in *England*; and lastly, *London*, under which I will comprife the *Trade* of this whole Island.

Six Circuits;

CHAP. CCLXX.

Of London, and the Trade thereof.

London, and
the Trade
thereof.Merchants of
London.Merchants Ad-
venturers, and
their original
and places of
residence.

London, the Metropolis of England, the prime City of Trading this day in the World, is pleasantly seated on the River of *Thames*, which divideth it into two parts, her circuit may be 8 miles, wherein is found 122 *Parish Churches*, with the *Palace of the King*, the Houses of the *Nobility*, Colledges for the study of the *Laws*, and divers other stately publick Edifices, and may contain 400000 people. Here have their residence, the rich and most eminent Merchants of this Island, whom divers Princes of this Kingdom have incorporated into several Societies and Companies, partly to incourage their endeavours, and partly in reward of the discoveries of those Countreys and Regions, whereof they take their Name, and by the power and immunities granted them, do make Acts and Orders for the benefit of Commerce in general, and of their Companies in particular. The ancientest of which Companies have had their original and continuance since *Edward the First* his Reign, called the *Company of Merchant Adventurers*, grounded at first upon the Exportations of *Wool* only, as the prime and Staple Commodity of this Kingdom; since which it is grounded upon Clothing, into which this *Wool* is now converted; for he at the request and being in league with the Cities and Towns in *Flanders*, made *Bruges*, which was then the greatest Mart of *Christendom*, the Staple for his *Wools*, where it continued for 15 years, when as by some discontent with the *Flemings*, and by experience seeing what the benefit of these Staples were, removed them from *Bruges* to *England*; and for the ease, as well of his Subjects, in bringing their *Wools* into those parts, as of such foreign Merchants as came to buy the same, he placed his Staples at *Exon*, *Bristol*, *Winchester*, *Westminster*, *Chichester*, *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Lincoln*, *York*, and *Newcastle*, for the Kingdom of *England*; at *Carmarthen* for *Wales*, at *Dublin*, *Waterford*, *Cork*, and *Tredagh* for *Ireland*, and Enacted, That no *English*, *Irish*, or *Welshman*, should transport this stapled Commodity, (no not by Licences, if any such should be granted) on pain of confiscation, during the King's pleasure.

Lastly, he allured over hither divers *Flemings*, which taught our Nation the making of Cloth, who are now grown the best Cloth-workers in the world; and to incourage them in that Art, in the 27 of his Reign, it was by Statute enacted to be Felony, to transport hence *Wools unwrought*. Now when *England* had thus for some time enjoyed the benefit of these Staples, he removed the same to *Calais*, which he had then conquered, and which he desired to enrich: From hence they were at several times and occasions removed, now to one, now to another Town in *Belgium*, and still happy was that Town in what Countrey soever where the said Company keep a house for their Traffick and Residence, the confluence of all people thither to buy, infinitely enriching it. *Antwerp* for a long time enjoyed their company, till upon some discontents between *Henry the Seventh*, and *Maximilian Arch-Duke*, they removed thence, but at their return again they were received by the *Antwerpians* with the solemn processions, Princely triumph, sumptuous feasts, rare banquetings, and expressions of much joy, and more love: here they continued till the surprisal and sack of this Town by the *Spaniards*, in Anno () where by reason of their wrongs and hard measure there received, they removed into two places, the one to *Middleborough*, the other to *Stoad*, afterward from *Middleborough* to *Delph*, and from *Delph* now to *Rotterdam*, where they have lately seated themselves, with many immunities granted them, and a Palace appointed them for their residence; the other from *Stoad*, by some vicissitude of change is now placed at *Hamburg*, where also they have many privileges, and the said Company being now enlarged; and all new Drapery comprised therein, they intend to implant more Factories in other places; and this is the most ancient of all our Societies, which is observed to be governed beyond the Seas in the said places by a Deputy and certain Assistants, and in *England* by a Governour, Deputy, and certain Assistants, *Sir Thomas Moulson* Knight and Alderman, being the present Governour, to whose worth and government I owe here this acknowledgment, as being a member of this so ancient and worthy a Society.

Barbary Mer-
chants their
original, and
ruine.Levant Mer-
chants and
their original.

The next to these are the *Barbary Merchants*, which had their original in *Henry the Seventh's* time, being indeed the age wherein our Nation did begin, by imitation of the *Portugals* and *Spaniards*, to discover new Regions: and this flourished and continued till the end of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, wherein it fell when as civil Wars were hot in *Morocco* and *Fesse*, amongst the pretenders to that Empire.

Out of whose ashes about that time did rise the *Levant Company* or *Turkey Merchants*, and by their Discoveries and Trade first made the Traffick into the *Seigniorie of Venice*, and then to the Dominions of the *Great Turk*, including as then within their privileges the *East-Indies* Navigation, which was as then known to them only by Land, and to the *Portugals* by Sea, since which

which the said *Indies* are raised to a great and eminent Company, and by themselves incorporated, imploying in a joint Stock, a great Capitol, by which Trade and Stock they have built many warlike Ships, and brought all those *Indian Commodities* to our homes, which before were brought to us by other Nations; both which Companies now supply our Land, and by their second Transportation many other Countreys, with those rich *Commodities*, which *Venetia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, Persia, China, and India* yieldeth, and is found governed in England by Sir Maurice Albot Knight and Alderman, and by Master Henry Garraway Alderman; the former Governour of the *East-India Company*, and the latter of the *Turkey Company*, to which are joyned certain Committees and Assistants, to whose worth and Government I also here do owe this acknowledgment, as being now both a member, and intrusted with a particular charge in both the said Companies.

Other Countreys and Compinies in the latter end of *Quee Elizabeths Reign*, and some in the beginning of *King James's Reign* have been discovered, settled, and continued; as to the Northward, the *Muscovy Company*, the *Eastland Company*, the *Greenland Company*, and of late days there is erected a Company for *France*, governed here by Sir James Cambel Knight and Alderman, to whom also I owe this acknowledgment, as being a member thereof; and now there is also in agitation a Patent for a Company for *Spain*, of which also, when confirmed, I may also intitle my self a member.

These Companies then and Societies, besides others not at all incorporated, encouraged by sundry Priviledges granted unto them, govern themselves by settled Acts and Orders, under certain chosen Governours, Deputies, and a selected number of Assistants, which have been found to be so profitable to these Kingdoms by Exporting the native *Commodities* thereof, by setting the poor on work, by building of many brave Ships, and by Importing hither of sundry necessities both for use and ornament, that the benefit thereof cannot here be certainly expressed. But one particular in the *Levant Merchants* may in part demonstrate the great benefit that the rest may produce; for it was found, That in our last Voyage to *Cales*, and to the *Isle of Rhee*, they were the Owners of 20 great Sail of Ships that served in both those Voyages, and it is probable that they are Owners of 30 Sail more, which one with the other may contain 12 or 13000 tuns of burthen, and which may have for further defence 1200 pieces of Ordnance at the least, and imploy about 4000 or 5000 Sailers yearly, besides Porters, Weighers, Bargemen, Lightermen, Carmen, which cannot be less than 2000 or 3000 persons more; and they are found, if report may gain credit, to pay his Majesty by way of Customs and Imposts above 50000 *l.* yearly, partly outwards by their Exportation of Cloth, Tin, and other *Commodities*; partly inwards by the Importation of Silks, Cottons, Galls, Grograms, Spices, Drugs, Corrans, and other *Levantine Commodities*. This being then briefly to shew the benefit of a well governed Trade, and the profits arising thereby to the Common wealth, I leave it to others to consider the general good accruing to this Island, by all the rest of the said Companies and Societies of this Kingdom, and come in the next place, according to my method, to handle the other principal parts of Traffick comprised in this City, and generally of all this Kingdom.

The Coins of this City and Kingdom are partly of Gold, and partly of Silver, as in other Countreys; the principal in use are these:

Coins current
in England of
Silver.

The Silver current Coins are Pieces of — 5 *s.* sterl. Crown:

Pieces of — 26 *d.*

Pieces of — 12 *d.* called Shillings.

Pieces of — 6 *d.*

Pieces of — 4 *d.* 3 *d.* 2 *d.* 1 *d.* sterl.

Which are accounted 4 farthings to a peny sterling, 12 ob. to a shilling, 5 shillings to a Crown, 4 Crowns or 20 shillings to a pound sterling.

The Gold Coins current are Pieces of — 22 *s.* sterl.

Of Gold,

Pieces of — 11 *s.* sterl.

Pieces of — 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

Pieces of — 2 *s.* 9 *d.* the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 22 *s.*

Also Pieces of — 20 *s.*

Pieces of — 10 *s.*

Pieces of — 5 *s.*

Pieces of — 2 *s.* 6. the $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 *s.*

Accounted also in the former accounts of pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, the goodness, and fineness, and intrinsecal value may be more particularly known by a Proclamation in Anno 1609, published by our deceased Sovereign King James, to which I refer the Reader, or otherwise to a Table inserted in the end of this Chapter, of the equality and valuation thereof with the Coins of sundry other Countreys.

Their

Accounts in
England.

Their *Accounts* are kept throughout England by pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, accounting 12 pence to the shilling, and 20 shillings to the pound; but the *Accounts* of the Revenues of the Kingdom have been, and yet are in some Offices kept in Marks, containing 13 shillings 4 pence per Mark.

CHAP. CCLXXI.

Of Weights used in England.

Weights in
England.
Troy Weight,

THE *Weight* commonly used in and through England is two, the *Troy-weight*, and the *Averdupois-weight*.

The *Troy-pound* consists of 12 ounces, the ounce of 20 penny weights, the Penny weight of 24 Grains, and serveth only for Bread, Gold, Silver, and Electuaries, eight Pound accounted to the Gallon, and by consequence 16 l. to the Peck, 32 Pound to the half Bushel, and 64 to the Bushel, and hereby Weight and Measure is reduced one into another.

Weight with
Measure.

Wet Measures are also derived from this pound Troy, both on Land and within Shipboard, as also Corn and Grain, as above is specified; for first this pound of 12 ounces, made into a concave measure is named a Pint, eight of the said pints or eight pounds make a Gallon of either Wine, Ale, Beer, or Corn, according to the *Standard of the Exchequer*, and the Acts of Parliament of 11 and 12 of Henry the Seventh.

Affise.

From hence is also drawn the measure *Affise* of all vendible Cask, each Hoghead to contain 63 Gallons, every Terce 84, every Pipe 126, and every Tun 252 Gallons.

From hence ariseth also the measure for Fish, the *Salmon-Butt* is to be 84 gallons, the *Barrel* 42 gallons, the *Herring-Barrel* to be 32 gallons, the *Eel-Barrel* to be 42 gallons, the *Soap-Barrel* to be 32 gallons and the half, and *Firkin* of these to be accordingly.

Averdupois.

The second weight is the *Averdupois* pound, which consisteth of 16 ounces, which are lesser ounces than the former; for these 16 ounces make but 14 ounces and a half, and 2 penny weight of Troy, used in the Mint, where 136 l. *Averdupois* futtle is but 100 l. futtle Troy.

By the *Averdupois* or *Averdupois weight* is all Commodities weighed, which beareth the name of *Garble*, and whereof issueth a *Garble* or Waste; also *Butter*, *Cheese*, *Tallow*, *Wax*, and other Commodities, and 7 l. of this weight is accounted to the gallon of Wheat, as is 14 l. the Peck, 28 l. the half bushel, and 56 l. to the bushel.

Troy and Aver-
dupois compa-
red for the
weight of
Bread.

The 7 l. *Averdupois* is 102 ounces Troy, according to which rate the Quarter of Wheat must weigh 448 l. *Averdupois*, and so 14 l. *Averdupois*, and 16 l. 11 ounces Troy, do accord in one, or 56 l. *Averdupois*, and 67 l. 8 ounces Troy; and note, That as one penny sterling is the $\frac{1}{12}$ part of an ounce Troy, so thereby is found that 7 l. 12 s. sterling, is 84 ounces and half, and 2 penny weight of Troy, and 6 l. 18 s. sterling, is 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and one penny Troy, from the which two *Affises*, the White, Wheaten, and Household breads are calculated and drawn.

Cheese weight

From the *Averdupois* weight is also drawn the true weight of *Cheese* and *Butter*, called the *Waigh*, which is 112 l. *Averdupois* to the hundred, and the two hundred is 224 l. containing 32 Cloves, and every Clove is 7 l. the *Waigh* of *Suffolk Cheese* being 256 l. and the *Waigh* of *Essex Cheese* 336 l. *Averdupois*.

Wooll weight.

The *Sack of Wooll*, formerly so famous by the *Staplers*, did weigh 364 l. *Averdupois*; two *Waighs* of *Wooll* make a *Sack*, and 12 *Sacks* make a *Last*.

Herrings mea-
sure.

The *Last of Herrings* containeth 10 thousand, and every thousand contain ten hundred, and every hundred sixscore or 120.

Lead weight.

Lead is sold by the *Foder*; the load being 175 l. and the *Foder* maketh accordingly 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred of 112 l. per cent.

Three *Quin-
tals* in Eng-
land used.
Num. 1. 100 l.

It is also to be noted, that of this pound of 16 ounces of *Averdupois*, is made in England three several *Quintals*, for weighing of sundry sorts of *Merchandise*.

The first is a hundred of fivescore, or 100 l. just, and this is called the 100 futtle, whereby is sold *Spices*, *Drugs*, and other fine Commodities, which are accounted by the pound, and to which is added by the Seller an allowance of 4 l. upon 104 l. taken from the overplus received from *Antwerp* weights in times past in *Spices*, as I have said elsewhere, and called by the name of *Tres*, yet by some alledged to be an allowance in garbled Commodities.

Num. 2. 112 l.

The second is a hundred of fivescore and twelve, or 112 l. the half hundred being 56 l. the quarter 28 l. &c. to which all the aforesaid weight is adjusted, and by which all Commodities are weighed, and all fine Commodities afterward reduced to the futtle hundred, and by this are sold all gross Goods, *Grocery*, *Saltory*, &c.

Num. 3. 120.

The third is a hundred of sixscore of the said *Averdupois* pound, by which *Tin* is weighed to his *Majesties Farmers*, and some few other Commodities, and is called the *Stannery hundred*. This pound *Averdupois* hath in it self a division of 16 ounces, and thereof is formed other

other weights, as sometimes a *Stone* of 8 *l.* 7. *l.* 10 *l.* 14 *l.* 16 *l.* 20 *l.* sometimes a *Tod* of 7 *l.* 8 *l.* 10 *l.* sometimes a *Clove* of 20 *l.* 28 *l.* 32 *l.* and such like, which is still found to be made out of this pound of *Averdupois* of 16 ounces, and every ounce of 8 drams, and every dram 60 grains. Raw Silk of *Perfia* or *Turkey* is also sold by this pound, but then it is accounted a pound of 24 ounces, or a pound and a half of the above said; all which is requisite his learning, that is either to buy or sell in *England*, that he may know not only the true weight of this *Commodity*, but also the denomination thereof, and how many pound or ounces is contained therein.

Having now shewed the distinction of the *Troy* and *Averdupois* weight, and how they agree together, and having calculated most of the *Weights* of this Book to the hundred futtle, I will also shew here how the 112 *l.* is found to respond with some other Countreys, as being the weight common in use amongst *Merchants*, and in notes of *Commodities* observed abroad.

Europa.

Marfella	125 <i>l.</i>
Venetia sotile	164 <i>l.</i>
Venetia gross	104 <i>l.</i>
Sicilia	62 <i>l.</i>
Lisbon	100 <i>l.</i>
Florence	143 <i>l.</i>
Anvers	106 <i>l.</i>
Lions	118 <i>l.</i>
Sevil	110 <i>l.</i>
Dantzick	129 <i>l.</i>
Bruges	112 <i>l.</i>

The 112 *l.*
London

Asia, Africa.

Aleppo	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rot.
Aleppo Silk	24 Rot.
Tripoli Suria	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rot.
Tripoli Barbaria	97 Rot.
Alexandrio Zera	51 9 Rot.
Alexandria Forfar	116 Rot.
Scio and Constantinople	101 Rot.
Rhodes	20. 4 Rot.
Acra	18. 1 Rot.
Babylonia	15. 6 M.
Balsola	
Ormus	108. 7 <i>l.</i>

I need not further enlarge my self herein, by reason of the many *Tables* found in this Book, whereby the said weight of 112 *l.* may easily be reduced to any eminent place of the World; and for as much as our *English Gold* and *Silver* is weighed and valued by the pound *Troy*, I shall here following insert how the same concurs and agrees with most of the eminent Cities in the World, in their *Coins* both of *Silver* and *Gold*.

It is observed then in most Countreys abroad as with us in *England*, that *Gold* and *Silver* is coined and minted by a peculiar weight only proper thereunto, which in many great Cities and Countreys of Trade I have purposely omitted, that I might both facilitate this my labour, and in one place reduce them together to the Pound *Troy* used, especially to that purpose in *England*; therefore if I prove here somewhat the larger, it is but what the seriousness and due circumstances of the matter requireth.

The *Weight* then used in this case in *England* is the pound *Troy*, and that which in use in most other Countreys is the *Mark*, which as well as, I can I will here abbreviate: now this pound *Troy* consisting of 12 ounces, and the ounce of 20 penny weights, and the penny weight of 24 grains, the 100 *l.* of these above said pounds being used for the *Standard of Gold* and *Silver* in this Kingdom, hath been observed to make in

Antwerp	112 Marks	Each Mark being 8 Ounces. 1 Ounce being 20 Penny weights. 1 Penny weight 32 Grains.
Alder	86 <i>l.</i>	
Cairo	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bisses.	
Ancona	116 Marks.	

Troy weight
for *Gold* and
Silver compared
with other
Countreys.

<i>Aquila</i> —————	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.	
<i>Ausburg</i> —————	118 marks.	
<i>Bavaria</i> —————	116 marks.	
<i>Bohemia</i> —————	99 marks.	
<i>Catalonia</i> —————	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.	
<i>Colen</i> —————	118 marks.	
<i>Constantinople</i> —————	99 marks.	
<i>Crema</i> —————	116 marks.	{ 1 mark 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 grosses. 1 gros is 3 Deniers. 1 Denier is 24 grains.
<i>Dantzick</i> —————	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.	
<i>Florence</i> —————	158 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.	
<i>Frankford</i> —————	118 marks.	
<i>Friburg</i> —————	116 marks.	
<i>Genoa for Gold</i> ————	130 marks.	{ 1 mark is 8 ounces. 1 ounce 24 Deniers. 1 Denier is 24 grains.
<i>Genoa for Silver</i> ————	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	
<i>Hungary</i> —————	99 marks.	
<i>Lipsick</i> —————	118 marks.	
<i>Lions</i> —————	126 marks.	{ 1 mark in France is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 grosses. 1 gros is 3 Deniers. 1 Denier is 24 grains.
<i>Paris idem</i> —————	126 marks.	
<i>Millan</i> —————	118 marks.	
<i>Narsinga</i> —————	97 marks.	
<i>Naples</i> —————	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.	{ 1 pound Naples is 12 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 Oñavos.
<i>Perfia</i> —————	98 Mains.	
<i>Peru</i> —————	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cillats.	
<i>Piemont</i> —————	111 marks.	
<i>Mefen</i> —————	118 marks.	{ A mark of Mefen is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 24 Deniers.
<i>Saxony idem</i> —————	118 marks.	
		{ 1 Denier, or peny, is found to be 24 Momenta, or Grains.
<i>Burgas</i> —————	120 marks.	
<i>Franconia</i> —————	116 marks.	
<i>Norimberg</i> —————	116 marks.	{ 1 mark Norimberg is 16 Loots. 1 Loot is 4 Quints. 1 Quint is 4 pence primes or numulies. 1 peny is 4 Sesterties.
<i>Turkey</i> —————	98 marks.	
<i>Turin</i> —————	111 marks.	
<i>Vicentia</i> —————	116 marks.	
<i>Vienna</i> —————	98 marks.	
<i>New Spain, America</i> —————	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks.	
<i>Spain in general</i> ————	121 marks.	{ 1 mark Spanish is 50 Castilianos. 1 Castiliano is 8 Tomines. 1 Tominos is 8 grains, and this mark is 29700 marks, or 873 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rials, or 792 Ducates.
<i>Trevifo</i> —————	117 marks.	
<i>Ulme</i> —————	116 marks.	
<i>Wefelburg</i> —————	115	
<i>Venice</i> —————	{ 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.	{ 1 mark Venice is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 4 quarts or Silices. 1 quarta 36 Carrats or Siliquas. 1 Carrat is 4 grains.
<i>Verona</i> —————		
<i>Rome</i> —————	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.	{ 1 mark Roman is 8 ounces. 1 ounce is 8 drams. 1 dram is 3 scruples. 1 scruple is 2 obolos. 1 obolo is 3 Siliquas. 1 Siliqua is 4 grains or Primi.

Liſbon

Lisbon ————— 121 Mark } 1 Mark Portugal is 8 Ounces.
 } 1 Ounce is 8 Octavos.
 } 1 Octavo is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains.

These are all the Standards of the Coins both of Gold and Silver that I have met withall, and the particulars whereto the said Weights are distinguished, which may be so far needful to the Traffick of Countreys, that thereby every Merchant Stranger may know of what goodness and real value those Coins are stamped and coined for, and what the same will yield and afford him in his own City or place of residence.

Upon this *Troy-weight* doth also depend in Physick all Drugs and Simples administered by way of Potions, which according to the custom practised amongst Physicians, is thus distinguished into parts. Weights used in Physick, and their parts.

One *Sesquilibra* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, or 18 ounces.
 One pound is 2 *Selibra*, or 12 ounces.
 One *Selibra* is 2 *Quadrans*, or 6 ounces.
 One *Quadrans* is a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *l.* or 3 ounces.
 One *Sescuntia* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, or 12 drams.
 One ounce is 8 drams.
 One dram is 3 scruples, or 60 grains.
 One scruple is 20 grains.
 One *Obolus* is $\frac{1}{3}$ a scruple or, 10 grains.

Now according to this agreement of the weights of Silver and Gold, I will here reduce the value of some foreign Coins to the English sterling.

The reduction of some foreign current Coins to the English sterling.

The Crown of Crmera of Rome is sterling	—	col. 07 s. 0 d.
The Sols of Genoa is sterling	—	00 01 6.
The Ducate of Venice of 6 l. 4 Sols is sterling	—	04 6.
The Ducate of Naples is sterling	—	04 9.
The Crown of Gold of Florence is sterling	—	06 0.
The 20 Sols of Milan is sterling	—	01 0.
The Carlin of Sicilia is sterling	—	00 3.
The Sol of grofs of Antwerp is sterling	—	00 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
The Lire of Valentia, Barselona, and Saragosa is	—	05 6.
The Lire or Frank of France is sterling	—	02 0.
The Florin of Turin and Savoy is sterling	—	00 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
The 34 Marvedes or single Royal of Spain is sterling	—	06 0.
The 40 Res of Lisbon in Portugal is sterling	—	00 6.
The Lire of Bollonia is sterling	—	01 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
The Crown of Lucca is sterling	—	05 9.
The Florin of Noremberg and Francford sterling	—	3 4.
The Chequin of Turkey is sterling	—	7 10.

Where note, That in Europe the Exchange ever maketh the accounted value of their Coins with us, which are seen sometimes to differ much from the abovesaid Rules, yet according to the estimation of our English Mint, this carrieth a neat concordancy, and therefore I have the rather thought fit to insert it in this place.

I have in many places of this Book shewed how the 100 l. suttel doth agree with London; and in the leaf aforegoing, shewed how the 112 l. doth also respond with some of them: Now I will shew by a new invented Table out of the Works of Mr. Hunt the Arithmetician, a method reducing the pounds of foreign Counties to the pound of London, which I find thus.

Pounds foreign to Pounds English reduced.

Q9 2

Ancona

	M	D		M	D
Ancona	13	10	Genoa	81	100
Antwerp	24	25	Lipsich	99	100
Archipelago	497	448	London Troy	29	24
Aquila	143	100	London Averd.	127	120
Avignon	11	10	Lubeck	389 $\frac{1}{2}$	448
Ausburg	19	20	Lions	21	20
Barcelona	91	10	Lisbon	83	100
Besenson	91	100	Marselia	497	448
Bruges	1	1	Naples	71	50
Burgois	23	25	Norimberg	396	448
Calice	24	25	Paris	19	20
Castile	51	50	Padua	33	25
Cicilia	37	25	Parma	34	25
Colen	19	20	Preflau	538 $\frac{1}{2}$	448
Corfu	497	448	Rochel	81	100
Danzick	29	24	Roan	127	100
Diep	359	400	Sicilia	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	448
Ferrara	133	100	Sevil	439	448
Florence	131	100	Tboloufa	491	448
Francford	396	448	Venice gross	423	448
Genoa	141	100	Venice futtle	151	100
			Vienna	256	448

For the understanding of this Table, note, That one pound of London is in Ancona $\frac{11}{12}$ of a pound, and so in the rest $\frac{11}{12}$ is 1 and $\frac{1}{12}$ first then against the names of the places are two numbers; as against Avignon, you have 11 for to multiply, and 10 for Divisor, or 11 for Numerator, and 10 for Denominator: multiply then pounds of Avignon by 11, and divide it by 10, and they are pounds of London; so do for other places, as the Table directs.

CHAP. CCLXXII.

Of Measures used in England.

Measures in England.

1. A Yard.

HAVING now done with the *Weights of England*, whereby all Merchandise of Weight is weighed, I come now to those *Measures* that are in use through the Kingdom of England, which are three; the first is the *Yard*, the common measure of all *woollen Cloth, Stuffs, Silks*, and such like, which is composed of three foot, every foot being 12 inches, and every inch 3 Barly corns; so that the Yard doth contain 36 inches, and there is in the measure of all Commodities given in measure an Inch, which doth make the Yard to be 37 Inches, when computed with the measure of other Countreys.

2. An Ell.

The second is an *Ell*, wherewith all *Linens* are measured, and it containeth 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches, or 45 inches by the Rule, and herewith is also allowed an inch, for measure by the custom of the Countrey.

3. A Goad.

The third is a *Goad*, only used in *Welch Frizes, Frizadoes*, and the like, being the ancient measure of *Wales*, and as some imagine, of *England*, before the setting of the Yard-wand, and by the Inch-Rule is found to be (55 inches) at this time.

The courtesies of Londoners. Tret.

In London there is found a custom both in weighing and measuring of some Commodities not found or practised in any other place, and called beyond Seas, the *Courtesies of London*; the which is first in *Commodities* weighed by 4 in 104 *l.* allowed and called *Tret*, which I have noted before; next by 2 *l.* allowed upon every Draught and Commodity, which exceedeth 336 *l.* or three hundred Gross, called *Cloffe*; and lastly in the measure of *Broad-Cloth* by retail in *Drapers Shops*, allowing to the Buyer a *Shafinet* upon each yard, in lieu of the inch before specified, which is as much as is in length at the yards end, from the bottom of the wrist to the end of the thumb, which commonly may be about 5 in 6 inches in length, according to the dimension of the hand. I have already shewed what agreement some of these measures, especially the yard hath with the measures of length of many other places: it is requisite I should also here shew how our *English Ell* is found to respond with other Countreys, which I find to be by the observations of some ingenious thus.

Cloffe. Shaftner.

Antwerp

Antwerp	166 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells.
Francfort	208 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells.
Dantzick	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells.
Vienna	145 Ells.
Lions	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aln.
Paris	95 Aln.
Roan	103 Aln.
Lisbon	100 Vares.
Sevil	135 Vares.
Madera Isles	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ Braces.
Venice Linnen	180 Braces.
Venice Silk	196 Braces.
Lucques	200 Braces.
Florence	204 Braces.
Millan	230 Braces.
Genoa	480 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pal.
Bruges	164 Ells.
Arras	165 Ells.
Callice	157 Alns.
Norimberg	174 Ells.
Rome	56 Cans.
Colen	208 Ells.
Lisle	166 Ells.
Mastricht	157 Ells.

Measures of
London com-
pared.

How true these Observations are, I must refer to trial by experience; and forasmuch as I would not omit any material collection that might add to the perfection of this knowledge, which doth oftentimes so much concern Merchants in their Negotiations; I have here also inserted M. Hunt's Table of responsency of other Countreys, measures of length to the abovesaid English Ell and Yard.

Measures fo-
reign to Eng-
lish measure
reduced.

	M	D		M	D
Antwerp	3	5	Lucca	5	8
Arras	23	35	Malins	3	5
Bruges short	25	41	Mastricht	100	173
Castile	20	27	Madera	25	26
Calice	150	157	Millan	50	57
Colen	25	52	Norimberg	100	137
Francfort	25	52	Paris	19	20
Flemish Ells.	6	10	Roan	100	103
French Alns	6	5	Rome	14	25
Florence	25	47	Sevil	20	27
Gant long	50	77	Venice long	5	9
Gant short	25	41	Venice short	25	49
Genoa	150	721	Vienna	20	29
Lions		1	Vincentia	100	133
London yard	4	5			
Lisbon and Lisle	50	83			

The use of the former Table is threefold, first, to know what proportion one of our London Ells will bear unto any of the measures of the aforesaid places, which is thus performed: Look the place in the Table posito Florence, against it you shall find these two numbers, 25. under the threefold title of M. which signifieth *Multiply*, and 47 under the title of D. which signifieth *Divisor*; divide then the greater by the lesser, viz. 47 by 25. the Quotient is 1, and 22 is the remainder, which is Numerator to 25. making the Fraction $\frac{22}{25}$, so that our Ell at London is at Florence 1 of their measures, and $\frac{22}{25}$ parts thereof, and so in the rest.

Secondly, it reduceth foreign measures to the London Ell thus; Posito the Question were, How many Ells are there in 387 of the measures of Dantzick? then look Dantzick, against which you shall find two numbers, the first is 20 your *Multiply*, the second 27 your *Divisor*, the order of the Question then is thus,

Multiply

Multiply ——— 20

of 387 Dantzick measure.

Divisor ——— 27

2 (1

20

276

7740 Product or Divident.

338 (8

7740 286 Ells of London, and $\frac{1}{27}$ which is $\frac{1}{27}$ of an Ell.

2777

22

Further note $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 Nails of a Yard.

2

22

40 13 Nails, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the yard.

33

3 Use.

Thirdly and lastly, it reduceth Ells of London to any of the aforesaid foreign Measures, *po-
sto* in 597 Ells of London, how many Lucca Braces do they contain? To do this, look Lucca in the
Table, and right against it you have the two numbers of 5 and 8: and note by the way, That in
questions of this nature, that you multiply by the second number under D. and divide by the first
under M. multiply therefore 597 by 8, and divide by 5, and the Quotient is 955 $\frac{1}{5}$ of the
Braces or measures of Lucca. And this shall suffice concerning measures of length, the truth of
which Tables I refer to the Inquisition of the Curious.

There is also in use in England divers Measures for several distinct Commodities, which or-
darily I will here observe.

Measures of
Land in use.

First, a Measure whereby land is measured, and this hath some correspondence with all
things that are measured by a square proportion in breadth and length, and this done also by the
afore-mentioned Yard, which beginning from the least part, and is thus reckoned.

Grains 3 ——— is an Inch.

Inches 12 ——— a Foot.

Foot 3 ——— a Yard.

Fert 3, Inches 9 an Ell.

Yards 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ is ——— a Perch.

Perch 1 in breadth

} a Farthingdole.

and 40 in length.

Farthingdole 2 ——— is half an Acre.

Farthingdole 4 ——— is an Acre.

Of Fures.

Sables

Adartens

Minks

Feris

Filches

Greys

} 40 skins the
Timber.

Coin

Kid

Lamb

Budge

Cat

} 100 the Hundred.

One Acre contains {
Half Acre ——— 2
Roods ——— 4
Rods or Land-yard Perches — 160
Square Yards ——— 4804
Square Foot ——— 43560

One Mile contains {
Rod ——— 40
Furlongs ——— 8
Perches ——— 320
Paces ——— 1056
Ells ——— 1408
Yards ——— 1760
Feet ——— 5280
Inches ——— 63360

So that hereby it may be discerned, that a foot being inches every way, as 12 in length,
and

and 12 in breadth, making 12 times 12, is 144 inches; and so in the yard, which is 3 foot in breadth, and 3 foot in length, which is 9 foot, is 1286 inches, and thus is *Board, Glafs, Pavement, Hangings, Wainfcot*, and the like commodities measured in *England*. Board, Glafs, Hangings, &c.

Next, let us observe dry Measures in themselves; for so far forth as they concur with weight, Dry measures of Grain. I have noted before, dry measure is principally for Grain.

The Gallon is found to be by the		Gallons.	Pottl.	Quarts	Pints.
Statute of England		1	or 2	or 4	or 8
A Peck is		2	or 4	or 8	or 16
Half a Bushel is		4	or 8	or 16	or 32
A Bushel is		8	or 16	or 32	or 64
A Strike is		16	or 32	or 64	or 128
A Corncock is		32	or 64	or 128	or 256
A Quarter is		64	128	or 256	or 512
A Wey is		384	768	1536	3072
A Last is		640	1280	2560	5128

It is here to be noted, That several *Commodities* are measured by a several different measure: as for Example, Corn is measured by the *Quarter*, which contains 8 *Bushels*, as above is mentioned, five *Quarters* making a *Tun* lading, and 10 *Quarters* to a *Last*, but yet $10\frac{1}{4}$ or $10\frac{1}{2}$ goes for a *Last* of *Holland*; so also in *Salt*, which is sold by the weight, which is 40 *Bushels* water measure of ten Gallons; yet note, That in *Plimouth*, and in some other Sea-Port of *England*, they measure by a *Bushel* alien measure, whereof 24 makes a *Tun*, and 8 doth make a *Quarter*; so three *Quarters* make one *Tun*, and every *Bushel* is 18 Gallons, so that a *Tun* of *Salt* at *Plimouth*, is greater than a *Weigh* of *London* by 32 Gallons. And note, That as in *Salt*, so also in *Corn*, they have 2 measures, the *Water-measure*, large for Shipboard, and the *Land* for Shop-measure, the difference in some places, as from 6 to 7, also from 3 to 4, which is to be observed.

The next measure observable is *liquid measures*, which in *England* are found to vary much, Liquid Measure and to be of divers kinds, both in the quantity it self, and in the commodity or liquor, which sures in *England*. I will here for method sake collect together thus.

		Gallons.	Pottles.	Quart.	Pints.
Of Ale.	{ Ale the Firkin ought to be	8	or 16	or 32	or 64
	{ Kilderkin of Ale ought to be	16	32	64	128
	{ Barrel of Ale ought to be	32	64	128	256
Of Beer.	{ Beer the Firkin ought to be	9	or 18	or 36	or 72
	{ Kilderkin of Beer	18	36	72	144
	{ Barrel of Beer	36	72	144	288
Of Wine.	{ Kilderkin of Wine ought to be	18	or 36	or 72	or 144
	{ Barrel of Wine to be	31	62	124	248
	{ Hogshead of Wine to be	63	126	252	504
	{ A Tertian of Wine	84	168	336	672
	{ Butt or Pipe of Wine	126	252	504	1008
	{ Tun of Wine	252	504	1008	2016
Of Soap.	{ A Firkin of Soap ought to be	8	or 16	or 32	or 64
	{ A Kilderkin to be	16	32	64	128
	{ A Barrel to be	32	64	128	256
Of Eels and Salmon.	{ A Firkin of Salmon and Eels to be	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	42	84
	{ A Barrel ought to be	42	84	168	236
	{ A Butt ought to be	84	168	236	572
Of Oyl.	{ A Tun of Oyl and Honey ought to be	252	504	1008	2016
	{ A Pipe of Oyls to be	126	252	504	1008
	{ A Hogshead to be	63	126	252	504
	{ A Rundlet to be	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	74	148

But note, That the custom of *London* sometimes is found to disagree with the *Statute* in the measures of some *Commodities*, as in *Oyls* it is observed, that 236 Gallons, which by *Merchants* is called the *Civil Gauge*, is sold ordinarily for a *Tun*, and not 252 Gallons, as above is mentioned.

Now

A declaration of the Standard for cloth-making, made in the fourth year of King James.

Sack of Wool.

Now for as much as Cloth, Tin, Lead, and some other Commodities, are the Staple of the Trade of England, and that divers good Laws have been enacted for preservation of the said Commodities in their true nature: It will not be improper that I mention here some heads of such Orders as have been made, and principally for the true making of Cloth, being the prime of the native Commodities of England. The Sack of Wool then, of which our English Cloth is made, doth contain, as I said before, 364 l. the Tod of Wool is 28 l. 13 Tods making a Sack, every Tod being 4 Nails, and every Nail being 7 l. This Sack of Wool is accounted to make 4 Standard Clothes of clean Wooll, called *sorting Clothes*, weighing 60 l. the Cloth, and being 24 yards long of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters broad. Now in the Weight it is to be observed, that the Clothes be well *soured, thicked, milled, and fully dried*: and in the measure that the same be measured by the Yard and Inch, within the list, concerning the breadth, all which I will for the benefit of Cloth-traders insert this following collection.

	Breadth.	Weight.	Measures.
Breadth, weights, and measures of English clothes			
Kent, York, and Reading clothes of	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ quar.	86 l.	30 & 34 yards.
Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex clothes of	7 quar.	80 l.	29 & 32 yards.
Worster, Coventry, and Hereford clothes of	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ quar.	78 l.	30 & 33 yards.
Wiltshire, Gloster, Oxon, Somerset of	7 quar.	76 l.	29 & 32 yards.
Suffolk sorting clothes	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ quar.	64 l.	23 & 26 yards.
All sorting clothes of divers Shires of	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ quar.	60 l.	24 & 26 yards.
Broad-cloth, Taunt, Bridgwaters, and Dunst.	7 quar.	30 l.	12 & 13 yards.
Broad and narrow of Yorkshire of	4 quar.	30 l.	24 & 25.
Devonshire Kerties and Doffens of	4 quar.	13 l.	12 & 13.
Cbeck, Kersies, strait and plain Grays	4 quar.	24 l.	17 & 18.
Ordinary Penistons or Forests	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ quar.	28 l.	12 & 13.
Sorting Penistons of	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ quar.	35 l.	13 & 14.
Washers of Lancashire, and others		17 l.	17 & 18.

Tin in England.

See further the said Statute for the manner of making of all the said woollen Clothes, and orders for Workmen, with the viewing, searching, and all other needful circumstances there and thereunto belonging, for further direction whereto I refer you. As for Tin, which is also one of the Staple Commodities of this Kingdom, many good Orders are enacted for the true catting and assay thereof, and is accounted as the *Princes peculiar Commodities*, farmed to certain Merchants, who have the sole preemption thereof, and thereto belongeth a peculiar weight, called the *Stannery weight*, the hundred thereof making 120 l. futtle *Averdupois*, as I said before. Lead is also one of the Staples of this Island, known throughout all the parts of the World, and is in England sold likewise by a particular weight called the *Foder*, which is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred of 112 l. to the hundred, and making futtle pounds 2184 l. For other the Staple Commodities of England, I need not further insist, retering the same to the search of the Inquisitour at his own leisure.

Lead in England.

I have already noted, that sundry Commodities are in England weighed and measured by sundry and distinct Weights and Measures, the principal thereof being of Silver and Gold. I have already shewed as the Standard of our English Coins, and shewed how the same agreeth with other places, then of Salt, Wine, and Corn, which in the next place I mean here to shew, and withall demonstrate how the same holdeth correspondency with other Countreys, which in the most Cities I have omitted as purposely intended here to be inserted by it self, as reducing all others to the City of London.

Corn measure, with other Countreys.

Corn then, as the most necessary Commodity, is sold, as I have shewed before in England, by the Quarter, accounting 5 Quarters for one Tun lading ordinarily, though otherwise 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Quarters is a Last of Corn, and this Last then of Corn doth make,

In Embden 55 *Werpes*, whereof 61 make a Last there, or 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrels of 4 *Werpes*.

In Hamburg 83 *Schepels*, whereof 90 make a Last there.

In Lubeck 85 *Schepels*, whereof 96 make a Last.

In Dantzick 56 *Schepels*, whereof 60 there make a Last, the 4 *Schepels* make one *Muid*, which is the Skip-pound of 340 l.

In Fameran 78 *Schepels*, whereof 96 to the Last.

In Halerger haven in Demnark, 80 *Schepels*, 96 to the Last.

In Copenhagen 23 small Barrels, whereof 16 to the Last.

In Ebbetroffe Danick 23 Barrels, whereof 36 to the Last.

In Nelbogge 23 Barrels, whereof 42 to the Last.

In Sweden 23 Barrels.

Conixburg $\frac{5}{7}$ of a Last, the 6 Last are 7 at Amsterdam.

In Millan $\frac{17}{24}$ of a Last.

In *Statin* in *Pomerland*, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a *last*.
 In *Riga* 42 *loops*.
 In *Antwerp* 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Vertules*.
 In *Bruxels* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *mudden*, and differing in all places in *Brabant*.
 In *Gant* 4 *muds*, 7 *halsters* of 12 to one *mud* is 55 *halsters*.
 In *Bruges* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *boot*.
 In *Dunkirk* 18 *Raisers* water measure.
 In *Middleburg* 40 *sacks* is 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the *last* in all *Holland*.
 In *Dort* 28 *sacks*.
 In *Rotterdam* and *Delph*, 87 *achtelings*.
 In *Schoon haven* 88 *achtelings*.
 In *Enchusen*, *Horne*, *Medenblick*, 42 *sacks*.
 In *Groenninghen* 33 *muds*.
 In *Tenell* 58 *loops*.
 In *Callais* 18 *Raisers*.
 In *Rouen* 20 until 30 *mines*, every *mine* is 4 *bushels*.
 In *Rochel* 128 *bushels*, 4 to every *sestier*.
 In *Bourdenx* 38 *Boisfeaux*, whereof 33 to the *last*.
 In *Sevil* 54 *Hanegas*, a *last* is 4 *Cabin* of 12 *Hanegas*.
 In *Lisbon* 225 *alquiers*, whereof 240 to the *last*, or 4 *Moyos* of 60 *alquiers* to the *Moyo*, and
 so in all the *Islands* of *Portugal*.
 In *Venice* 32 *stares*.
 In *Genoa* 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Minas*.
 In *Sicilia* 38 *Medinos* of 6 *Moyos*.
 In *Puglia* 32 *Cara* 36 *timans*.
 In *Cyprus* 40 *Medinos* of 2 *cipros*.
 In *Amsterdam* a *last*, and it is observable here, that *Corn* is found so far to differ in goodness, that the measure of this place will weigh of *East-land wheat* 156 *l.* of *French wheat* 180 *l.* of *Sicilia wheat* 224 *l.* and of *Africa* 236 *l.* and this *last* of *Amsterdam* is 27 *Moyos* or *Muddens*, each *mudden* is 4 *schepels*, or every *last* is 29 *sacks*, and each *sack* 3 *achtelings*, so that a *last* may be said to be 108 *schepels* or 87 *achtelings*.

Now for as much as *Salt* is not a native Commodity of our Country, we must borrow the original of the measure thereof from those places which produce the greatest quantity, or from those Cities which hold the principal staple thereof. It will be necessary then we bring it to the great hundred of *Zeland*, which is accounted for 4 small hundred, and because it is the best known in all places, they measure their *salt* with *barrels*, 18 *barrels* to a *last*, and 7 *last* to the hundred, which is 126 *barrels*.

Measure of
Salt compared
with other
places.

In *Armuyden* in *Zeland*, they reckon 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ weights for one hundred: every weight is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *sacks*, every *sack* 4 measures, and 15 weights of *Browage salt*, makes the great hundred. The *sack* of *salt* of *Armuyden*, being 122 small *barrels*, for the 122 *sack* shall be my computation, and it maketh in

In *Browage* $\frac{4}{7}$ parts of one hundred of 28 *Moyos*, and 12 *sacks* to the *Moyo*; also by charges or loads, ten load to the hundred, and 48 *Moyos* or *Moyos* to the *last* of 21 *barrels*.

In *Lisbon* 25 *Moyos*.

In *Saint Mary Port* 28 *Moyos*.

In *Saintubal* 20 *Cays*.

In *Calis* 22 *Cays*.

In *Saintlucar* 21 *Cays*.

In *Gaunt* 108 *sacks* or *barrels*.

In *Antwerp* 144 *vertels* of 24 to the *last*, and 6 *last* to the hundred, and the *white salt* is measured with a lesser measure of 12 upon 100.

In *Dunkirk* 92 water measures, or 104 land measures.

In *Ostend* 98 measures.

In *Damme* and *Axiels* 102 measures.

In *Bruges* 104 measures.

In *Ypres* 144 measures.

In *Rotterdam* 100, whereof 6 make one *mud* of 18 to the 100.

In *Amsterdam*, *Utrecht*, *Druenter* 102 *schepels*.

In *Calis* in *France* 130 *barrels*, 19 to the *last*, but 20 by freighting.

In *Rouen* and almost all *France* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Muys*.

In *Hamburg* 7 *last*, whereof 80 *barrels* makes 100.

In *Denmark*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *last*.

In Sweden 111 tuns or barrels, 16 to the last.
 In Embden 100 barrels, 14 to the last.
 In Lubeck, 7 lasts, of 18 barrels.
 In London, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lasts of 18 herring barrels, but by weights 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 In Venice and Priau, 70 Mose.

Measure of
Sea-coal com-
pared with
other places.

Pit-coal is a commodity peculiar and native, and is sold by the *Chalder*, which must be taken from the measure of *Newcastle*, where the greatest quantity of Coals is found, and they measure there by the *Chalder*, filled up whereof $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Chalder* is a last, and is measured in giving 21 for 20. the correspondence thereof is,

	[London and Yarmouth 10 Chalders.
	[Rouen 100 barrels giving 104 for 100.
	[Bruges and Ostend 100 measures for Oats.
	[Dort 12 bort, also by weighs of 144 l. of 24 stone, of 6 l.
The last of	[Gaunt 144 sacks, or 24 muds.
Newcastle of	[Alst 200 muds.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ Chalder	[Antwerp 175 Verils.
is in	[Condet 44 Muys, the 80 makes a cberk,
	[Zeland 68 herring barrels.
	[Middleburg by weigh of 108 l.
	[Amsterdam 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Loot of 38 measures.

Measures of
Wine.

Wines are sold in England by the tun of 252 gallons, and by reason of the diversity of wines of the growth of sundry Countrys coming to England, it is fit I should set down how the tun of 252 gallons doth correspond with other places.

It then makes in *Antwerp* 6 ames, containing 300 stoops, every stoop weighing 6 l. called a stone, every ame being 50 stoops, or 42 gallons, and every stoop being $9\frac{1}{2}$ pints English.

In *Paris* and *Orleance*, 4 hogsheds making 10 stoops, every hogshed 312 stoops, and at *Paris* 36 sextiers, each sextier being 4 quarts, every quart two pints, is 288 pints, and each pint is 2 chapins.

In *Burdeaux* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hogsheds.

In *Lisbon* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hogsheds.

In *Auxere* in *Burgundy* 3 punobons.

In *Poitou* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pipes.

In *Coniaque* 2 pipes or 4 hogsheds.

In *Ay* and *Artois*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hogsheds.

In *Seres* or *Canary*, 2 pipes of 150 stoops or 1 But and $\frac{1}{2}$. every But is in *Antwerp* 158 stoops, they measure by the Rove of 30 l. is 5 stoops of *Antwerp*, which is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and every But containeth 30 Roves, and the pipes contain 30 Roves of 28 l. weight.

In *Candado* is 2 Buts.

In *Madrid* 2 pipes lacking 16 stoops, or about 19 gallons.

In *Sevil* 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rove of *Romani*, a Rove is 8 somers, every somer is 4 quartils, every quartil is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a stoop, of *Antwerp*, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints English, and they do deliver 27 and 28 Roves in a pipe, but of oil measure by 40 and 41 Roves in a pipe.

In *Ansoy* or *Bastard* 2 pipes, 16 stoops for the said 6 ames.

In *Lisbon* 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ almudes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rove of *Sevil*, every *Almudas* is 12 covados, or somer at *Sevil*, cavado is 4 quarts oil measure by *alqueri* or *cantar*, every *alqueri* is 6 covados, every *cantar* is 4 stoops of *Antwerp*, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons English.

In *Algorn* 34 starre.

In *Florence* 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ barrels of 20 fiaschi or 18 stoops of *Antwerp*, the 3 barrels is one starre, and each starre is 54 stoops of *Antwerp*, or 64 gallons English.

In *Rome* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ brontons, every Bront is 96 Bocals or $13\frac{1}{2}$ Rubes or Stones of 10 l. of 30 ounces in one Bront, or 42 stoops of *Antwerp* for Honey the pound being 44 ounces.

In *Candia* 80 mostaches in a But of 34 and 35 mostaches of $3\frac{1}{2}$ stoops of *Antwerp* or circa $4\frac{1}{4}$ gallons English.

In *Bollonia* 13 corbes incirca 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons English each corbe.

In *Padua* 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Cara, the oil is by the *Millier* of 1185 l. is in *Antwerp* 1100 l. makes 152 stoops in a But.

In *Venice* 80 Mostati, the 38 make one But, and 76 make an *Amphora*, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarti Besonts measure the 4 one Bigonts, Bigont is a French hogshed, one quart 18 stoops of *Antwerp*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarti measure, *Sechio* or small measures of 4 *Tischanser*.

Amphora

4 Bigots or Bigontins.
 Amphora } 16 quarti bigots measure.
 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarti secchio.

Lagol is a punchon, amphora is 2 ames, which is 84 gallons, and for Oil they measure by amphora also, and for Honey, but most by millier, of 1210 l.

In Verona 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cara.

14 Brents, every Brent is 16 baser.

Oil by the millier of 1738 is 8 brenten and 11 baser.

In Ferrara 12 mastilli of 8 secchio, each mastilli is 21 gallons.

In Vicentia 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cara, and the oil by the millier of Venice.

In Treviso 11 confi, the 10 confi makes one cara.

In Corfu and Zante 37 Zare or Sare, and each Sare is near 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

In Istria 15 Venus, near 17 gallons.

In Priam 12 Urna, each Urna is 21 gallons.

In Tunis 60 matali of 32 Rotolor, every matali making about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons English.

In Tripoli in Barbary 45 metares of 42 Rotolor, and each metara being somewhat more then 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons English.

In Constantinople 180 almes, each alme being about 20 pints, and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ almes of oil here, is at Venice a Millier.

In Calabria 8 Salmes.

In Puglia 8 salmes, are French barrells, oil also 8 salmes, every salme is 10 star, each star is 32 pignatoli.

Hereto it will not be unfit I should add Malines his observation upon these wet measures in general.

The Romans in times past, called the wet measure by ounces, as we do now the weight, accounting ten ounces ponderales, for 12 ounces mensurales, so Sestarius Bonianorum was 18 ounces weight measure, and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces mensurales or wet measure. Now this custom of measuring and correspondency of wet measure and weight is yet in use in sundry places:

As at Meyson in Saxony, 20 ounces ponderales, make 24 ounces mensurales.

Also at Lipsick, 32 ounces wet measures, goes to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces weight measure, the difference of correspondence being of 5 to 6. This is further demonstrated in many commodities.

As a hogthead of Wine weigheth 500 l. the cask 50 l. so that in net wine there is 450 l.

Also a hogthead of Corn weigheth 400 l. the cask 50 l. the net corn is 350 l. so that by this computation, the tun of wine weigheth 1800 l. and with the cask 2000 l. and the tun lading of corn, weigheth 1600 l. and the cask 1800 l. So that for the lading of a ship, by weight and measure, these observations are to be noted.

Two tuns are accounted for one last, so two tuns of wine is 4000 l. and somewhat more, and in hogheads there should be but $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of a last.

At Dort in Holland they call a great vessel, a rod of wine, which weighed 4500 l. as a last of corn, comparing these 4500 l. mensurales by reduction of 6 to 5, as above is noted, are 3750 l. ponderales, is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ames; now if you account the gallon of wine of Antwerp to weigh 6 l. the capacity of this vessel is 15 ames, being 750 gallons.

The rod is a rod quadrant, of 10 foot long, and 10 foot broad, and one foot deep, every foot containing 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons Antwerp measure, or 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ foot Cubice. And this is as much as I think fit to insert in this place concerning the Wine Measures of England, with other Countreys; for other liquid Commodities, the Table foregoing will more largely demonstrate.

The Exchanges practised in England, and principally in London, are confined within a narrow scantling, being but as a Rivulet issuing out of the great stream of those Exchanges that are used beyond the Seas, and therefore limited but to some few places, as to Antwerp for Flanders, to Rouen and Paris for France, to Amsterdam and Rotterdam for the Netherlands, to Dantzick for the East Countrey, to Venice for Italy, to Edenburg for Scotland, to Dublin for Ireland; all the other parts of the Exchanges practised in England, have their derivation hence, and he that would exchange for any other foreign Countrey (these aforementioned excepted) must first have recourse hither, and by a secondary exchange, have his desire fulfilled: all which exchanges, and the manner how the same are calculated, and the places with which London hath in former time been seen to exchange, I have at large demonstrated in the 443, 444, 445, 446, and 447 Chapters of this ensuing Treatise: whereto for better satisfaction I will refer the Reader.

CHAP. CCLXXIII.

Of the Trading in general of England.

Of the Trade
in general of
England.

WHEN I consider the true demensions of our *English Traffick*, as at this day to me it appear-
eth to be, together with the inbred commodities that this *Island* affordeth to preserve
and maintain the same, with the present industry of the Natives, and the ability of our Na-
vigators: I justly admire both the height and eminency thereof: but when again I survey every
Kingdom and great City of the World, and every petty Port and Creek of the same, and find
in each of these some *English* prying after the Trade and Commerce thereof, then again I am
easily brought to imagine, that either this great Traffick of *England* is at its full perfection,
or that it aims higher than can hitherto by my weak sight be either seen or discern-
ed. I must confess, *England* breeds in its own womb, the principal supporters of its pre-
sent splendor, and nourisheth with its own milk the commodities that give both lustre and
life to the continuance of this Trade, (which I pray may neither never decay, nor yet have the
least diminution.) But *England* being naturally seated in a Northern corner of the World,
and herein bending under the weight of too too ponderous a burthen, cannot possibly al-
ways, and for ever find a vent for all those Commodities that are seen to be dally im-
ported and brought within the compass of so narrow a circuit, unless there can be (by the
policy and government of the State) a mean found out to make this *Island* either the common
Emporium and Staple of all Europe, or at leastwise of all these our neighbouring Northern Re-
gions.

The real worth
of the *English*
Trade.

The staple Commodities of *England*, such as are *Clothes*, *Lead*, *Tin*, some new late *Draperies*,
and other *English* Real and Royal Commodities, shipped hence in former times, yielded by their
returns from foreign parts, all those necessities and wants we desired, or stood in need of: but
the late great Traffick of this *Island* hath been such, that it hath not only proved a bountiful
Mother to the Inhabitants, but also a courteous Nurse to the adjoining Neighbours: for what
in matter of Traffick they have lost, we have been found to have gained, and what they have
have wanted, we have been noted to have supplied them with.

Hath the proud and magnificent City of *Venice* lost her great Traffick and Commerce with *In-
dia*, *Arabia*, and *Persia*? *England* hath got it, and now furnisheth her plenteously with the
rich Commodities thereof. Hath all *Italy* lost *Venice*, that sed it with those dainties? *London*
now supplieth her place, and is found both to clothe and nourish it. Hath *France* almost lost
the excellent Commodities of *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, and *Aleppo*, and generally of *Turky*?
London can and doth furnish it. Nay, is *Turky* itself deprived of the precious Spices of *India*?
England can and doth plentifully afford them. Will you view *Muscovia*, survey *Sweden*, look
upon *Denmark*, peruse the *East Countrey*, and those other colder Regions, there shall you
find the *English* to have been; the Inhabitants from the Prince to the Peasant, wears *England*
woollen Livery, feeds in *English* Pewter, sauced with *English* Indian Spices, and send to their En-
emies sad *English* leaden messengers of death. Will you behold the *Netherlands*, whose eyes and
hearts envy *England's* Traffick, yet they must perforce confess, that for all their great boasts,
they are indebted to *London* for most of their *Syria* Commodities, besides what other Wares
else they have of *English* growth? Will you see *France*, and travel it from *Marselia* to *Calais*,
though they stand least in need of us, yet they cannot last long without our Commodities. And
for *Spain*, if you pry therein from the Princes Palace to the poor mans Cottage, he will Vow,
a Dios, there is no clothing comparable to the *English* Bay, nor Pheasant excelling a seasonable *English*
red Herring.

The East-India
Company.

The East India Company of *London*, are yearly seen to visit *Persia*, frequent *India*, and traf-
fick in *Arabia*, and the coasts thereof; and for our *English* Commodities, and some other export-
ed hence, they are found to import *Pepper*, *Cloves*, *Maces*, *Nutmegs*, *Cottons*, *Rice*, *Callicoes* of
sundry sorts, *Bezoar Stones*, *Aloes*, *Borax*, *Calamus*, *Cassia*, *Mirabolans*, *Myrrh*, *Opium*, *Rhubarb*,
Cinnamon, *Sanders*, *Spikenard*, *Musk*, *Civet*, *Tamerinds*, pretious Stones of all sorts, as *Diamonds*,
Pearls, *Carbuncles*, *Emeralds*, *Jacints*, *Sapphirs*, *Spinals*, *Turques*, *Topases*, *Indico*, and *Silky*,
raw and wrought into sundry fabricks: *Benjamin*, *Camphire*, *Sandalwood*, and infinite other
Commodities; and though in *India* and these parts, their Trade equalizeth not, neither the
Portugals nor the *Dutch*, yet in candid, fair, and Merchant-like dealing, these *Pagans*, *Mabu-
metans* and *Gentiles*, hold them in esteem far before them, and deservingly have here the Epi-
thet of far more current and square dealers. And although for the present this Trade and Com-
pany do suffer under some adverse clouds, and groan under some unkind losses by the fallhood
of the *Netherlanders*, and sad accidents at Sea, yet their adventures and acts are praise-wor-
thy, and their fair indeavours for *England's* honour in point of Trade, meriteth due commen-
dations, and just applause.

The

The *Turky Company of London*, for its height and eminency, is now second to none other of *The Turkey Company* this Land, for not yearly, but monthly, nay almost weekly their Ships are observed to go to and fro, exporting hence the *Clothes of Suffolk, Gloucester, Worcester, and Coventry*, dyed and drell, *Kerfies of Hampshire and York*, *Lead, Tin*, and a great quantity of the above-said *India Spices, Indico and Callicoës*, and in returns thereof import from *Turky*, the raw *Silks of Persia, Damasco, Tripoly, &c.* *Galls of Mosolo and Toccat Chamlets, Grograms, and Mohairs of Angora, Cottons, and Cotton Tarn of Cyprus and Smyrna*, and sometimes the *Gems of India*, and *Drugs of Egypt, and Arabia*, the *Muscadines of Candia*, the *Curran and Oils of Zant, Zeffalonia, and Morea*, with sundry others, and in all these parts are accounted also second to none, nor give place to any Nation, neither in the greatness of their Traffick, nor yet in their fair and Merchant-like performance.

The ancient Company of the *Merchant Adventurers of London*, hold the same proportion in *The Merchant* the integrity of their dealings, and in the squareness of their performance with both the afore-*Adventurers*, named: their excellent government, and their ancient orders preserved and maintained, is every where both applauded and commended. The Cities of *Hamburg, Rotterdam*, and others in the *Netherlands*, by their submissive seeking for their residence, and their privileges and immunities granted them during that time, is a sure testimony that speaks their welcome every where, and an assured token of that Cities decay, that with leave from *England*, they furnish them with *Clothes of sundry Shires*, and some other commodities monthly, as by the shortness of their Navigation they find it needful and proper to their Traffick, and from thence furnish *England* with *Tapestries, Diaper, Cambricks, Hollands, Lawns, Hops, Mather, Steel, Rhenish Wines*; and many other Manufactures, as *Blades, Stuffs, Sope, Lattin Wier, and Plates, &c.* and here also this Nation is accounted the most current and only Merchant-like Nation that Trafficks or bath Commerce amongst them.

The *East Countrey Merchants*, and the *Muscovia Company*, do also challenge a part in this *The Eastland and Muscovia Company* great Trade of *England*, and add some perfection to the Traffick of the City of *London*: neither doth their fair dealing there, come behind any of their fellow Citizens, nor are there less esteemed then any other foreign Nation there resident. They export hence principally, *Cloth*, as the best commodity, as also *Tin, Lead*, with some other *Spices of India*, and other Southern commodities, and return thence, *Ashes, Claphord, Copper, Deals, Fish, rich Furs, Mafts, Pipe-Staves, Rye, Timber, Wainscot, Wheat, Fastians, Iron, Laten, Linen, Mather, Quicksilver, Flax, Hemp, Steek, Caviare, Cordage, Hides, Honey, Tar, Ropes, Tallow, Pitch, Wax, Rosin*, and sundry others.

What shall I say to the *French Company*, the *Greenland Company*, the *Merchants trading into Spain, Barbary, Guinny, Benin, Italy, Scotland, and Ireland*, but that they also challenge a great interest in the Traffick of this City and Kingdom? for the *French Merchants* carry hence *Eng- The French Merchants*lish *Clothes, Kerfies, and Bays, Galls, Silk, and Cottons of Turkie*, and for the same return *Buckrams, Canvas, Cards, Glasse, Grain, Linens, Salt, Claret, and white Wines, Wood, Oils, Almonds, Pepper*, some *Silk Stuffs*, and some other petty Manufactures.

The *Merchants trading into Spain*, carry hence *Bays, Says, Serges, Perpetuanes, Lead, Tin, Hor- The Spanish Merchants* rings, *Pilchards, Salmon, Newlandfish, Calf-skins*, and many other commodities, and in returns furnish *England* thence with *Wines of Xeres, Mallaga, Bastard, Candado and Alicant, Refins, Olives, Oils, Sugars, Soaps, Aniseeds, Liquorish, Soda barilla, Pate*, and sundry *West-India Commodities*: neither have the *Spanish and Portugal* any ill opinion in the dealing and traffick of the *English Nation*; for though of all other Nations, they have the best conceit and opinion of their own greatness, and punctual worth, and have of late exchanged the name of *Mercador* into *Cargador*, (how improper, I refer to their own Language) yet account they the *English* (after themselves) the principal and fairest dealing Merchants in the World.

The *Merchants of England trading into Naples, Sicilia, Genoa, Legorn and Venice, &c.* which *The Italian Merchants* here I term *Italy*, are not observed to have any joint Society or Company, yet to the honour and benefit of this Kingdom and City thereof, transport hence, *Bays, Says, Serges, Perpetuanes, Kerfies, Lead, Tin, Cloth*, and many other native Commodities, besides *Pepper, Indico, Cloves*, and other *Indian Commodities*, in great abundance; and for returns thence, have *Cloths of Gold and Silver, Sattins, Velvets, Taffeties, Plushes, Tabins, Damasks, Allom, Oils, Glasse, Aniseeds, Rice, Venice Gold and Silver*, great quantity of raw *Silks of sundry sorts*, and divers other Commodities; and here likewise all other foreign Nations give willingly place to the *English*, as the prime and principal Merchants that either abide amongst them, or negotiate with them. I need not to insist here upon the relics of that famous *Barbary Trade*, nor yet mention the petty adventures of the *English to Guiny and Benny*, though that otherwise they are concurrent to the Traffick of this Nation; neither need I nominate the homeland Commerce of this Kingdom to *Scotland and Ireland*, neither go about to particularise the large Traffick of this Island to their late Plantations of *New-found-land, Summer Islands, Virginia, Barbadoes, and New-England*, and to other places which rightly challenge an interest in the present Trade and Traffick of this Kingdom.

There-

Therefore omitting what may be further said in this point, and having thus survey'd the Trade of this Island in the particular, and shew'd the Commodities exported and imported by every noted Company and Society, I shall now speak a word concerning the Navigation of this Nation, which is one of the main and principal means by which this Traffick is observed to be preserv'd unto them at this day.

The Navigati-
on of the Eng-
lish famous

throughout
Europe.

In America.

In Africa.

In Asia.

I shall not need to look back into former Ages, nor trouble my self to search after old Records that express the worth of the English Nation at Sea in the times of old; it sufficeth me to understand, and know that these present times wherein we live, are not any ways inferiour (in this point) to the former, nor the real value nor valour of the English any ways decayed or altered from its former ancient greatness, to its present splendor: what they have done, let Histories remember, and what they now do, let the World witness and testify throughout Europe. What Creek or Port in Europe have they not sought out and found? Nay how many of them have fought against hunger, cold, and all extremities, to find new Northern passages to the Southern Regions? and though the South Seas, and a great part of America be at this day debarred to them and to their Navigation, yet their wills herein are more bounded to their Princes pleasure in a faithful obedience to his Treaties and Peace with that Don that challengeth those vast Countreys, then any way in fear of his greatness, or his Naval Power at Sea, as may well witness their Attempts, Navigations, and Plantations in many parts of that Countrey not limited or forbidden by that Treaty. As for their Navigations to Africa, begin at Alexandria in Egypt, and so sail to Tunis, Argier and Senta, and thence alongst the coast of Guiny and Benyn, to Cape Bona Esperansa, then to Mombasa, Melinda, Brava, Cape Guardafuy, and into the Red-Sea Gulf, and tell me where is it that they have not been, or what place or Port is not acquainted to them. And if you survey the Maritime shore of Asia, and begin at Sues in the aforesaid Gulf, and so to Aclon, Diu, Cambaia, Ormuz, Surrat, Goa, Cochin, Mesulapatam, Pegu, Camboi, Cauch, China, Maccau, and to the utmost bounds of China, and the Isles of Japan, and Cathay, and all the adjacent Islands they have all been for many years, both well acquainted to our Sea-men, and not unfrequented by our Merchants and Traders, and for the Caspian Sea, the Euxine and the other parts of Asia comprised from thence by Constantinople to Scanderone, and so to Alexandria, every week brings us tidings of the current advices of those places. To conclude then, by what hath been said, may be clearly discerned the present height and amplitude of our English Commerce, and the greatness of Englands Navigations, the continuation whereof my devotions shall ever second, and my Prayer shall be, That neither our fained friends, nor yet our forward foes, may ever have just cause to rejoyce at the decrease, nor least diminution thereof.

Having thus happily ended my peregrination, and drawn out the utmost bounds and limits of this my Map of Commerce, and concluded there the manner and matter of the general and particular Traffick of most of all the eminent Cities and Countries of the World, I will now here cast anchor, and steech in this place my Voyage, till the next fair gale doth offer and present it self, to imbarke both my Time and Pen in the survey and calculation of the Exchanges of Europe, as at this day they are seen practised amongst the Merchants of Christendom.

FINIS.

EXCHANGES.

CHAP. CCLXXIV.

Of Exchanges in general, and of the Method and Manner thereof, and how calculated in any place in Christendom.



Have in the Tenth Chapter of this *Map of Commerce*, shewed, that to Exchange in general make this *Treatise* absolute and compleat, the Method and Manner how all *Exchanges* are framed and calculated is perfectly to be known and learned; and there also declared the necessity of this knowledge with all circumstances depending thereupon.

Now by reason that I have in all the afore-mentioned Cities of this *Map*, (wherein, either *custom*, *time*, or commodity of *Trade*, *Exchanges* of *Moneys* have been settled, and where the said *Exchanges* are daily used and practised) omitted the form, manner and calculation thereof, together with all the particular circumstances requisite and necessary to the explanation of this mystery of *Exchanging*; I have in this place thought good to allot it (as worthily meriting) a peculiar discourse at large by it self, which here I conceive it most proper to be inserted: and because that my experience in the exactness required may not be peradventure sufficient, to lead me through in every particular point and needful circumstance; I have therefore judged it no blemish to my knowledge to be instructed by those excellent and judicious Bankers, *Geo. Baptista Zuccetta*, a Merchant of *Genoa*, and *Claudio Boiro*, a Merchant of *Lions*, whose endeavours herein are worthy commendations, and whose laborious presidents and preceding labours, where I find my self defective in this Task and Labyrinth, I willingly follow.

Places in use, and those as are apt for *Exchanges*, are such, where *Merchants* in some what are fit and competent number, do meet and are assembled for the benefit and behoof of *Trade* places of *Exchange* and *Negotiation*, which at this present day are observed to be many, yet withal are noted not to be so firmly settled, but that the same admits sometimes an alteration and change, varying according as the due occasions of *Commerce*, and *Traffick* in that place requires either by the decay of the *Trade* there, or by the encrease of the *Trade* of another place more fit and proper thereunto.

Some places again are observed to be (if I may so term it) the *Staples* of *Exchanges*, and Some Cities yet notwithstanding have their dependency upon the *Exchanges* of other places, and which else are the *Staples* are not found to comprehend any other manner of *Traffick*, having only certain *times* or *Fairs* of *Exchanges* settled and confirmed by the *custom* of *Exchangers*, in which, and to which *Bills* of *Exchange* are either *dated*, *expired*, or are *renewed*; in which nature, and of which sort *Placentia* is accounted the most notable for all *Italy* and other places, where indeed *Exchanges* are found to have a certain kind of *being*, yet acknowledgeth its real existence from other places and Cities, *Besancon* in *Burgundy*, *Spessa* in the River of *Genoa*, *Camberay* in *Piedmont*, and some others were in former times observed to be of this kind, whose *Exchanges* did totally depend upon the *partidos* of *Exchanges*, made in other Countreys, and these sometimes of such, as had the same concordancy in the *current Coins* of the *Exchange*, and sometimes a discrepancy.

And for as much as it is observed, that some other Cities where no set *Exchanges* are found, sometimes challenge by the necessity of *Traffick* and *Commerce*, a course of *Exchanges* of some Cities depends upon the *Exchanges* of some others; ing with these or the like places, and yet have none settled therein, then and in such cases is it seen, that the *Metropolis*, or principal Cities of these Countreys prescribes both the *Rule*, *rate*, and condition thereto, as if *Vicentia*, *Verona*, or *Padua*, would frame an *Exchange* with *Placentia*; it is observable, that the rate of *Venice*, in which estate these said places are found to be, and who have their moneys of one and the self-same goodness and value, give the *rule*, *rate*, and condition thereto. So in *Pavia*, *Como*, and other Towns in the *Dutchy* of *Millan*, as in *Millan* it self, so in *Bristol*, *Tork*, *Chester* or *Hull*, or other Towns in *England*, as in the City of *London*, the principal of that *Island*; so have the Cities of *France*, their rule from *Lions*, all places of *Flanders* from *Antwerp*, and so have the like in other places and Countreys.

Now

The chief Cities of Exchanges.

Now for as much as *Exchanges* then are not found current in all places, *Exchangers*, *Bankers*, and *Merchants* have settled a common *course of Exchanging*, in some certain particular and principal places, the which are observed in these days chiefly to be these, as namely in Italy thirteen.

For Italy 13.	Rome.	Venice.
	Genoa.	Florence.
	Millan.	Lucca.
	Naples.	Lechie.
	Barri.	Palermo.
	Mesima.	Bergamo.
	Bolonia.	&c.
For France 3.	Paris.	Roan,
	Lions.	&c.
For Spain 6.	Valentia.	Saragosa.
	Barcelona.	Sevil.
	Alcala.	Medina del Campo.
For Portugal		Lisbon only.
For Flanders		Antwerp only.
For England		London only.
For Germany 5.	Vienna.	Augusta.
	Noremberg.	Frankford,
	Colonia.	&c.

Besides which, some others of lesser note, are observed to have an *Exchange current*, but by reason, that in some sort, they have in most of the principal points, a dependency upon some of these, and a concordance with them; they are by most Authors neglected, and therefore shall be by me here wholly omitted.

Many Cities practice Exchanges by one and the same moneys, &c.

In the next place it is considerable that many of these before-mentioned *Cities*, are found to practise their *Exchanges*, in one and the self same *Moneys*, *Coins*, and *Denominations*, as doth *Lechie*, and *Barri*, which are included in *Naples*, as *Naples* it self, *Palermo* and *Mesima* comprehended in *Sicilia*, *Valentia*, *Saragosa*, and *Barcelona*, in *Catalonia*, *Sevil*, *Alcala*, and *Medina del Campo*, in *Castilia*, *Frankford*, *Noremberg*, *Colonia*, and *Augusta* in *Germany*, and so in some others.

What Exchange is, &c.

What thing this *Exchange* is properly in it self found to be, as also what a *Bill of Exchange* is, and the due Ceremonies and strict Rules thereof, together with the commodiousness, necessity, and first real intent of the same, I have shewed in the Tenth Chapter, which briefly here, may not improperly be defined by the word it self, as it is aptly expressed in our *English Tongue*, which extendeth it self into two parts; as first, an *Exchanging* of one sort of *Moneys* to another, and secondly, an *Exchanging* from one *City* or *Countrey* to another; in which is also considerable, both a rate and term wherein, and whereby this is brought to conclusion and perfection, which are principally observed to be performed by certain *Fairs* or *usances*, accustomed in the Art of *Exchanging*, and which are set down by *Merchants*, *Bankers* and *Exchangers*, at their assemblies and meetings, in a fair and regular Order, by a certain course of Justice, and by peculiar Laws and Ordinances amongst themselves; both which *Fairs* and the rates and terms thereof, have a constant expiration and determination, within certain months, as the *Usances* have, that are likewise included within the rules of the said *Fairs*, which are found also to end and determine within certain prefixt daies, according to the received custom of those two *Cities*, wherein the said *Exchanges* are found mutually and respectively to be both settled and placed.

Rates, Terms, Fairs, and Usances of Exchange.

What is observed in Exchanging in the usual manner thereof.

Moreover, in the practice of *Exchanging*, *Bankers* and *Exchangers* are found to observe this custom amongst themselves in the usual manner of *Exchanging* from one place to another, that is the *One* propounds his *Money* in a whole number or denomination; and the *Other* consequently and necessarily in a fraction, broken Number, or lesser denomination, in which *Contract* or *Bargain*, it is imagined, that those two, either persons or places, would negotiate

rate one and the self same thing, so that the one would be the *Seller*, and the other the *Buyer* thereof; to perform which, it is questionless needful, that he that hath the thing, makes the rate and price, the which shall happen without any contract, or difference of much or little; and as it chanceth in the sale of any Commodity, so falleth it out in the *Exchanges of Moneys*; for of the two places that would exchange, the one propounds a gross Sum, and the other the condition and price in a lesser Sum, which may admit either an increase or decrease in estimation or value, according as they fall to agreement, upon the lesser or greater esteem of the said Sum propounded; the use of which is exemplified thus:

If *Placentia* would Exchange with any other place, the said *Placentia*, or as *Exchangers* Example. term it, the said *Fair*, or *Fiera*, propounds and gives always the entire Sum or greater denomination, and by consequence, the other that would exchange therewith gives the other which is the lesser denomination.

This Sum which I thus term an entire or whole Denomination, falls in some places to be, sometimes one Crown, and in other places sometimes 100 Crowns, Florins or Ducates, the same is likewise found to be practised between any two places; *Exchanging*, for each place giveth either a Denomination entire of one to another, or of one Hundred to another Hundred, or else of a lesser Divident than one, or than one hundred, which I here term the Fraction, broken number, or smallest Denomination, as shall be more plainly expressed in the calculated Tables following.

Now as touching the *Moneys* which are thus given as entire or whole Sums, *videlicet*, What an Entire Sum in One or one hundred, these are either found to be Crowns, Ducates, Pounds, Florins, &c. according to the received quality of the gross and whole Moneys, which that place is found to have current, that would give; so in like manner it falleth out in the smaller or lesser denomination, in the places that would take, which in themselves is also various, and consequently of divers sorts, as Pence, Sols, Deniers, &c. as shall also appear by the said Table.

And though it fall out to be the custom, that one place giveth an Exchange in gross Moneys, and another place in small, (as is before related,) and that this gross and small Moneys must be of such or such a quality and kind, This Observation and Rule prescribed notwithstanding is not always necessary, but that Exchangers may (though I confess it is seldom seen) at their pleasure propound, the one or the other differing or contrary hereunto, and that the wise and judicious Exchanger may for his profit, ease, or commodity, propound his own intentions, and thereby (if he can) obtain a beneficial bargain or issue, according to his desired design and plot. As for Example.

It it should be said, that Exchanges may be made in a method differing from this or the common rule, or contrary to that way that hath been received and taken, some would soon censure him of folly that should be of that opinion, and conceive such a one to be little versed in Exchanging affairs, that should either propound or seek to perform such a thing, but yet no great heed is to be taken to the *raw conceits* and *childish opinions* of such self-will'd *Merchants*, which may for the most part be said to be either drench'd in ignorance, or drown'd in envy; because that a *skillful Merchant* may (as I have alledged) frame his Exchanges as he sees good, and to his own commodity, the which very oftentimes is observed to be done by others, and practised daily by those of *this City* of excellent judgments.

In Example whereof, *pofito* I would exchange *Genoa* with *Naples*, between which two places the use and custom is, that *Genoa* giveth the entire Sum, or greater denomination, which is the *Crown of Gold*, for the which *Naples* gives the *Grain* 135, a little more or less: I demand why may not *Genoa* give that whole Sum, which is the *Crown* of 4 *Livers*, as it is accustomed to give with other places, and estimating the same by 120 *grains Naples*, and thereby the Exchange will prove to be equal with the first manner before mentioned. And further, why may not the contrary be practised, *Naples* giving the whole Denomination, which may be *Ducates* one, for *Sold*. 66 8 d. and so vary in as many forms as they please, wherein I confess I never yet found any Exchanges made, neither do know any true reason that the common customs should be altered, though I have thought good to note the same here, that each *knowing Merchant* may boldly use which he please; for to him that truly understands the value and course of both the places Exchanging, there will appear no difficulty therein; and I wish that those which know no other ways but their own, content themselves within the limits of their own manner and understanding, and suffer others of better judgments, without their censure, to follow their own, when it is to their benefit or commodity.

CHAP. CCLXXV.

The Declaration of the Table of Exchanges following.

Declaration of
the Tables of
Exchanges.

THE Table of Exchanges of the Cities here following, are formed and disposed in this nature, first, in the front thereof there is placed the Name of the Town or City Exchanging, and in what Region or Countrey seated; Secondly, the manner and method wherein the Accounts in that City is kept by Exchangers; Thirdly, the quality of the Moneys in use is observed, and in what Coin imaginary or real that City is accustomed to make its Exchange, with the others there mentioned; Fourthly, underneath that, is orderly set down the names of all the other places, the which by a line are found to be joyned and knit together; and lastly, in the midit of the line is written the name of the place and City it self, for which the said Table in the said leaf is made. As for Example, in the first leaf, which is for Placentia in Italy, where besides the name of the place it self is found these words (*Placentia Exchangeth with*) the which words, by reason of the including line drawn from the highest to the lowest, hath reference to every one of the names of the other places which are so included together; so that it is to be understood, as that Placentia exchangeth with Lions, Placentia exchangeth with Rome, with Genoa, &c. and so in the rest from one to another. Next to every one of the said names of Places, followeth the species or moneys exchanged either by an entire and whole sum, or by a broken and lesser denomination, which the place in the Table giveth in Exchange by proportion with the other, to whose name the said moneys are placed and put unto, as to say, Placentia exchangeth with Lions 100 Crowns, that is understood, that in Exchanging between Placentia and Lions, 100 Crowns of Placentia are supposed and put by an Equivalency or in value to that quantity or sum of money, which is found to be noted in Lions following: As in the said Example, Placentia Exchangeth with Lions Crowns 100, for Crowns $97\frac{1}{2}$; so likewise is it to be understood, that in the said Exchanges that for every 100 Crowns of Placentia, or of Fiera, or of Mark, it is as much as to say, as Lions counter-payeth or giveth $97\frac{1}{2}$ of his Crowns, that is, of the Sun. Also Placentia Exchangeth with Genoa Crown 1. for Sol. 67. 10 d. that is to say, that Placentia Exchanging with Genoa it giveth (or as I said before, it selleth) Crown 1. of Mark to have in Genoa, Sol. 67. 10 d. of Gold; and in the same manner the rest of the said places are to be understood; and whereas the rates and prizes of these Exchanges may here be found to disagree from the current rates of the same in sundry places, at this very day and time, yet that cannot take away the benefit that may redound to Merchants by the use thereof, nor prejudice the labour or judgment of him that calculated the said Table; because we see by experience, that the rates of Exchanges do hourly differ, and the moneys also are found to rise and fall daily in sundry places, upon which these Exchanges have their ground-work and foundation; and though a Table were calculated precisely to this present day and time, yet ere the same could be published it would find a disagreement in divers places.

Though the
Tables of Ex-
changes differ
from the pre-
sent rates, yet
the use thereof
is not any way
lessened.

CHAP. CCLXXVI.

The Use of the Table of Exchanges.

The use of the
Table of Ex-
changes by
three Exam-
ples.

First Exam-
ple.

THE method being thus understood, the use thereof is easily comprehended, which by three Examples I shall illustrate and make plain; where by the way it is to be noted, That in Exchanging of any sum of moneys whatsoever, the Rates mentioned in this Table are not observable, save only for the Examples sake, and for instruction in the contract, that may be made thereupon; but the rate agreed upon, and by which the Exchange is conditioned by both the Giver and Taker, is the true and firm rule, whereby the question is to be wrought; notwithstanding for the first Example, we will propound a question by a contracted price, according to the current rates mentioned in this said Table, and that from Naples a Merchant would exchange Ducates 738. 4. 10. with Placentia, and the price of the Exchange shall be that which is mentioned in the Table of Naples with the Town of Placentia, where it is found, that Naples exchangeth with Placentia at Grains 133 for a Crown.

By these three numbers in the Tables mentioned, I work thus then by the Rule of Three, saying, If 133 Grains give 1 Crown, how many do 738 Ducates, 4. 10. give? and working Arithmetically according to the said Rule, it makes 555 Crowns 11. 3. of Mark in Credit to be given in Fiera of the said Placentia.

Gr.

Gr. — 133	Crown 1 — Duc. — 738 — 4 — 10	
Cro. — 555	11 — 3 — Lorins 369 — 4	
	Gra. — 73890	
	739	
	740	
	Via. — 20 — 75 by 20 reduced.	
	1580	
	170	
	Via. — 12 — 37 by 12 reduced.	
	444	

For a second Example, I will propound, that *Naples* would exchange 500 *Ducates* with *Second Example* *Placentia* at *Sold.* 18. 2. d. &c. This Example considered, will not be found to differ from the former; save that in the former, *Naples* gave the lesser or broken number, and in this, *Naples* gives the whole and entire number, notwithstanding which the rule is not found to differ, as in other the like questions in simple Exchanges; wherein it is to be observed, That *Sol.* 18. and *Den.* 2. of *Valentia*, are paid for 1 *Ducate* of *Naples*, and by that price and rate I would know how many *Livers* of that money of *Valentia* the proposed sum of 500 *Ducates* in *Naples* come unto? and by that which we find in the Table by the same Rule of Three, I say, If one *Ducate* is worth 18. *Sol.* 2 *Den.* how many shall 500 be worth? And by working the question, it makes 454 *Livers*, 3 s. 4 d. And so much *Credit* will 500 *Ducates* of *Naples* give at the price aforementioned, thus.

1 — 18	2 — 580
218	
Den. 109000	
908 — 3 — 4	
Liv. 454 — 3 — 4 d.	

All other Exchanges have their resolutions as these two former, but yet sometimes it is true, Third Example some accidents may interpose, which may cause the question to have a double working, as if I should say that *Genoa* would exchange with *Venetia* Crowns 1000 of *Livers* 4. to *Livers* 7 l. 10 *Sol.* of that money, and the *Credit* is required in *Ducates*. Now then because the simple Exchange gives the money in *Livers*, you must make another reckoning to reduce the same into *Ducates*; but yet for all this, neither in this, nor in any other case, would I have but one Account made, the which may be done by the Rule multiplied: I say then, If 1 *Crown* be worth 7. 10 *Den.* and that 6 s. 4 *Den.* is worth one *Ducate*, how many *Ducates* will a 1000 *Crowns* make? and by working the question, it will be found to make 1209 *Ducates* 13. 6 d. for *Credit*, which from *Genoa* will be produced by a thousand *Crowns* in *Venice*: the question being well observed, it will be found to be wrought in this manner.

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1 — 7 10</td> <td style="width: 33%;">6.4 — 1</td> <td style="width: 33%;">1008</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> <td style="text-align: center;">124</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">0 — 150</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">124 — 0</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">1000</td> </tr> </table>	1 — 7 10	6.4 — 1	1008	150	124		0 — 150	124 — 0	1000	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: right;">150000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">260</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1200</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">84</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1680</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">440</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">68</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">816</td> </tr> </table>			150000			260			1200			84			1680			440			68			816	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Duc.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">124</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black;">1209. 13. 6.</td> </tr> </table>	Duc.	124		1209. 13. 6.
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It is to be noted, That in what place soever the *Moneys* are accounted by *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Den.* or as we say, in *England*, by pounds, shillings, and pence, it is accounted by 20, and by 12, because that *Sol.* or *Shil.* 20. make a *Liver* or pound, and 12 *Deniers* or pence makes a *Soldo*, or shilling: the same Rule also holds in those places, whose greatest moneys are imaginary and feigned, or who keep not this orderly succession, as are the *Ducates* of *Catalonia*, of *Castilia*, of *Rome*, and of *Portugal*; also those *Crowns* who have no proper parts, also the *Ducats* in what Country soever, and the *Florins* in *Germany*; all these I say, which ought to succeed in 20 and 12, that is, in *Solds* and *Deniers*, or *shillings* and *pence*, and each of the other sorts of moneys shall be accounted according

according to the property of that Countrey, and as shall be signified in the front of the following Table of that place, amongst which there are some which are commonly resolved by the more principal of their own Monneys, as the Exchange of Sicily with Catalonia, Castilia, Portugal, Brabant, and England; and howsoever they make their Exchange, either by the Sicilian Florin, or by the Ducate, notwithstanding the parcel is resolved in Ounces, Tarins, Grains, and Picholes, which is thoroughly declared in the following Tables.

And lastly, for as much as the terms and days of Bills of Exchange are found in many Countreys to differ in length of time, and are limited of divers days, and that the Rates rising and falling of Exchanges have a course set by a continual meeting of Exchangers, and their opinions in equality of values; I have thought good to insert the same with some other needful circumstances of this Art of Exchanging, at the end of the Tables, to which I refer the Learner, where also he shall find at large, how most of these Exchanges are cast up, and reckoned from one place to another; and now I will proceed to the Tables themselves, as I find them calculated by the said Geo. Bapt. Zucetta, and others following him.

CHAP. CCLXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia, a place of Fairs, or Fiera of Exchanges in Italy.

The Exchanges of Placentia-

THIS Town is considered as a Fair or Staple of Exchanges, and not as a City of Traffick; and therefore there is no esteem made of the current money of the place, but only of that which is made by Exchanging, which are Crowns of Mark; in which Monneys, Bankers and Exchangers do only treat and account in; and the same is held by Crowns, Sold. and Deniers of Mark. And in the custom of Exchanges here in use, it giveth the entire and whole Sum to all other places, being either Crowns One, or Crowns one hundred.

Placentia doth exchange with	{	Lions ——— Crown 100	} for	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown
		Rome ——— Crowns 100		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducate
		Genoa ——— Crown 1		67. 10 Sol. of Gold,
		Milan ——— Crown 1		134. 9 Sol.
		Venice ——— Crown 100		130 Ducate
		Florence ——— Crown 100		109 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown
		Lucca ——— Crown 100		116 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducatons
		Naples ——— Crown 1		134 Grains
		Lechy ——— Crown 1		135 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains
		Bary ——— Crown 1		135 Grains
		Palermo ——— Crown 1		29 Carlins
		Mesina ——— Crown 1		29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
		Antw. & Col. Crown 1		128 Grosse
		London ——— Crown 1		81 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterl
		Valentia ——— Crown 1		24 Sold.
		Saragosa ——— Crown 1		24 Sol. 6 Den.
		Barsilona ——— Crown 1		24 Sol. 4 Den.
		Siv. al. Med. ——— Crown 1		432 Marvedes
		Lisbon ——— Crown 1		482 Rais
		Bolonia ——— Crown 1		119 Ducatons
		Bergamo ——— Crown 1		118 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducatons
		Frankfort ——— Crown 1		103 $\frac{1}{2}$ Quarentins

In the 382. Chapter, the Reader may find how these Exchanges are cast up and calculated.

CHAP. CCLXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Lions, Paris, and Rouen, in France.

The Exchanges of Lions, &c.

IN Lions, Paris, Rouen, and through all France, they keep their Accounts in Livers, Sols, Deniers; and Turnis, and they here do exchange in Crowns of the Sun, and Deniers of the Sun; this Liver is also called in some places of France, a Frank, and 3 Livers or Franks is accounted for the said Crown of the Sun, and the Crown of Italy by a decree and standard of the Countrey passeth at 58 Sol. of the said Crown.

And in the custom of Exchanging, it giveth the entire and whole Sum or number, either one Crown, or one hundred Crowns of the Sol.

Lions

Lions doth exchange with	Placentia — Crown	100	for	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns
	Rome — Crown	100		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducate
	Genoa — Crown	1		66 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sol. of Gold
	Millan — Crown	1		115 Sol.
	Venice — Crown	100		116 $\frac{1}{4}$ Duc. Bank.
	Florence — Crown	100		106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown
	Lucca — Crown	100		117 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducatons
	Naples — Crown	1		124 Grains
	Lechy — Crown	1		122 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains
	Bary — Crown	1		123 Grains
	Palermo — Crown	1		29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Mefina — Crown	1		29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Antw. & Col. Crown	1		096 Grofs
	London — Crown	1		62 Pence sterling
	Valentia — Crown	1		23 Sol. 10 Den.
	Saragofa — Crown	1		23 Sol. 8 Den.
	Barfelona — Crown	1		24 Sol.
	Siv. al. Med. Crown	1		436 Marvedes
	Lisbon — Crown	1		485 Raies
	Bollonia — Crown	100		119 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducatons
	Bergamo — Crown	100		118 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducatons
	Francfort — Crown	1		104 Quarentins

Vide Chap. 302, and fo following, of the Calculation of the Exchanges of this place.

CHAP. CCLXXIX.

Of the Exchanges of Rome in Italy.

IN Rome, the Bankers and Exchangers keep their Accounts in *Crowns*, *Julios*, *Bacochs*, and The Exchange in *Ducates*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of Camera. The Crown of the ges of Rome abovefaid money is worth 10 *Julios*, or 100 *Bacochs*, or else 400 *Quatrins*; the *Julio* is 10 *Bacoch*, or else 40 *Quatrins*, and the *Bacoch* is 4 *Quatrins*.

The *Ducate* of Camera, according to the old value, is worth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than the *Crown* of Gold, fo that 100 *Ducates* are 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crowns*.

In the custome of Exchange amongst Merchants, the place giveth the *Broken number* to all Italy, excepting to the Kingdom of Naples, to *Sicilia*, *Bollonia*, and *Bergamo*, and to all others it giveth the *Whole number*, which is either one *Ducate*, or by a 100 *Ducates*.

Rome doth exchange with	Placentia — Ducates	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	for	100 Crowns
	Lions — Ducates	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crowns
	Genoa — Ducates	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crown of Gold
	Millan — Ducates	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crown of Gold
	Venice — Ducates	85 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Ducates
	Florence — Ducates	91 $\frac{1}{4}$		100 Crowns
	Lucca — Ducates	84		100 Ducatons
	Naples — Ducates	100		135 Ducates
	Lechi — Ducate	100		134 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Bary — Ducates	100		134 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Palermo — Ducate	1		14 15 Tarins
	Mefina — Ducate	1		14 17 Tarins
	Antw & Col. Ducate	1		125 Grofses
	London — Ducate	1		87 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling
	Valentia — Ducate	1		24 2 Sol
	Saragofa — Ducate	1		23 Sol 8 Deniers
	Barfelona — Ducate	1		23 Sol 10 Deniers
	Siv. al. Med. Ducate	1		440 Marvedes
	Lisbon — Ducate	1		482 Raies
	Bollonia — Ducates	100		119 Ducatons
	Bergamo — Ducates	100		119 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducatons
	Francfort — Ducate	1		103 Quarentins

Vide how thefe are calculated, Chap. 326. and fo following.

CHAP. CCLXXX.

Of the Exchanges of Genoa, the Metropolis of Liguria.

The Exchanges of Genoa.

IN Genoa, Exchangers keep their Accounts in *Livers, Sols, and Deniers* current, and they exchange in *Livers, Sols, and Deniers* of Gold. The *Moneys* current, is it that is the common in use; of which, the *Crown of Gold* is worth *Sol. 90*, and in times past was worth less: The *Moneys* of Gold are imaginary, and valued according as the *Fairs* of Exchanges permit, of which the *Crown of Gold* is always worth *68 Sol.*

In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the whole Sum to all, excepting *Placentia* and *Lions*, the which are either one *Crown*, or *100 Crowns*; the which *Crowns* are accounted of Gold for all the Places, excepting *Millan, Venice, and Germany*, to which they are accustomed to give the *Crown* of *4 Livers* current.

Genoa doth ex- change with	[<i>Placentia</i> — <i>Sold. 66</i> of Gold]	for	[<i>1 Crown</i>
	[<i>Lions</i> — <i>Sol. 664</i> of Gold]		[<i>1 Crown</i>
	[<i>Rome</i> — <i>Crown 100</i> of Gold]		[<i>98 ½ Ducates</i>
	[<i>Millan</i> — <i>Cro. 1</i> of <i>4 Liv. cor.</i>]		[<i>119 Sold</i>
	[<i>Venice</i> — <i>Cro. 1</i> of <i>4 Liv. cor.</i>]		[<i>7 Liv. 10 Sol. Pico</i>
	[<i>Florence</i> — <i>Crown 100</i> of Gold]		[<i>106 ¼ Crowns</i>
	[<i>Lucca</i> — <i>Crown 100</i> of Gold]		[<i>118 Ducates</i>
	[<i>Naples</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>134 Grains</i>
	[<i>Lechi</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>135 Grains</i>
	[<i>Bari</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>134 ½ Grains</i>
	[<i>Palermo</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>29 ½ Carlins</i>
	[<i>Mefina</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>29 ½ Carlins</i>
	[<i>Antw. & Col.</i> <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>124 Grosses</i>
	[<i>London</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>83 d. sterling.</i>
	[<i>Valentia</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>Sol. 23 9.</i>
	[<i>Saragosa</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>Sol. 23. 10.</i>
	[<i>Barcelona</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>Sol. 23. 8.</i>
	[<i>Siv. al. Med.</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>Marved. 436.</i>
	[<i>Lisbon</i> — <i>Crown 1</i> of Gold]		[<i>Raies 470.</i>
	[<i>Bolenia</i> — <i>Crown 101</i> of Gold]		[<i>Ducat. 118 ½.</i>
	[<i>Bergamo</i> — <i>Crown 110</i> of Gold]		[<i>Ducat. 118 ½.</i>
	[<i>Francfort</i> — <i>Cro. 1</i> of <i>4 Liv. cor.</i>]		[<i>Quarentin 92.</i>

Vide Chap. 360. how the Exchanges of this place are calculated.

CHAP. CCLXXXI.

Of the Exchanges of Millan in Lombardy.

The Exchanges of Millan.

IN Millan Exchangers keep their Accounts in *Livers, Solds, and Deniers Imperial*, and some in *Crowns, Sols, and Deniers* of Gold. The *Moneys* current is accounted the *Imperial Moneys*: there is also the *Crown of Gold*, of no settled price, but now worth *Sol. 135*. The *Crown* of *6 Livers*, is it which some do use in Exchange with *Genoa*. The *Crown* of *117 Sol.* is in use for the Exchange of *Venetia*.

In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the *broken number* to *Placentia, Lions*, and sometimes to *Genoa*, and to all the other the *whole number*, which is either *one* or *100 Crowns* of Gold, excepting only to *Venetia*, which is of *Sol. 117* as aforesaid.

CHAP.

Millan doth exchange with	Placentia	Sold. 134	for	1 Crown
	Lions	Sold. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Crown
	Rome	Gold Cro. 100.		98 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Genoa	Gold Cro. 1		Liv. 4. 10 current
	Venice	Cro. 1 of 117 Sol. 1		Liv. 7. 6.
	Florence	Gold Cro. 100		Crowns 105.
	Lucca	Gold Crowns 100		117 Ducates
	Naples	Gold Crowns 100		133 Ducates
	Lechy	Gold Crowns 100		134 Ducates
	Bary	Gold Crowns 100		133 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Palermo	Gold Crown 1		29 $\frac{1}{4}$ Carlins
	Mefina	Gold Crown 1		29 $\frac{1}{4}$ Carlins
	Antw. & Col.	Gold Crown 1		124 Groffes
	London	Gold Crown 1		84 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling
	Valentia	Gold Crown 1		24 Sol.
	Barjelona	Gold Crown 1		23. 9 Sol.
	Siv. al. Med.	Gold Crown 1		434 Marved.
	Lisbon	Gold Crown 1		465 Raies
	Bollonia	Gold Crowns 100		118 Ducatons
	Saragofa	Gold Crown 1		23. 10. Sol.
	Bergamo	Gold Crowns 100		118 Ducatons
	Francfort	Gold Crown 1		103 Quarentins

Vide Chap. 440. how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCLXXXII.

Of the Exchanges of Venice in the Adriatick Seas.

IN Venetia they keep their Accounts in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Picol*, and some in *Livers*, The Exchange *Sols*, and *Deniers* *grofi*, and others in *Ducates* and *Groffes*. The *Moneys* which here is ges of *Venice*: called *Picoli*, is the current *Moneys* of the place. The *Moneys* which we here call *Grofs*, is worth 1 *Liver*, Sol. 62 of *Picoli*, or 10 *Ducates*. The *Ducate* is always worth *Livers* 6. Sol. 4. of *Picol*, or else accounted 24 *Groffes*. The *Grofs* is worth Sol. 5. 2 d. of *Picol*, and in the *Liver* of *Groffes* it is accounted and reckoned as in *Deniers*.

In the custom of Exchanging it giveth the broken number only to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Genoa*, *Millan*, and *Bolonia*, and to all the rest, the whole number, either by one *Ducate*, or by 100 *Ducates*.

Venetia doth exchange with	Placentia	Ducates 129	for	100 Crowns
	Lions	Ducates 129 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crowns
	Rome	Ducates 100		77 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Geno. Liv. Pic. Ducates	7. 10		1 Cro. of 4 Liv. current
	Mill. Liv. Pic.	7. 6. 5		1 Crown. of 117 Sol.
	Florence	Ducates 100		82 Crowns.
	Naples	Ducates 100		101 Ducates
	Lechi	Ducates 100		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Bary	Ducates 100		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Palermo	Ducate 1		Tarins 11. 2.
	Mefina	Ducate 1		Tarins 10. 18.
	Antw. & Col. Ducate	1		91 Grofs
	London	Ducate 1		60 d. sterl.
	Valentia	Ducate 1		Sol. 17 6.
	Saragofa	Ducate 1		Sol. 17 8.
	Barjelona	Ducate 1		Sol. 17 10.
	Siv. al. Med. Ducate	1		Marvedes 320.
	Lisbon	Ducate 1		Raies 350.
	Bolonia	Ducates 115		Ducatons 100.
	Bergamo	Ducates 100		Ducatons 117.
	Francfort	Ducates 100		Florins 127.
	Lucca	Ducates 100		Ducatons 91.

Vide Chap. 368. how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCLXXXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Florence, the Ducal City of Tuscany.

The Exchanges of Florence. **I**N Florence the Exchangers keep their Accounts in *Livers, Solds, and Deniers, Picoli*, and Exchange in *Crowns, Sols, and Deniers*.

The Moneys which is here called *Picol*, is the Money current of the place; the *Crown* is always worth *Livers 7. Sol. 10. of Picol*, wherein the custom of other places is divers, in which the *Crown of Gold*, with the *current Moneys*, and here the variety is accorded by the Exchange.

They use also a *Ducate*, which is worth *Livers 7*, or else *Bolonini 70*.

In the use of Exchanging it giveth the broken number to *Lions, Placentia, Genoa, Millan, and Venice*, and to all others the entire or whole number found to be either one *Crown* or 100 *Crowns*,

Florence doth ex- change with	Placentia	Crowns 105	for	100 Crowns
	Lions	Crowns 105 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crowns
	Rome	Crowns 100		96 Ducats
	Genoa	Crowns 106		100 Crowns of Gold
	Millan	Crowns 106 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crowns of Gold
	Venetia	Crowns 82 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Ducats
	Lucca	Crowns 100		112 Ducats
	Naples	Crowns 100		130 Ducats
	Lechi	Crowns 100		129 Ducats
	Bari	Crowns 100		129 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats
	Palermo	Crown 1		28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Mefina	Crown 1		28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Antw. & Col.	Crown 1		118 Griffs
	London	Crown 1		80 Pence sterl.
	Valentia	Crown 1		23 4 Sold.
	Saragosa	Crown 1		23 6 Sol.
	Barcelona	Crown 1		23 2 Sol.
	Siv. al. Med.	Crown 1		432 Marvedes
	Lisbon	Crown 1		460 Rai
	Bolonia	Crowns 100		115 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats
	Bergamo	Crowns 100		115 Ducats
	Francfort	Crown 1		98 Quarentins

Vide Chap. 400 how these are calculated

CHAP. CCLXXXIV.

Of the Exchanges of Lucca, a Republick in Tuscany.

The Exchanges of Lucca. **I**N Lucca, Exchangers do keep their Accounts in *Livers, Sol. and Deniers of Picols*, and do exchange in *Ducats, Sol. and Deniers*: the Moneys here called *Picols*, is the current Coin of the place. The *Crown of Gold* is always worth *Liv. 7. Sol. 10. of Picols*: as in Florence, the *Ducaton* is worth 7 *Livers of Picol*, and is commonly called the *Crown of Silver*.

In the custom of Exchanging, it giveth the broken number to *Placentia, Lions, Genoa, Millan, and Venetia*, and to all other the entire or whole, which is one *Ducaton* or 100 *Ducats*,

Lucca

Lucca doth exchange with	Placentia	Ducat. 117 $\frac{1}{4}$	for	100 Crowns
	Lions	Ducat. 118 $\frac{1}{4}$		100 Crowns
	Rome	Ducat. 119		100 Duc.
	Genoa	Ducat. 118		100 Crowns of Gold
	Millan	Ducat. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crowns of Gold
	Venetia	Ducat. 92		100 Ducates
	Florence	Ducat. 113		100 Crowns
	Naples	Ducat. 100		114 Ducates
	Lucca	Ducat. 100		114 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Bary	Ducat. 100		115 Ducates
	Palermo	Ducat. 1		24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Mefina	Ducat. 1		24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Antw. & Col.	Ducat. 1		102 Groffes
	London	Ducat. 1		67 d. sterling
	Valentia	Ducat. 1		20 Sol.
	Saragofa	Ducat. 1		19. 10 Sol.
	Barfelona	Ducat. 1		19. 11 Sol.
	Siv. al. Med.	Ducat. 1		365 Marvedes
	Lisbon	Ducat. 1		35 Raies.
	Bolonia	Ducat. 100		Ducatoons 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bergamo	Ducat. 100		Ducatoons 99 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Frankfort	Ducat. 1		85 Quarentins

CHAP. CCLXXXV.

Of the Exchanges of Naples, the Metropolis of that Kingdom.

IN Naples, the Exchangers keep their Accounts in Ducates, Tarins Grains, and Cavals, which are accounted in 5, 10, and 12 foll. The Ducate is 5 Tarins, or 100 Grains, or else 1200 Cavalles; the Tarine is accounted 20 Grains, or 240 Cavalles, and the Grain is 12 Cavalles. Besides which, there is in use another sort of Moneys current, which are Carlins, Cinquins, and Torneser. The Carline is 10 Grains, or half a Tarine; from whence 10 Carlins maketh the Ducate. The Cinque is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grain, of which, 4 maketh the Carline, and 40 the Ducate. The Tornese is 6 Cavalles, of which, 5 makes a Cinquine, 20 makes a Carline, 40 the Tarine, and 200 the Ducate.

In the custom of Exchanging, it gives the broken number to all Italy and Lions, Palermo only excepted, an to all others it giveth the whole number, which is either one Ducate, or 100 Ducates.

Naples doth exchange with	Placentia	Grains 133	for	1 Crown
	Rome	Ducat. 136		100 Duc.
	Lions	Grains 135 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Crown
	Genoa	Grains 135		1 Crown of Gold
	Millan	Duc. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crowns of Gold
	Venetia	Duc. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Duc.
	Florence	Duc. 131		100 Crowns
	Lucca	Duc. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Ducatoons
	Lechy	Duc. 100		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Bari	Duc. 100		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Palermo	Duc. 1		174 Gra. of 8 Pic.
	Mefina	Duc. 96 of 6 Tar.		100 Ducates
	Antw. & Col.	Ducate 1		88 Groffes
	London	Ducate 1		66 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pence sterl.
	Valentia	Ducate 1		18. 2. Sols
	Saragofa	Ducate 1		18 Sols
	Barfelona	Ducate 1		17. 10. Sols
	Siv. al. Med.	Ducate 1		330 Marvedes
	Lisbon	Ducate 1		346 Raies
	Bolonia	Duc. 114		100 Ducatoons
	Bergamo	Duc. 100		88 Ducatoons
	Frankfort	Duc. 1		76 Quarentins.

Vide Chap. 342. how these are calculated;

CHAP. CCLXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges of Lechy in Calabria.

The Exchanges of Lechy.

IN Lechy the Exchangers keep their accounts, and have their Moneys as in Naples, the Metropolis of that Kingdom, which is in Ducates, Tarins, Grains, and Cavalies accounted in 5, 20 and 12, and in exchanging it differs not much from the custom of Naples, specified in the former leaf.

Lechy doth exchange with	Placentia	Grains	134	for	1 Crown
	Lions	Grains	136		1 Crown
	Rome	Grains	135		1 Ducate
	Genoa	Grains	135		1 Crown of Gold
	Millan	Grains	134		1 Crown of Gold
	Venetia	Duc.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Ducates
	Florence	Duc.	131		100 Crowns
	Lucca	Duc.	116		100 Ducaton
	Naples	Duc.	102		100 Ducates
	Bari	Duc.	100		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Palermo	Ducate	1		22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Mefina	Ducate	1		23 Carlins
	Antw. & Col.	Ducate	1		87 Groffes
	London	Ducate	1		61 Pence sterl.
	Valentia	Ducate	1		17. 10. Sols.
	Saragosa	Ducate	1		18 Sol.
	Barcelona	Ducate	1		18. 1. Sol.
	Siv. al. Med.	Ducate	1		328 Marvedies
	Lisbon	Ducate	1		348 Raies
	Bolonia	Grains	115		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo	Grains	114		1 Ducaton
	Frankfort	Ducate	1		75 $\frac{1}{2}$ Quarentins

CHAP. CCLXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Bary in Puglia.

The Exchanges of Bary.

IN Bary their Accounts and Moneys are the same as are in use in Naples, mentioned in the former Leaf, and the custom in Exchanging also, is near conformable thereto.

Bari doth exchange with	Placentia	Grains	133	for	1 Crown
	Lions	Grains	135		1 Crown
	Rome	Grains	137		1 Ducate
	Genoa	Grains	134		1 Crown of Gold
	Millan	Grains	134 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Crown of Gold
	Venice	Duc.	101		100 Ducates
	Florence	Duc.	130		100 Crowns
	Lucca	Duc.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Ducatons
	Naples	Duc.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Ducates
	Lechy	Duc.	100		99 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Palermo	Ducate	1		22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Mefina	Ducate	1		23 Carlins
	Antw. & Col.	Ducate	1		88 Groffes
	London	Ducate	1		62 d. sterling
	Valentia	Ducate	1		Sol. 18.
	Saragosa	Ducate	1		Sol. 17. 10.
	Barcelona	Ducate	1		Sol. 18. 2.
	Siv. al. Med.	Ducate	1		330 Marvedes
	Lisbon	Ducate	1		345 Raies.
	Bolonia	Grains	114		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo	Grains	112		1 Ducaton
	Frankfort	Ducate	1		75 Quarentins

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CHAP. CCLXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Palermo, in Sicilia.

IN Palermo Exchangers keep their Accounts in *Ounces*, *Tarins*, *Grains*, and *Pichols*, the which is succellively accounted in 30, 20, and 6; and others there be that keep their Accounts in *Crown of Moneys*, in *Tarins*, *Grains*, and *Pichols*, and these account it by 12, 20, and 6. The *Ounce* is 30 *Tarins*, or 600 *Grains*, or 3600 *Pichols*; the *Tarin* is 20 *Grains*, or 120 *Pichols*, and the *Grain* is 6 *Pichols*. Besides which there is a *Crown* in *Moneys*, which is 12 *Tarins* or 240 *Grains*, or 1440 *Pichols*, the *Ducate* is 13 *Tarins* or else 260 *Grains*, or 1560 *Pichols*; the *Florin* is 6 *Tarins*, or 120 *Grains*, or 720 *Pichols*; the *Carlin* is $\frac{1}{2}$ a *Tarin*, or 10 *Grains*, or 60 *Pichol*. In the custom of Exchanging it giveth the *broken number* to all *Italy*, and to *Lions*, and to all other places it giveth the *whole number*, which is sometimes one *Ducate*, or one *Florin*, or 1 *Ounce*, or one hundred *Ounces*.

Palermo doth ex- change with	Placentia	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	for	1 Crown
	Lions	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Crown
	Rome	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Ducate
	Genoa	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Crown of Gold
	Millan	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Crown of Gold
	Venetia	Carl.	24 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 Ducate
	Florence	Carl.	28		1 Crown
	Lucca	Carl.	25		1 Ducaton
	Naples gra.di.pic.		172		1 Ducate
	Lechi	Carl.	23		1 Ducate
	Bari	Tarin.	11 8		1 Ducate
	Mefina	Ounce	100		101 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces
	Antw. & Col.	Ducate	1		106 Groſſes
	London	Ducate	1		73 Pence ſterling
	Valentia	Florin	1		9. 8. Sols.
	Saragoſa	Florin	1		9. 10. Sol.
	Barſelona	Florin	1		Sol. 9. 7.
	Siv.al. Med.	Florin	1		185 Marved.
	Lisbon	Florin	1		196 Raies
	Bolonia	Carl.	25		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo	Carl.	25 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 Ducaton
	Francfort	Ducate	1		89 Quarentines

Vide Chap. 419. how theſe are calculated.

CHAP. CCLXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges of Mefina, in the Fair of Sicilia.

IN Mefina, the Accounts are kept, and the *Moneys* that are *current* are the ſame as in *Palermo* aforementioned, only excepting in the *Exchange* thereof with *Naples*, it giveth a *whole Number*, which are found to be of 100 *Ducates*.

This place and *Palermo* are accounted to *Exchange* with *Placentia* or *Lions*, to give more one *Carlin* per *Ounce*, by the name of making good the *Moneys*; ſo that he that here is to pay *Money* by *Exchange* for the ſaid places, muſt pay 61 *Carlins* per *Ounce*.

Tt 2

Mefina

Mefina doth exchange with	[	Placentia	—	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	]	[	1 Crown	
		Lions	—	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Crown	
		Rome	—	Carl.	29 $\frac{3}{4}$			1 Ducate	
		Genoa	—	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Crown of Gold	
		Millan	—	Carl.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Crown of Gold	
		Venetia	—	Carl.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Ducate	
		Florence	—	Carl.	28 $\frac{1}{4}$			1 Crown	
		Lucca	—	Carl.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Ducaton	
		Naples	—	Duc.	100			96 $\frac{1}{2}$ Duc. of 6 Tarins	
		Lechy	—	Tarin	11.14			1 Ducate	
		Bary	—	Carl.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Ducate	
		Palermo	—	Onnce	100			102 Onnces	
		Antw. & Col.	—	Ducate	1			107 Groffes	
		London	—	Ducate	1			72 pence sterling.	
		Valentia	—	Florin	1			Sol 9. 9 D.	
		Saragofa	—	Florin	1			Sol 9 10. D.	
		Barjelona	—	Florin	1			Sol 9 8. D.	
		Siv. al. Med.	—	Florin	1			190 Maaved.	
		Lisbon	—	Florin	1			200 Rates	
		Bollonia	—	Carlins	25 $\frac{1}{4}$			1 Ducaton	
		Bergamo	—	Carlins	25			1 Ducaton	
		Francfort	—	Ducate	1			90 Quarentins	

Vide Chap. 419. how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCXC.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerp in Brabant, and Collen in Germany the lower.

The Exchanges of Antwerp and Colonia. IN both these places the Exchangers keep their Accounts in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Groffes*, so that their *Groffes* are there accounted, as their *Deniers* or *Pesening*. And in the custom of the Exchanges of these two places, they give the *broken number* to all other places, *London* only excepted, which they give not by the *Grofs*, but by the *Sol*, or *shillings*.

Antwerp and Colonia doth exchange with	[	Placentia	—	Grofs	125	]	[	1 Crown	
		Lions	—	Grofs	128			1 Crown	
		Rome	—	Grofs	130			1 Ducate	
		Genoa	—	Grofs	129			1 Crown of Gold	
		Millan	—	Grofs	127			1 Crown of Gold	
		Venetia	—	Grofs	94 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Ducate	
		Florence	—	Grofs	112			1 Crown	
		Lucca	—	Grofs	104			1 Ducaton	
		Naples	—	Grofs	91			1 Ducate	
		Lechi	—	Grofs	90 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Ducate	
		Bary	—	Grofs	91			1 Ducate	
		Palermo	—	Grofs	107 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Ducate	
		Mefina	—	Grofs	107			1 Ducate	
		London	—	Sold.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 Pound sterling	
		Valentia	—	Grofs	107			1 Ducate	
		Saragofa	—	Grofs	109			1 Ducate	
		Barjelona	—	Grofs	112			1 Ducate	
		Siv. al. Med.	—	Gro.	106 $\frac{1}{4}$			1 Ducate	
		Lisbon	—	Grofs	102			1 Ducate	
		Bolonia	—	Grofs	104			1 Ducaton	
		Bergamo	—	Grofs	105			1 Ducaton	
		Francfort	—	Grofs	78			1 Floren of 65 quar.	

Vide Chap. 435 how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCXCI.

Of the Exchanges of London, the Metropolis of England.

IN London, and throughout all England, Exchangers keep their Accounts in Pounds, Shil. The Exchange, and Pence sterling, and cast it up, as in other places, by Livers, Sols, and Deniers by 12 ges of London and 20. And in the custom of Exchanging, it giveth the Exchange to all places by the broken number of Pence sterling, Antwerp and Colonia only excepted, with which two places it Exchanges by the Pound of Sterling Money, above specified.

London doth ex- change with	Placentia sterl. Pence 64	} for {	1 Crown
	Lions ——— Pence 64		1 Crown
	Rome ——— Pence 66		1 Ducate
	Genoa ——— Pence 65		1 Crown of Gold
	Milan ——— Pence 64 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Crown of Gold
	Venetia ——— Pence 50		1 Duc. in Banco
	Florence ——— Pence 61		1 Crown
	Lucca ——— Pence 53 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Ducaton
	Naples ——— Pence 50		1 Ducate
	Lecby ——— Pence 50 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Ducate
	Bary ——— Pence 51		1 Ducate
	Palermo ——— Pence 57 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Ducate
	Mefina ——— Pence 56 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Ducate
	Antw. & Col. Poun. sterl. 1		34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shill. Flem.
	Valentia ——— Pence 57 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Ducate
	Saragosa ——— Pence 59		1 Ducate
	Barcelona ——— Pence 64		1 Ducate
	Siv. al. Med. ——— Pence 58 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Ducate
	Lisbon ——— Pence 53 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Ducate
	Bolonia ——— Pence 53 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo ——— Pence 52		1 Ducaton
	Francfort ——— Pence 59 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 Florin

Vide Chap. 443. how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCXCII.

Of the Exchanges of Valentia, the Metropolis of Valentia.

IN Valentia, and in all the Kingdoms of Valentia, in Spain Merchants do keep their Accounts The Exchange in Livers, Solds, and Deniers; the current moneys of the place, are Rials and Deniers, and Rials ges of Valentia are accounted for a Liver, so that half a Rial is a Soldo; the Ducate is here imaginary, and accounted for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rials, and accounted 21 Sols.

In the custom of Exchanges of this place, it giveth the broken number to all Italy, Spain, and Germany, and to all other places the intire number, either of one Ducate or 100 Ducates.

The Castiliano is also here found in use for an imaginary Coin, in the ancient custom of Exchanging with Sevil, and accounted worth 27 Sol. 4 Deniers.

Valentia

Valentia doth exchange with	Placentia—Sol. 23. 6	for	1 Crown
	Lions—Sol. 23. 8.		1 Crown
	Rome—Sol. 24. 2		1 Ducate
	Genoa—Sol. 23. 10		1 Crown of Gold
	Millan—Sol. 23. 9		1 Crown of Gold
	Venice—Sol. 17. 10		1 Ducate
	Florence—Sol. 23. 0		1 Crown
	Lucca—Sol. 20. 2		1 Ducaton
	Naples—Sol. 18. 0		1 Ducate
	Lechy—Sol. 18. 2		1 Ducate
	Bary—Sol. 18. 1		1 Ducate
	Palermo—Sol. 9. 6		1 Florin
	Mefina—Sol. 9. 7		1 Florin
	Antw. & Col. Ducate 1		106 Groffes
	London—Ducate 1		72 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling
	Saragosa—Ducat. 100		102 Ducates
	Barcelona—Duc. 100		101 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Siv. al. Med.—Sol. 20. 3.		1 Ducate
	Lisbon—Duc. 100		100 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Bollonia—Sol. 20. 3		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo—Sol. 20. 4		1 Ducaton
	Francfort—Sol. 14		1 Florin

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCXCIII.

Of the Exchanges of Saragosa, in Catalonia.

The Exchanges of Saragosa. **I**N Saragosa, Merchants keep their Accounts as in Valentia aforementioned, and have the same moneys, saving that the Ducate passeth here in Account for 22 Sols, or 11 Rials. In the custom of Exchanging, it giveth the broken number to all Italy, and to all the whole number, which is found to be either one Ducate or 100 Ducates.

Saragosa doth ex- change with	Placentia—Sol. 23. 8	for	1 Crown
	Lions—Sol. 23. 11		1 Crown
	Rome—Sol. 24. 3		1 Ducate
	Genoa—Sol. 23. 9		1 Crown of Gold
	Millan—Sol. 23. 8		1 Crown of Gold
	Venetia—Sol. 17. 9		1 Ducate
	Florence—Sol. 22. 10		1 Crown
	Lucca—Sol. 20. 1		1 Ducaton
	Naples—Sol. 17. 10		1 Ducate
	Lechi—Sol. 18. 1		1 Ducate
	Bary—Sol. 18. 0		1 Ducate
	Palermo—Sol. 9. 8		1 Florin
	Mefina—Sol. 9. 9		1 Florin
	Antw. & Col. Duc. 1		105 Groffes
	London—Duc. 1		73 d. sterling
	Valentia—Duc. 100		103 Ducates
	Barcelona—Duc. 100		102 Ducates
	Siv. al. Med.—Duc. 100		105 Ducates
	Lisbon—Duc. 100		108 Ducates
	Bolonia—Sol. 20. 2		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo—Sol. 20. 1		1 Ducaton
	Francfort—Duc. 1		95 Quarentins

Vide Chap. 426 how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCXCIV.

Of the Exchanges of Barcelona the Metropolis of Catalonia.

IN Barcelona, the use of account keeping, and the moneys are the same as is specified in Valentia, The Exchanges of Valentia, excepting, that the Ducate is here accounted Sol. 24, which is twelve single Rials. In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the broken number to all other places, excepting to Antwerp, Colonia, London, Lisbon, and Germany, to which it giveth the whole number, which is found to be either one Ducate or 100 Ducates.

Barcelona doth ex- changewith	Placentia	Sold. 23. 10	for	1 Crown.
	Lions	Sol. 24		1 Crown
	Rome	Sol. 24. 4		1 Ducate.
	Genoa	Sol. 24. 2		1 Crown of Gold.
	Millan	Sol. 24. 1		1 Crown of Gold.
	Venice	Sol. 18 2.		1 Ducate
	Florence	Sol. 23. 0		1 Crown
	Lucca	Sol. 20. 2		1 Ducaton
	Naples	Sol. 18. 3		1 Ducat.
	Lechy	Sol. 18. 2		1 Ducat.
	Bary	Sol. 18. 1		1 Ducat.
	Palermo	Sol. 9 10		1 Florin.
	Mefina	Sol. 9. 9		1 Florin.
	Antw. & Col.	Ducate 1		103 Groffes
	London	Ducate 1		72 d. sterl.
	Valentia	Ducate 103		100 Ducates
	Saragofa	Duc. 104.		100 Ducates
	Siv. al. & Med.	Duc. 106		100 Ducates
	Lisbon	Duc. 100		104 Ducates
	Bolia	Sol. 20		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo	Sol. 20 2		1 Ducaton
	Frankfort	Ducate 1.		9 Quarentines.

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCXCV.

Of the Exchanges of Sevil, Alcala, Medina del Campo, and other places in Castilia.

IN these parts, and generally throughout Spain, Merchants do keep their accounts in Marvedies; yet notwithstanding, for the benefit of Exchanging, they have an imaginary Ducate, which Ducate is accounted 375 Marvedies. The Crown of Gold is ever worth 400 Marvedies, and the single Rial ever worth 34 Marvedies. The Exchanges of Sevil, Alcala, Medina del Campo, &c.

In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the broken number to all Italy and Lions, but to all other places the whole number, found to be either simply the single Ducate, or 100 Ducates.

There is also of old in use an imaginary Coin called the Castiliano, wherewith these places do exchange with Valentia, and is 485 Marvedies.

Sevil

Sevil, Alcala, and Medina doth exchange with	Placentia	Marved.	440	for	1 Crown
	Lions	Marved.	445		1 Crown
	Rome	Marved.	450		1 Ducate
	Genoa	Marved.	442		1 Crown of Gold
	Millan	Marved.	438		1 Crown of Gold
	Venice	Marved.	330		1 Ducate
	Florence	Marved.	430		1 Crown
	Lucca	Marved.	370		1 Ducaton
	Naples	Marved.	337		1 Ducat.
	Lechy	Marved.	334		1 Ducat.
	Bari	Marved.	333		1 Ducat.
	Palermo	Marved.	180		1 Florin.
	Mefina	Marved.	175		1 Florin.
	Antw. & Col.	Ducate	1		105 Groffes.
	London	Ducate	1		72 Pence sterl.
	Valentia	Ducate	1		Sol 19. 8.
	Saragosa	Ducates	100		104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 Ducat.
	Barfelona	Ducates	100		108 Ducat.
	Lisbon	Ducates	100		109 Ducat.
	Bolonia	Marved.	372		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo	Marved.	368		1 Ducaton
	Frankfort	Ducate	1		88 Quarentins.

Vide Chap. 426. how these are calculated.

CHAP. CCXCVI.

Of the Exchanges of Lisbon in Portugal.

The Exchanges of Lisbon.

IN Lisbon and throughout Portugal, Merchants accounts are kept in *Raies*, beside which, they have an imaginary *Ducate*, which is accounted for four hundred *Raies*.

In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth a whole number to *Anvers*, *Colonia*, *London*, and *Germany*, which is only upon the said one *Ducate*, and to all other places it giveth on Exchange by a broken number.

Lisbon doth exchange with	Placentia	Res	472	for	1 Crown
	Lions	Res	480		1 Crown
	Rome	Res	483		1 Ducate.
	Genoa	Res	476		1 Crown of Gold.
	Millan	Res	475		1 Crown of Gold.
	Venice	Res	354		1 Ducate
	Florence	Res	465		1 Crown
	Lucca	Res	397		1 Ducaton
	Naples	Res	350		1 Ducat.
	Lechy	Res	352		1 Ducat.
	Bary	Res	348		1 Ducat.
	Palermo	Res	190		1 Florin.
	Mefina	Res	193		1 Florin.
	Antw. & Col.	Ducate	1		104 Groffes
	London	Ducate	1		69 d. sterl.
	Valentia	Duc.	105		100 Ducates
	Saragosa	Duc.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Ducates
	Barfelona	Duc.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Ducates
	Siv. al. & Med.	Duc.	106		100 Ducates
	Bolonia	Res	400		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo	Res	388		1 Ducaton
	Frankfort	Duc.	1		89 Quarentines.

CHAP. CCXCVII.

Of the Exchanges of Bolonia in Italy.

The Exchanges of Bolonia.

IN Bolonia some are found to keep their accounts in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*, and others in *Ducations*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*. And in the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the broken number to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Rome*, *Genoa*, *Millan*, *Florence*, and *Lucca*, and to all the others the whole number, which is the *Ducaton*, either one or one hundred.

Bolonia

Bologna doth ex- change with	Placentia — Ducat. 117	for	100 Crowns
	Lions — Ducat. 119 $\frac{1}{4}$		100 Crowns
	Rome — Ducat. 120		100 Ducates
	Genoa — Ducat. 118		100 Crowns of Gold
	Milan — Ducat. 117		100 Crowns of Gold
	Venetia — Ducat. 100		114 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducate
	Florence — Ducat. 116		100 Crowns
	Lucca — Ducat. 101		100 Ducatons
	Naples — Ducat. 100		113 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducate
	Lecchi — Ducat. 1		112 Grains
	Bary — Ducat. 100		112 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates
	Palermo — Ducat. 1		24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Mefina — Ducat. 1		24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Antw. & Col. Ducat. 1		103 Gresses
	London — Duc. 1		67 d. sterling
	Valentia — Duc. 1		Sol. 20.2. d.
	Saragosa — Ducat. 1		Sol. 20.0.
	Barcelona — Duc. 1		Sol. 20.1 d.
	Siv. al. Med. — Duc. 1		370 Marvedes
	Lisbon — Duc. 1		395 Raies
	Bergamo — Duc. 100		101 Ducatons
	Francfort — Duc. 1		87 Quarentins

CHAP. CCXC VIII.

Of the Exchanges of Bergamo in Lombardy.

IN Bergamo, Merchants accounts are kept in *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Deniers* of *Picoli*, and the Exchanges in *Ducatons*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*. The Money of *Picoli* is the current Coin of the place, and the same as is in use in *Venetia*. The *Ducaton* is worth 7 *Livers* of *Picoli*; so that 1 *Sol*. of *Ducaton* is worth 7 *Sol* of *Picoli*; so likewise the *Denier* of *Ducaton* is worth 7 *Deniers* of *Picoli*. The Exchanges of Bergamo.

In the custom of Exchanging, this place giveth the broken number to *Placentia*, *Lions*, *Rome*, *Genoa*, *Milan*, *Venetia*, *Florence*, *Lucca*, *Naples*, and *Bologna*, and to all other places the whole number which is found to be the *Ducaton*.

Bergamo doth ex- change with	Placentia — Ducat. 117 $\frac{1}{4}$	for	100 Crowns
	Lions — Duc. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crowns
	Rome — Duc. 118		100 Ducates
	Genoa — Duc. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crowns of Gold
	Milan — Duc. 117 $\frac{3}{4}$		100 Crowns of Gold
	Venetia — Duc. 87		100 Duc.
	Florence — Duc. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Crowns
	Lucca — Duc. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Duc.
	Naples — Duc. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$		100 Duc.
	Lecchi — Ducaton 1		112 Grains
	Bary — Ducaton 1		110 Grains
	Palermo — Ducaton 1		25 Carlins
	Mefina — Ducaton 1		24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins
	Antw. & Col. Ducaton 1		104 Gresses
	London — Ducaton 1		67 d. sterling
	Valentia — Ducaton 1		Sol 20
	Saragosa — Ducaton 1		Sol 20.1 d.
	Barcelona — Ducaton 1		Sol. 20. 2 d.
	Siv. al. Med. — Ducaton 1		370 Marvedes
	Lisbon — Ducaton 1		390 Raies
	Bologna — Duc. 100 $\frac{1}{4}$		100 Ducatons
	Francfort — Ducaton 1		86 Quarentins

CHAP. CCXCIX.

Of the Exchanges of Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta, and Vienna in Germany.

The Exchanges of Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta, and Vienna.

IN these places, Merchants are found to keep their Accounts in *Florint*, *Sols*, and *Deniers*, as by 20 and 12, the *Florin* being 20 *Sols*, or 60 *Quarentines*. The *Quarentine* is in some places called the *Craizer*, which is 4 *Pfenings*, so that 12 *Pfenings* makes one *Sol*.

In the custom of Exchanging, these places give the *whole number*, which is the *Florin*, to London, Antwerp, Colonia, and Valentia, and to all others gives the *broken number*, which is the *Quarentine*.

Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta, and Vienna doth exchange with	Placentia	Quarentine	102	for	1 Crown
	Lions	Quarent.	103		1 Crown
	Rome	Quarent.	104		1 Ducate
	Genoa	Quarent.	191		1 Crown of 4 l. curr.
	Millan	Quarent.	102 1/2		1 Crown of Gold
	Venice	Flor.	126		100 Ducates
	Florence	Quarent.	96		1 Crown
	Lucca	Quarent.	86		1 Ducaton
	Naples	Quarent.	77		1 Ducate
	Lechi	Quarent.	77		1 Ducate
	Bari	Quarent.	78		1 Ducate
	Palermo	Quarent.	90		1 Ducat.
	Messina	Quarent.	89		1 Ducat.
	Antw. & Col.	Flor. of 65 quar.	1		80 Grosch.
	London	Florin	1		50 Pence sterling.
	Valentia	Florin	1		Sol. 13.8 d.
	Saragosa	Quarent.	96		1 Ducat.
	Barcelona	Quarent.	97		1 Ducat.
	Siv. al. & Med.	Quarent.	87		1 Ducat.
	Lisbon	Quarent.	86		1 Ducat.
	Bolonia	Quarent.	88		1 Ducaton
	Bergamo	Quarent.	87		1 Ducaton.

CHAP. CCC.

Of the Terms of Payments in general of Bills of Exchange.

The terms of payment of Bills of Exchange, five.

TO make these *Tables* compleat, and the *Rules* of these *Exchanges* to be truly and rightly understood, it is observable, That as all *Exchanges* have a settled rate and price, by which the *Taker* taketh, and the *Giver* by covenant giveth it; so is there likewise a certain *positive term* and *time* limited, wherein, and at which day expired the *Factor* of the *Taker*, or his *Assign*, repayeth the covenanted Sum to the *Factor* or *Assign* of the *Giver* thereof, which *term* or *time* is of differing space of days prefixed. The common *term* or *times* by which all *Bills* in *Exchanges* are made, are found usually to be *five*; which is, first, at *sight* of the *Bill*; secondly, at *Usance*; thirdly, at *double Usance*; fourthly, at *half Usance*; fifthly, at *Marts*, *Fairs*, &c. which *five Terms* in *Exchanges* are thus understood.

1.
At Sight.

First then, at *sight*, or so many days *after sight*, is understood to be so long a *term* or *time*, as the *Bill of Exchange* will be after the delivery going to that place, where it is covenanted that the same should be paid; and upon the *show* and *sight* thereof, or at so many days *after*, as is specified therein, it must be paid and answer'd accordingly.

2.
At Usance.

Secondly, at *Usance*, is understood to be of a different *term* and space of time, sometimes consisting of 8 days, as from *Rome* to *Naples*; sometimes of 10 days, as from *Genoa* to *Rome*; sometimes of 30 days, as from *London* to *Rouen*, to *Antwerp*, to *Middleburgh*, to *Amsterdam*, and so to other places; sometimes of 60 days, or two months, as from *London* to *Hamburg*, from *Antwerp* to *Rome*, and to *Venice*, and to *Florence*, to *Naples*, to *Palermo*, and so to other places: Sometimes again, *Usance* is understood to be 90 days, or three months, as from *London* to *Venice*, *Florence*, *Naples*, &c. according to the several customs of the said distant several places, where the *Bills of Exchanges* are made, and ever accounted from the date of the said *Bill*.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, at *double Usance*; which considering the said places, is understood to be double; the former spaces of *single Usance*, being either of 8, 10, 30, 60, or 90 days doubled, according to the custom of the place where the *Bill* is made, and accounted also from the date of the said *Bill*. 3.
At double Usance.

Fourthly, at *half Usance* this is understood to be half the abovesaid first limited term or time, according (as I said before) to the common custom of that place where the *Bill* is made, and accounted also from the date of the *Bill*. 4.
At half Usance.

Fifthly, at *Marts* or *Fairs*, which by *Italians* and *Spaniards* is called *La Fiera*, and this space of time for payment of *Bills* is understood to be at some certain days, accounted for *Fairs* in the said places where the *Bills* are made to be payable, as is found in *Placentia* quarterly four times of the year; the like observed generally in *Lions*, and in *Castile* at three times of the year, accounted as in three *Banks* 1. *Las Fieras de Vilaleon*, 2. *de Medina del Campo*, 3. *de Medina del Rio Sico*, which places are as publick *Marts* whereto Merchants do use to give and take, sometimes to benefit themselves by Exchanges, as in the abovesaid places, and sometimes to buy *Commodities*, and supply their occasions, as is used twice a year for some *Marts* in *Germany*, as I have touched more largely in the *Description of the Trade of the said Cities*. 5.
At Fairs and Marts.

CHAP. CCCI.

How the Rates and Prices in Exchanges are settled.

THE next thing considerable yet to be handled, for the explanation of these *Tables of Exchanges*, is the rate and price it self; for seeing that so many Merchants of great eminence, whose Estates are continually traversed from one Countrey to another, and from one Coin to another, do daily and constantly give and take as their occasion, and the rates of the Exchanges conduce to their profit, it may be conceived, That their great Purfes should prescribe the rule and rate thereto, which is seen so variously to alter, and daily to rise and fall by the continual current of those and others that use this *Mystery*, yet notwithstanding, not found that they have any determinate power or stroak in giving the price thereto: though it must be confessed, that such have a conducing hand, so far forth as it may be found that their opinion concurs with the universal opinions of the rest, interested in this *mystical body of Exchanges*. And therefore to explain my self, it may fitly here be demanded, How these rates and prices of Exchanges come to be set, and then continued, or how it comes to pass that the same are seen so frequently to vary and alter in foreign parts? Whereto I answer, That the *Bankers* in *Italy*, *Spain*, and *France*, being now adays found to be the only great takers and deliverers of *moneys*, have at the times of the payments of Exchanges in the principal places aforesaid, (as namely, at *Lions* in *France*, *Madrid*, and in other places of *Spain*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Venetia*, and such other places in *Italy*) a constant meeting, and there by certain Tickets in writing deliver every man his opinion, what the price of the Exchange ought to be for all places: Then exchanging for the next *Fair* or time of payment in every the said places, and according to the same the Calculation is cast up by the *Medium*; that is to say, if there be seven or more *Voices* or *Tickets*, the said seven are added together, and the seventh part is the *Medium*; and if there be ten, then the ten being cast up, the tenth part is the *Medium*, and so for greater or lesser numbers accordingly: wherein it is to be noted, That these *Bankers* do observe how the plenty of *moneys* lieth by Exchange, how the occasions of *Princes* may help or hinder, either by great *Receipts*, or great disbursements; how the Trade and Commerce of the *Negotiators* and *Merchants* is concurrent and effective, and therein they are found to concur in setting the said Rates and Prices for their own commodity and advantage: And from this Spring is observed to rise the main Ocean of all the Exchanges of *Chriftendom*, in which this of our Countrey of *England* hath but a small share, as being only a Branch derived from the principal Channel.

CHAP. CCCII.

Of the Par in Exchanges.

THE next thing observable here, is the loss and gain, accruing by these Exchanges practised amongst Merchants: To distinguish which, and for the finding out the reality thereof, every Giver or Taker applieth his study to find out the true and real Par of Exchanges; whereby it is manifested, both what the gain and loss is, and who is gainer, and who is the loser.

lofer. Now this *Par* in Exchanges may be here properly (in the general) said to be of two distinct kinds; the one as appertaining to the State and Prince, and belonging to the profit and loss of the *Kingdom*; and the other to the *Merchant* or *Exchanger*, and appertaining to the profit and loss of his private estate and interest: The first I hold proper, and fit the knowledge of *Counsellors* and *Statesmen*; and the other is proper and fit the knowledge of the *Trading-Merchant*, the finding out of both which *Pars* in Exchanges, is thus.

1.
Princes *Par*.

The first *Par* in Exchanges, which I term here the *Prince's Par*, or the *Sovereign's Value for Value*, is grounded upon the weight, fineness, and valuation of the *Moneys* of each several *Kingdom*, *City*, or *Place*; the several *Standards* thereof so equally proportioned, so truly and justly by the art of the *Mint* rectified, that each *Prince* his *Coin* in Exchanges may have its due allowance, according to the goodness and fineness, coarseness and badness thereof: and therefore herein to make and to settle this above-named *Par* exactly betwixt one *Kingdom* and another, we are to examine and compare, not only the weight and fineness of our own *Coins* as they are in themselves, but also the weight and fineness of those of other *Princes* and *Countreys*, with the *real proportion* that happeneth therein, not only between our own *Gold* and *Silver*, but also between the *Gold* and *Silver* of other *Countreys*. This examination, comparison, and proportion, duly, rightly, and really examined, compared, and proportioned, and no difference inequality, or disproportion found or admitted therein, then may our Exchanges run at one and the same price and rate both for *Gold* and *Silver*, taking the denomination according to the valuation of the *moneys* of each *Countrey* and *Kingdom*, hereby finding how much *fine Silver* or *Gold* our own *Pound sterling* containeth, and what quantity of other *moneys*, either of *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Netherlands*, *Eastland*, &c. this *Kingdom* is to have in Exchange, to countervail the same in the like weight and fineness, answerable to our own, be it by the *Pound*, *Doler*, *Ducate*, *Crown*, or any other *real* or *imaginary Coin*, giving always a *Value for Value*, and receiving the like; which, by reason of the great consequence depending thereon, I here call the *Prince* his *Par*, in the Exchanges of his *Moneys* by *Bills of Exchange* with other *Countreys* and *Kindoms*.

2.
Merchants *Par*.

The second *Par* I call the *Merchants* or *Exchanger's Par* in *Bills of Exchange*, and is grounded partly upon the *Sovereign* or *Prince's Par* above-mentioned, but principally upon the *current value* of the said *Coins*, the *plenty* and *scarcity* thereof, the *rising* and *falling*, *inbanishment* and *debasement* of the same: and therefore such *Merchants* as are *Exchangers*, do endeavour by certain rules of Exchanges to equalize the valuation of the *moneys* of one *Prince* or *Country* with another. And therefore every man that delivereth his *money* in one *Country* or *place*, to have it in another, is and ought to be ever curious, to understand either the *loss* or *gain* that cometh thereof, which is only and properly distinguished by the knowledge and finding out this *Par* afore-mentioned. For finding out of which, it is requisite for him that remitteth, to know either by his own advice, judgment, or otherwise, how much the *Crown*, *Doller*, *Ducate*, or *Pound* whence he remitteth, is worth in the place whither he would make his *Remittance* unto. As for Example, having *money* in *Lions* in *France*, which I would remit for *Antwerp*, I ought to know how much the *Crown* of *France* is really worth in *Antwerp*: As presuppose, that the *Crown* of *France*, of 67 *Sols*, or 3 *l.* 7 *Sols Turnois*, is worth by Exchange, according to the course thereof, 100 *Gros* there; I would then know, what the *real Crown* of 60 *Sols* or 3 *l.* *Turnois* (the *Crown* wherein Exchanges are made) is worth? multiplying and dividing as the rule requireth, it will appear to be *Sols* 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Gros*, which is indeed the true value of the *Crown*: if then the *Bill of Exchange* be made for less than 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Gros per Crown* of 3 *l.* *Turnois*, there is a loss thereby; and if for more, there is a gain thereby: so that it is hereby evident, that 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Gros* is the *Par* in Exchanges between these two *Countreys*, in the *Crown* of *France*, and in the *Gros* of *Antwerp*; the which rule may serve as an Example in *Remittances* for all other places: for it is not otherwise to be imagined, that any positive rule can be set down herein, considering the diversity of *species*, which, as I said before, daily riseth and falleth, and the price of the Exchanges, which every day, according to presenting occasions, likewise altereth, found to be sometimes at one rate, and sometimes at another. And this *Par* is the matter whereupon all *Merchants Exchanges* for profit and loss is grounded, and is the *Par*, or *Value for Value*, which in this following *Tract* I principally and fundamentally aim at.

Now the last thing considerable in this place, and now to be observed, is the *method*, *form*, and *manner*, how the *Accounts* of these divers Exchanges from one *Country* to another, is between one *Merchant* and another cast up and calculated; which indeed principally is the work of the *Pen* and *Hand* of the *Arithmetician*, which as a necessary adjunct, and needful furtherance to the *mystery* of *Exchanging*, I have hereto inserted; and have herein pitched upon the principal places here mentioned, willingly omitted the least and rest of them, having fitted (to such as I have conceived the most worthy) apt *Questions* and their *Solutions*, from one *Town* or *City* to another, with the denomination of their several

several accounts and *species*, the manner of the brief calculations thereof, and the short proof of each prescribed rule and position, adding for conclusion to each general City of *Exchanges*, some Examples of Orders and *Commissions*, given and received, in *Draughts* and *Remittances*, made according to the common custom and use of the place, omitting some other principal points wherein I might have enlarged both this matter and subject, that the ingenious head and hand of the Learner may have room and scope to work upon, according either to his desire, capacity, or inclination.

CHAP. CCCIII.

Of Examples upon the Exchanges practised at Lions, and how the same are calculated.

I Have formerly noted, That the payments of *Bills of Exchanges* at *Lions* is only in use four Examples upon times a year, which are, first, Examples upon Exchanges in Lions.

1. The payment of *Rois*, beginning the 6. of *March* after their *Style*, and continueth the rest of that moneth.

2. The payments of *Pasques*, or *Easter*, the 6. of *June*.

3. The payments of *August*, the 6. of *September*.

4. The payments of *All-Saints*, the 6. of *December*.

The *Acceptance* of all *Bills of Exchange* here is always made the first day of the moneth of each payment, which *Acceptances* hold in themselves both a promise and assurance of the payment of the Sum included in the said *Bills* so accepted: And because there is no other time accustomed wherein *Bills of Exchange* are accepted, the *Merchants* here resident have invented, by means of a little *Book*, a way of registering their several *Bills*, which they commonly call in *French* a *Bilan*; in which *Book* or *Bilan*, they accustomarily use to make a little Cross or Mark upon each *Bill* there registered, and thus orderly accepted. But if the party to whom the same is presented, make a question whether he shall accept it or not, and demandeth time to think upon it, then they place upon that *Bill* so there registered the letter *V.* signifying in *French*, *Voir la lettre*, or the *Bill* seen; or if in conclusion he refuse the same, either because he holdeth not the party that chargeth the same sufficient, or solvent, or for any other just occasion, they commonly note the same in their *Bilan* with *S* and *P*, signifying that the same is *Soubs Protest*, that is, under *Protest*: The which *Bilan* of *Acceptations*, *Draughts*, and *Remittances*, thus quoted and thus registered, I observed at my residence in that City, to carry so much credit amongst the *Merchants* of the place, as if the same had been done with witnesses by a *Publick Notary*. The custom of acceptance of Bills of Exchange in Lions. A Bilan.

The third day of the month of the said payments, the price of the said *Exchange* is cut and settled, as well for the succeeding course of *Lions* it self, as for all the principal exchanging places of *Christendom*; in all which it is found, that *Lions* gives the Law and Rule, ordering in some sort the price of all other places, excepting for *Placentia*. The price settled for the succeeding Fairs.

The sixth day all the *Merchants* residing upon the place, appear in certain publick rooms near the *Burse*, or place of daily meeting with their *Book* or *Bilan*, containing both their *Debits* and *Credit*, of both *Debts* and *Bills of Exchanges*, and there address themselves to one another, and to whom they are indebted, intimating unto them, to transfer *Parcels*, or as they term it, *Virer partie*, and give for *Debtor* one or more, who doth owe and stands indebted unto them the like Sum or *Parcel*, the which being accepted by the *Creditors*, the sum is respectively registered, and noted in the *Bilan* above said; and after that time, that *Parcel* is understood to be transferred and remaineth entirely upon the *Risque*, peril and fortune of the party that did accept the same: And in this manner here I have observed a *Million of Crowns* hath in a morning been paid and satisfied without the disbursement of a *Denier* in money, and therefore to this purpose all *Merchants* resident here, or their *Servants* for them, are compelled in this manner to appear with their *Bilan*, thusto satisfy Accounts with their *Creditors*, and make good their payments; or in default of this appearance are by the custom of the place declared as *Bankrupts*; and this in brief is the remarkable custom of *Lions* in matters of *Exchanges* upon every payment. Discounters or transferring of Bills of Exchange, and debts in Lions.

It now remaineth I should shew the rules how the *Exchanges* are made in this place; for at every payment the current moneys of the place are found increasing or decreasing, being sometimes worth from one payment to another 2 per cent. or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ more or less: to understand then these rules, I will first lay down some Examples for the help of those that are not well acquainted with the custom of this City. Rules of casting up the Exchanges in Lions.

Suppose that a *Merchant* hath taken in *Banco* 455 *Livers* at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the payments of *Rois*, as they call it, or *Kings*, untill the payment of *Pasques* or *Easter*, and to know what the *Exchange* may amount unto, at the rate above said, do this briefly: the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said 455 *li*.

At $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

455 *l.* is first to be taken, and then the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said tenth, shall be the Exchange, forasmuch as the tenth of an hundred is ten, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ of ten is $2\frac{1}{2}$, which is the Exchange atorementioned, and therefore $\frac{1}{4}$ of the tenth is to be taken, as for Example :

$$\begin{array}{r} 455 \text{ l.} \\ \frac{1}{10} \text{ ————— } 45-10 \text{ sterl.} \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ————— } 11-07-6 \text{ d. is the Exchange of the said parcel.} \end{array}$$

At $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Again, a *Debtor* oweth unto his *Creditor* *l.* 3141. 16. 6 *d.* to pay at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for Exchange, the which most facile and briefly is thus performed : Take the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said sum, and of the proceed $\frac{1}{4}$, and of the $\frac{1}{4}$ the $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the said fifth to the $\frac{1}{4}$. And thus the value of the said Exchange is found out, as here followeth.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Lib. } 3141-16-6. \\ \frac{1}{10} \text{ ————— } 314-3-8. \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ————— } 62-16-8. \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ————— } 20-18-10. \\ \text{Lib. } 83-15-6. \text{ is the value of the Exchange.} \end{array}$$

The reason of this brevity is, That if from 100 one taketh as is before said $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, the product of the said $\frac{1}{4}$ with the $\frac{1}{4}$, gives just $2\frac{1}{2}$, as is above specified.

Again, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. how much amounteth the Exchange of *l.* 842. 17. 6. you must here take $\frac{1}{10}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and a $\frac{1}{10}$ of the said, adding the two last products the Exchange will appear, as

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Lib. } 842-17-6 \\ \text{Lib. } 84-5-9 \\ \frac{1}{10} \text{ ————— } 21-01-5 \\ \frac{1}{10} \text{ ————— } 2-02-1 \\ \text{Lib. } 23-03-6 \text{ for the Exchange.} \end{array}$$

At $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Again, a *Debtor* oweth to his *Creditor* *l.* 1435. 17. 8 *d.* to be paid at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the Exchange : To do this, take the $\frac{1}{10}$ parts of the said sum, and of his *Product* $\frac{1}{4}$, and of the $\frac{1}{4}$ the $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the said $\frac{1}{4}$ to the said $\frac{1}{4}$, and the Exchange will appear.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Lib. } 1435-17-8 \text{ d.} \\ \frac{1}{10} \text{ ————— } 143-11-9. \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ————— } 28-14-4. \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ————— } 4-15-8. \\ \text{Lib. } 33-10-0. \text{ is the Exchange.} \end{array}$$

At $2\frac{1}{2}$. Again, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. what will the Exchange of 7661 *l.* 17 *Sols* amount unto? To do which, the $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$ is to be taken, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and the $\frac{1}{4}$, and it giveth the Exchange.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Lib. } 7661-17-0. \\ \frac{1}{10} \text{ ————— } 766-03-8. \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ————— } 153-04-9. \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ————— } 19-03-10. \\ \text{Lib. } 172-07-10 \text{ is the Exchange at } 2\frac{1}{2}. \end{array}$$

At 3 per cent. Again, at 3 per cent. I would know the Exchange of 7000 *l.* herein take $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the two last products, it giveth the Exchange : as for Example ;

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Lib. } 7000-00-0 \\ \frac{1}{10} \text{ ————— } 700- \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ————— } 175-00-0 \\ \frac{1}{4} \text{ ————— } 035-00-0 \\ \text{Lib. } 210-00-0 \text{ is the Exchange.} \end{array}$$

Also

Also presuppose, that a Merchant hath sold some goods for the value of 5312. 10 L . at a $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ years time, conditionally to have the allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. for every payment, what ought the Buyer to give the Seller at the said term? In this case consider, that $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. for a payment, is 10 per cent. for the year; and therefore the $\frac{1}{4}$ is to be taken, and to be added to the Total, and it giveth L . 5843. 15.

Lib. 5312—10—0

$\frac{1}{4}$ 531—0—0 Exchange.

Lib. 5843—15—0 is the Exchange and principal.

But I have stayed upon this point too long, and therefore will omit further Examples; and will only insert a brief Method of these forms of Exchanges in this place, because the ingenious may make it serve his occasions in any Countrey where Moneys are either given or taken at interest, serving as compendious Tables for calling up of any Exchange here, or of interest elsewhere, for any space and term of time whatsoever, and fitly serveth as a necessary introduction to what I shall here further insert, as concerning the Exchanges made by Lions for other Countreys.

CHAP. CCCIV.

Brief Rates of Exchanges in Lions, which may serve for the Rates of Interest in many other places.

First, at $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent, take $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the last $\frac{1}{16}$ shall be the rate and sum of the Exchange propounded and demanded.

At $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. take a $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of the last $\frac{1}{16}$, is the Exchange.

At $\frac{3}{4}\%$ per cent. take a $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the last $\frac{1}{16}$ is the Exchange.

At $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the last $\frac{1}{16}$ is the Exchange.

At $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the last $\frac{1}{16}$, adding the two last.

At $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the last $\frac{1}{16}$, adding the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$.

At $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{16}$ of a $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the last $\frac{1}{16}$.

At 2% per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, adding the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.

At $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$.

At $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, adding the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.

At $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$.

At 3% per cent. — $\frac{1}{4}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$ and the $\frac{1}{2}$.

At $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$.

At $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, adding the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.

At $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, adding the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.

At 4% per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$.

At $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of

At 5% per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$.

At $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, adding the $\frac{1}{2}$ and the $\frac{1}{2}$.

At 6% per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, shall be the Exchange.

At $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ shall be the Exchange.

At $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{16}$ of one $\frac{1}{2}$.

At $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$.

At $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$.

At 10% per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$.

At $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$.

At 15% per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said $\frac{1}{2}$, adding the whole.

At $16\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rates of Exchange in Lions, and may serve for rates of interest in many other Cities.

At

At $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{16}$ and twice the $\frac{1}{16}$ the one of the other of the said $\frac{1}{16}$.
 At 20 per cent. — $\frac{1}{5}$.
 At $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. — $\frac{1}{4}$ and of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said $\frac{1}{4}$ adding giveth the Exchange.
 At 25 per cent. take the $\frac{1}{4}$.

The reason
and benefit of
these rules, as
well in *Lions*
as elsewhere.

The reason why I have been induced to set down the brief method of calculating the Exchange here, is, That as it is to be understood, that the rate of the Exchange at the payment is regulated for the next ensuing payment for that day; so must it also be understood, that the nearer the time is to the day of the next ensuing, the lesser consequently is the rate of the Exchange for that payment to be accounted; and because in many contracts that are made there in private bargains between *Merchant* and *Merchant*, it is oftentimes found, that the time of payment prefixed by agreement is sometimes 2, 3, or 4, or more *Fairs* or payments to come and succeed, and thereto is oftentimes to be considered, the remaining time running to the first payment ensuing: Therefore in this case, I have for the easier and better reckoning of him that sells a Commodity, and of him that doth buy the same, set down the easiest and briefest way how to make his Account of the time to run, which here I have set down to the common term of ten payments, which at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. makes 25 per cent.

CHAP. CCCV.

Examples of the Exchanges of Lions, with the profit of the Profits thereof.

Example of
Exchange,
with the profit
of the profit
thereof, in the
nature of in-
terest upon in-
terest.

THE declaration of these rules is best demonstrated by Examples, which here following my intended method, for the better understanding thereof, I here purpose to intert, the question being, That if a *Creditor* receiveth not each payment, the Exchange that is due to him, the *Debtor* ought to make him good the same as if it were the principal. For Example:

I would know what shall *l* 1560, 15 ounces give for profit at the rate of two $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for three payments, valuing the said Exchange with the principal at the price above-named.

First it is to be noted, That if by the rules above-mentioned, the profits of the said sum at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for one payment comes to *l* 39. 0. 4. *d.* that sum is to be added to the principal, and then it doth amount unto *l* 1599. 15 *s.* 4. *d.* out of which must be drawn the Exchange of the second payment, and add that likewise to the principal, and out of that the Exchange of the third, and adding that in the same manner, and it giveth 1680. 15. As by Example following doth appear.

Lib. 1560—15—0 *d.* the first principal.
 x 56—08—8.
Exchange 39—00—4. add to the principal.
 Lib. 1599—15—4. for first payment.
 x 59—19—6.
Exchange 39—19—10. add to the principal.
 Lib. 1639—15—2 for the second payment.
 x 63—19—6.
Exchange 40—19—10. add to the second principal.
 Lib. 1680—15—0. for the third payment.

And in this manner the account of the profits of the Exchange of *Lions* may be made for any time whatsoever; and so far as the rate of the Exchange, for a payment in a continued sum, may alter, therefore I will lay down one Example more, which *posits* may be 7450 put out by the Exchange of *Lions* for a year, or 4 payments: The first payment falling to be at $2\frac{1}{4}$, the second at $2\frac{1}{5}$, the third at $2\frac{1}{6}$, and the fourth payment at $\frac{1}{7}$, which accordingly cast up, and continued with the profit of the profit added to the principal, it will amount to 8203 *l* 6. 6 *d.* as following shall appear by the Example.

Lib. 7450

Lib. 7450

 $\frac{1}{100}$ 745 $\frac{1}{100}$ 149—00—0 $\frac{1}{100}$ 18—12—6Exchange at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Lib. 7617—12—6 for the first payment.

7617—12—6

152—7—0

25—7—11

Exchange at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Lib. 7795—7—5 for the second payment.

7795—7—5

194—17—8

194—17—8

Exchange at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Lib. 7990—5—1 for the third payment.

7990—5—1

159—16—1

53—5—4

Exchange at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Lib. 8203—6—6 for the last payment.

Now forasmuch as these Rules have affinity with the interest used in many Countreys, continued by the year from one to another, called by us, *interest upon interest*, it will be needless further to insist thereupon; and therefore before I proceed to the Exchange of Lions, I must not omit to shew one particular circumstance much in use upon this place, which is the account of discounting, which falls out in many occasions, but principally when a Merchant doth here sell his commodities at 4, 9, or 10 payments time, and that he would pay the same at any payment, before the prefixed time, at a covenanted rate; an example or two in this kind I will also shew, serving for other Countreys also, where the like manner of discounting is used, with a brief manner how the same is easily cast up, contrary to the method of many our common *Arithmeticians*.

CHAP. CCCVI.

Of the Account of Discounts or Rebates, and the manner thereof, used as well in Lions, as in many other places of Trade.

A Merchant selleth a commodity for l. 3709, 12, 9 payable at a year, to discount at pleasure at 2 per cent, for a payment or Fair, now if the buyer pay the same content, or in ready money, how much ought the seller to rebate him for a discount for the 4 payment or fairs at the said price?

To do this succinctly and briefly, I first draw the discount of the said l. 3709, 12, 9 at 108 per cent. and then multiply the said sum by 2, and of the product take $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{2}$ or more facily, 3 thirds, the one of the other, the last whereof, shall be the discount of the said parcel, and so much must the seller rebate to the buyer, the which discount deducted from 3709, 12, d. 6. there resteth 3434 l. 17. 0 d. which the buyer ought to pay in ready money; the which for better declaration, I will lay down by example, with the proof of the rule, for the trial of the certainty thereof.

Lib. 3709—12—9

2

 $\frac{1}{3}$ 7419—5 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ 2473—1—10 $\frac{1}{3}$ 824—7—3

274—15—9 discount.

Lib. 3434—17—0 resting.

The Proof.

Lib. 3434—17—0

 $\frac{1}{108}$ 343—9—8 $\frac{1}{108}$ 68—13—11

Lib. 274—15—9

Now the reason why out of 108 per cent. there must three thirds be taken one out of the other, is, because that 8 (which is the discount or Rebate) is contained $13\frac{1}{2}$ times in 108, the which is $13\frac{1}{2}$ doubled, are 27, and therefore must be divided by 27 or for the briefer and readier way, take $\frac{1}{3}$ of a $\frac{1}{2}$, or three thirds one out of the other, and therefore to make the proof, take $\frac{1}{108}$ of the said 3434, 17. 0. and in drawing $\frac{1}{108}$ of the said $\frac{1}{108}$, the rest giveth 274. 15. 9 l. which declareth that the rule is well and rightly made.

Example proved.

X X

Because

Because that in this manner of discounting, or as we term it, of Rebating, the time and price is found diversly to alter, I will set down a brief Table for the casting up of any sum, for any Fair or Payment, and an example or two for the understanding thereof, thereby the better to come to the main and principal point of our account of *Exchanges*.

CHAP. CCCVII.

The Table of casting the Accounts of Discounts, or Rebatelements.

A Table for casting up all accounts of discounts or rebatements.

I *Præmissis*, At 101 per cent. divide by 101.
 At 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. divide by 81, or take $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{2}$.
 At 102 per cent. divide by 51.
 At 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. divide by 41.
 At 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 77, or take $\frac{1}{2}$ of one $\frac{1}{10}$.
 At 104 per cent. divide by 26, or take $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{11}$.
 At 105 per cent. divide by 21, or take $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{7}$.
 At 106 per cent. for 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ divide by 53.
 At 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. divide by 17.
 At 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 43.
 At 108 per cent. for 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 27, or take $\frac{1}{2}$ of a $\frac{1}{9}$.
 At 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. divide by 13.
 At 100 per cent. divide by 11, or take $\frac{1}{11}$.
 At 112 per cent. for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 28, or take $\frac{1}{4}$ of one $\frac{1}{2}$.
 At 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. divide by 9, or take $\frac{1}{9}$.
 At 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 17.
 At 114 per cent. for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 57.
 At 115 per cent. for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 23.
 At 116 per cent. for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 29.
 At 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. divide by 7, or take $\frac{1}{7}$.
 At 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 47.
 At 118 per cent. for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ divided by 59.
 At 120 per cent. divide by 6, or take $\frac{1}{6}$.
 At 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by 49, or take a $\frac{1}{7}$ of a $\frac{1}{2}$.
 At 125 per cent. divide by 5 or take $\frac{1}{5}$.

Example of Discounting or Rebate.

For the better understanding of the precedent *Table*, note, that for Example, to take the discount at 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, I divide the 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, in 2, which make 45, and the like of the 100, making 200, which divided by 45, the *product* giveth 4 $\frac{4}{5}$, and so many times 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ are contained in 100, and because that the Discount or Rebate is always upon the 100, one more is to be added thereto, which makes 5 $\frac{4}{5}$, so that the said 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ are contained 5 $\frac{4}{5}$ in 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, and therefore it must be divided by 4 $\frac{4}{5}$, the which to do, it is needful, that all the same be put into ninths, multiplying by 9, as well the sum out of which the discount is to be made, as the said 5 $\frac{4}{5}$, amounting to 49 for *Divisor*; and for to divide, by 49, as the briefest and shortest way, take the $\frac{1}{7}$ of a $\frac{1}{2}$, because that 7 times 7 makes 49.

Another Example of Discounting at 105.

Again, to draw the discount at 105 per cent. I divide 100 by 5, taking $\frac{1}{5}$ which is 20, to the which number, I always add one for the reason before-mentioned, making thereby 21 for *divisor*, and for to divide by 21, you must take $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sum, which the discount is to be made of, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said $\frac{1}{5}$ shall be the discount.

Another Example at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Again, for to make the discount at 107 $\frac{1}{2}$, I double 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in two parts, which making 15, and so of the 100, making 200, which I divide by 15, taking $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{5}$, his *product* giving 13 $\frac{1}{3}$, to which I add 1, making thereby 14 $\frac{1}{3}$, and so many times 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ are contained in 107 $\frac{1}{2}$, and therefore you must divide the sum, of which the discount must be made, by 14 $\frac{1}{3}$, and thus do in all other sums and parcels.

CHAP. CCCVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Rome.

I Have declared before in the general Chapter of the Exchanges of Lions, how many Cities ^{Exchanges of} Lions is found to Exchange with, and there also shewed the common rates how the same ^{Lions with} doth govern, which notwithstanding is found at every Fair, and payment, to alter, yet it ^{Rome.} standeth the Merchant so far in stead, that thereby he is able to make the account, both of his draughts and remittances, though otherwise altering from their noted prices, which is the thing now resteth to be handled, that it may be discerned, how the Exchange at Lions is cast up with any other place whatsoever: and there likewise it is observed, how the Merchants Exchangers do keep their accounts, which for the most part is in Livers, Tournois, Sols and Deniers, 12 Deniers making a Sol, and 20 Sols a Liver; and yet some there be, that keep their accounts in Crowns of Exchange, called Crowns of the Sun, and is as the Liver distinguished into Sols and Deniers of Gold, accounted by 12 and 20 as the former, this Crown being accounted worth 3 Livers, upon which the Exchange of the place is made and marked with Crowns, Livers, Sols and Deniers; the question then upon the Exchange of Lions with Rome is thus: 100 Crowns of Gold of 3 l is given in Lions, to have in Rome 85 Crowns of Gold, Estampe or de Camera, more or less, as the Exchange passeth, I demand for Crowns 4520. 12. 6 d. of Gold of the Sun, how many Crowns of Estampe shall Lions have at Rome? To know which, you must multiply the said Crowns of the Sun, by 85, and from the Product cut the two last figures, the which must multiply by 20, to make them Sols, and then by 12 to make them Deniers, which will come to be 3842. 10. 7 of Gold of Estampe which Lions ought to have in Rome for the said sum of Crowns of Gold, which this calculation following maketh more apparent. Example.

Accounts kept in Lions.

Crowns	4520.	12.	6.
At	85		per cent.
<hr/>			
	22600.		
	36160.		
	42	10	0.
	10	12	6.
<hr/>			
Crowns	3842	53	02 6.
		20	
Sol.	10		
		62	
Den.	7	12	
		50	
<hr/>			
facit 3842. 10. 7 d.			

The proof of the said account will appear in the same question propounded, where Rome Ex- Proof. changeth at the same terms with Lions.

CHAP. CCCIX.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Florence.

Lions Exchangeth with Florence, and giveth 100 Crowns to have in the said place 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of Gold more or less, I demand for Crowns 1324. 15. 0, of Gold of the Sun, how many Crowns of Gold I shall have in Florence, to know which, I multiply the said Crowns of Gold by 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ in cutting the two last figures of the Product, as I did in the precedent account, the which are to be multiplied by 20 and 12, to make the same Sols and Deniers, and I find I must have in Florence, Crowns 1268. 8. 11 of Gold, for the said Crowns of the Sun; as in the following Example.

Exchanges of Lions with Florence.

X x 2

Crowns

Crowns 1324—15—0 of Gold, of the Sun,
At Crowns 95— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

	6620
	11916
	662—7—6
	331—3—9
	47—10—0
	23—15—0
Crowns	1268 | 44—16—3
	20—
Sols	8 | 96
	12
Deniers	11 | 55

Proof.

Facit Crowns 1268—8—11 which shall appear, when Florence Exchangeth with Lions.

CHAP. CCCX.

Of the Exchange of Lions with Lucca.

Exchanges of
Lions with
Lucca.

Lions Exchangeth with Lucca, and taketh Crowns 100 to pay in Lucca, *peseto* 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Livers 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ the Crown: I demand for Crowns 1234—5—6 of Gold of the Sun, how much must I pay in the said City of Lucca: To know which, I multiply the said sum of Crowns of the Sun by Crowns 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ and from its *Product* cut off the two last figures, the which I multiply by 20 to come to Sols, and then by 12 to come to Deniers, and it will make Crowns 1273—7—2, which I must pay in the said place of Lucca: Example.

Crown 1234—5—6, of Gold of the Sun,
At Cro. 103— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

	3702
	1234
	205—14—3
	25—15—0
	2—11—6
Crowns	127336—0—9
	20
Sols	720
	12
Deniers	2 | 49

Facit 1273—7—2 d.

Payment made
in Money.

Note, that if in Lions it be paid in money, there is one *per cent.* given more, so that receiving in the said place of Lucca, the said Crowns 1273—7—2 in money of the said place, the Debtor shall be bound to pay more Crowns 12. 14 8, which is in all Crowns 1286—1—10; as for Example thus cast up:

Crowns	1273—7—2
	20
Sols	1467
	12
Deniers	8 | 06

Facit 12 Crowns 14 8 d.

Crowns	1273—7—2
	12—14—8
Facit	1286—1—10

The proof of the said Exchange, you shall find in the account when Lucca doth Exchange with Lions, made by the *Rule of Three*, saying, If Crowns 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ give 100, how many shall the above said 1273—7—2 d. give, which will be Crowns 1234—5—6, of Gold of the Sun.

CHAP. CCCXI.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Naples.

Lions exchange with Naples, and giveth Crowns 100 of the Sun to have in that place Duc. Exchanges of 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ more or less of *Taries*, 5 per Ducate. I would know for Crowns 2584. 9. 6. of Gold Lions with of the Sun, how much Lions shall have credit for in Naples: The which to do, you must mul- Naples. tiply the said sum of Crowns by the said 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ Duc. cutting the two last figures of the Product, the which must be multiplied by 5, to make them *Taries*, and then by 20, to make them *Grains*, because that the Ducate is worth 5 *Taries*; and the *Tarie* 20 *Grains*, so that it will give in Naples, Duc. 3295, *Tarie* 1.

Crowns 2584—9—6
At Duc. 127— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

18088
31008
1292
31—4—7
25—2—10
3—0—18

Duc. 3295 20
Tarie 1 5
02
20
55

The proof of the said Rule shall appear in the Exchange of Naples with Lions.

CHAP. CCCXII.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Palermo or Mesina.

Lions exchange for Palermo or Mesina, and giveth 1 Crown of Gold of the Sun, to have in Exchanges of the said place posito 38 *Carlins*. I would know, for Crowns 4692. 11. 3. of the Sun, how many Ounces shall Lions have credit in Palermo or Mesina: first multiply the said Cro. of the Lions with many Ounces shall Lions have credit in Palermo or Mesina: first multiply the said Cro. of the Sun by the said 28 *Carlins*, the value of the Crown, and taking the rest of the multiplication for parts of 10, because the *Carlin* is worth 10 *Grains*, and the product shall be *Carlins* and *Grains*, to make the which *Ounces*, you must take $\frac{1}{2}$ in cutting the last figure, because that 60 *Carlins* make an *Ounce*, and of that which resteth cut off, add with the last figure, you must take $\frac{1}{2}$ to make *Taries*, one whereof being 2 *Carlins*, and 30 worth one *Ounce*, and if you find a rest of the said *Taries*, you must take $\frac{1}{2}$ which is 10 *Grains*, because that one *Tary* is worth 10 *Grains*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 which is 10, to the which must be added the rest of the *Grains*, if any be, so that the said sum of *Carlins* will make *Ounces* 2189 *Tar.* 25, *Grains* 17, and so many *Ounces* will Palermo or Mesina give, and over and above the said sum of *Ounces*, one *Carlin* per *Ounce* is given for to make it good money; and to add the said *Carlin* per *Ounce* in the shortest way, it is to be considered, that for the said *Ounces* 2189 is given the same sum of *Carlins* for the *Laggio* of the moneys as they term it, which reduced into *Ounces*, cutting the last figure, and taking $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, as hath been said before, will give *Ounces* 36. resting two tens of *Carlins*, which is twenty, to which must be added the last figure cut off, and it will be 29 *Carlins*, which is 14 *Taries*, and there will rest 1 *Carlin*, which is 10 *Grains*, to which must be added 8 *Grains* for 25 *Taries* which are with the *Ounces*, seeing that for 3 *Taries* cometh one *Grain*, for *Laggio* of the said money, and they will be *Ounces* 2226. 10. 15. and so much will the credit of Lions be in Palermo, and because that the said *Carlin* per *Ounce* comes to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the account may be made in taking $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the said sum of *Ounces*, and it will make the same sum; as Example.

Crow.

Cro. 4692. 11. 3. of the *Sun*.
Carl. 28. per cent.

37536.
 9384
 14
 1. 7.
Car. 13139 | 1 7.
Oun. 218. 9. 25. 15.
Good mo. 36. 14. 18.
Oun. 2226. 10. 15.

Laggio of the money
 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Oun. 2189. 15. 17.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 729. 28. 12.
 729. 28. 12.
 Ounce 36 | 49 23 1.
 30
Taries 14 |
 93
Grain 18 | 20
 61

Proof.

The proof of the said account shall appear in the Exchange of *Palermo* and *Mefina* back to *Lions*.

CHAP. CCCXIII.

Of the Exchanges of *Lions* with *Genoa*.

Exchanges of
Lions with
Genoa.

Lions exchange with *Genoa*, and giveth one *Crown* of the *Sun*, to have in that place, *posito* of money in *Gold* 59 s. 9 d. I demand for *Cro.* 9432. 9 of the *Sun*, how much credit shall *Lions* have in *Genoa* in current money? To do which, first multiply the said *Crown* of the *Sun* by *Sol.* 59. 9 d. and it maketh *Sol.* 563588. 10 d. which reduced into *Livers*, makes *Lib.* 28179. 8. 10 Money of *Gold*, which divided by 68 *Sol.*, which is the price of a *Crown* of *Gold* in money of *Gold*, and that which resteth of the division, you must multiply by 20, to make them *Sols* of *Gold*, and then by 12 to make them *Deniers*, and they will be *Crown's* 8288. 1. 5 of *Gold*, the which multiply by $4\frac{1}{2}$ which is the price at present of the *Crown* of *Gold* in current money, and of its product will come *Lib.* 37296. 6. 4 of money current, and so much credit shall *Lions* have in *Genoa*, for the said *Crown* 9432. 9 of the *Sun*. And you must note, That the *Livers*, of the money of *Gold* cannot be reduced into current money, unless first it be reduced to *Crown's* of Exchange.

Crown's 9432—9 of the *Sun*.
 at—59—9 *Sol.* per *Crown*.

84888
 47160
 4716
 2358
 14—11
 11—11
 56358 | 8—10

Lib. 28179—8—10 Money of *Gold*.
 20

563588
 6

3381533
 1175
 3593
 3293
 29
 20

580
 172
 12
 2064

68
 6
 408
 Crow. 8288—1—5
 $4\frac{1}{2}$
 33151—5—8
 4144—0—8
 Current Money 37296—6—4

Proof.

The proof this Rule is seen, when that *Genoa* doth Exchange for *Lions*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCXIV.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Millan.

LIONS Exchangeth with Millan, and giveth a Crown of the Sun to have in Millan *posito* Exchanges of 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, I would know how many Livers makes Crowns 1564. 15. 6. of Gold of the Sun Lions with in Millan? To do which, you mult multiply the said sum of Crowns by 5 l. 18. 4. which are the Sols 118 $\frac{1}{2}$, beginning to multiply the l. 5 by the 6 Den. and then by the 15 which are with the Crown of the Sun, the proceed of the multiplication shall be l. 9258. 5. which shall be had in Millan for the said Cro. of the Sun: as for Example,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Crowns } 1564-15-6 \\
 \text{at } \text{---} 5-18-4 \text{ Sol per Crown.} \\
 \hline
 7823-17-6 \\
 521-11-10 \\
 521-11-10 \\
 391-3-0 \\
 \hline
 \text{Lib. } 9258-5-10 \text{ Money of Millan.}
 \end{array}$$

[The proof of the said account shall be manifest in the Example of Millan with Lions.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCXV.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Venetia.

LIONS exchangeth with Venice, and giveth 100 Crowns of Gold, to have their Ducats Exchanges of *posito* 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Livers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ducat; I demand, for Crowns 3549. 10. of the Sun, how Lions with much credit shall Lions have in Venice? To know which, multiply the said sum of Crowns by the said 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats, and the remainder produced by the said multiplication, shall be divided by 24, because that the Ducat is worth 24 Grofs, and out of that *product* cut the two last figures, the which being multiplied by 24, to make them Grofses, they will make Ducats. 4238 $\frac{1}{2}$, which Lions shall have credit in Venice for the said Crowns of the Sun: as Example.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Crowns } 3549-10-0 \\
 \text{at Duc. } 119-\frac{1}{2} \text{ per Cent.} \\
 \hline
 31941 \\
 39039 \\
 709-19 \\
 709-19 \\
 59-17 \\
 \hline
 \text{Duc. } 4238-10-7 \\
 \hline
 \text{Grofs } 2 \overline{) 24} \\
 \underline{47}
 \end{array}$$

Facit, 4238 Ducat. 2 Grofs. And the proof of this account shall be manifested by Example, in Proof. the Exchanges of Venetia back for Lions:

CHAP. CCCXVI.

Of the Exchange of Lions with Bolonia.

LIONS exchangeth with Bolonia, and giveth 100 Crowns of the Sun to have in Bolonia Exchanges of Crowns 113 of Livers 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown; I demand then, for Crowns 3879. 13. 4. of the Sun, how much credit shall Lions have in Bolonia: To do which, multiply the said Crowns of the Sun by 113, and from the *product* cut the two last figures, then multiply them by 20. and 12. to make them Sols and Deniers, and it will come to Crowns 4232. 6. 3. in Bolonia, the which you must bring into Livers, by multiplying them by l. 4. 15. which is the value of the Crown in Bolonia, and they make l. 20341. 0. 5. which Lions shall have credit for in Bolonia.

Crowns

Crowns 3789—13—4
At Crowns 113 Crowns per cent.

11367
41679

37—13—4
37—13—4

Crowns 4282 32—6—8

Sol.

Den.

20
46
12
60

Crowns 4282—6—5

At Lib. 4—15 per Crown.

17129—5—8

2141—3—2

1070—11—7

Lib. 20341—0—5

The proof hereof serveth to know how to make the account, when *Bolonia* exchangeth for *Lions*, and is done by the Rule of 3 saying, If Crowns 213 give 100 Crowns, how many shall 4282 Crowns 5. 6. d. give?

CHAP. CCCXVII.

Of the Exchange of Lions with Placentia.

The Exchange of Lions with Placentia. **L**ions exchangeth with Placentia, and giveth 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ *posito* Crowns of the Sun, to have in Placentia Crowns 100 of Marc. I demand for Crowns 3489. 15. of Gold of the Sun, how many Crowns shall be due to me in Placentia? To find which, I say by the Rule of Three, If Crowns 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ give 100 Crowns of Marc. how many will Crowns 3489. 15. give? the product of which Rule, giveth Crowns 2916. 4. 6 d. of Marc. and so much shall be due to me in the said place of Placentia, for the said sum of Crowns of the Sun: for example,

Crowns 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ — Crowns — Crowns 3489. 15. 0 d.
3
359
Crowns 2916—4—6

3
10469—5
100
1046926
3289
582
2235
81
20
1620
184
12
2208

The proof of this rule is seen, when that Placentia shall exchange with Lions.

CHAP. CCCXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Antwerp.

Exchanges of Lions with Antwerp. **L**ions exchangeth with Antwerp, & giveth one Crown of the Sun to have in Antwerp *posito* 121 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Gross*. I demand then, how many *Livers* of *Grosses* I shall have there, for Cro. 6895. 11. 3. To do which, I multiply the said sum by the said 121 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Gross*, and it giveth *Grosses* 836661, out of which take $\frac{1}{3}$, to make them *Sols*, and they make *Sols* 69721. 9. which to make into *Livers*, you must cut the two last figures, and take the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the others, and it will come to 1.3486. 1. 9. of *Grosses*, which I should have in the said place of Antwerp, for the above-mentioned sum of Crowns of the Sun: as by Example,

Crowns

Crowns—6895—11—3
at Gros 121—¹/₂ per Crown,

6895
82740
2298
60
8

Gros 83666 1
Sols. 6972—1—9
Livers. 3486—1—9 Money of Grosse in Antwerp.

The proof of the said account will appear, when that *Antwerp* exchangeth with *Lions* : and therein it is to be noted, that in the meaner of the Exchange that *Lions* maketh with *Antwerp*, the Calculation will serve in the same manner with *Colonia* ; because the same *Money*s are used in Exchanges in the said City of *Colonia* as in *Antwerp*, and the same also is in use in *Amsterdam*. and throughout the *Netherlands*.

CHAP. CCCXIX.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with London.

Lions exchangeth with London, and giveth a Crown of the Sun to have in London posito Pence sterling 58; I then demand, for Crowns 7693. 10. 0. Crowns of the Sun, how many *Exchanges of Lions with London.* *Lions* shall I have in London? working the same as the precedent rule, and account from *Lions* to *Antwerp*, and it will make sterling Pounds 1859. 5. 3. d. And so much Credit shall the same give me in London, at shall appear by Example following :

Crowns 7693—10—0 of the Sun.
at — 58 — Pence sterl. the Crown.

61544
38465
29

Pence 446223 sterling.
Skill. 371815-3 d. sterl.
Pounds 1858. 5. 3 sterl. facit.

The proof this account shall appear, when I come to the Exchanges of London with this place of *Lions*. proof.

Here also it is to be noted, That the account is calculated in the same manner, when either *Paris*, *Rouen*, or any other part of *France* doth exchange for the City of *London*, or for any other City in *England*.

CHAP. CCCXX.

Of the Exchange of Lions with Francfort.

Lions exchangeth for Francfort, and giveth a Crown of the Sun to have in the said place *Qua.* *Exchanges of Lions with Francfort.* *Lions* rentines posito 95¹/₂; I demand, for 1500 Crowns of the Sun, how many *Florins* shall *Lions* have in *Francfort* : to do which, multiply the said Crowns of the Sun by 95¹/₂, and it maketh *Qua-* *rentines* 143625; to reduce which into *Florins*, you must cut off the two last figures, and then take ¹/₂ of the others, or else divide them by 60, because that 60 *Quarentines* make a *Florin*, and it giveth *Florins* 2393, and 4 overplus, which is to be understood for 40, and with the figure cut off, makes 45, of which ¹/₂ is to be taken to make *Sols*, because that 3 *Quarentines* is a *Sol*, and then it makes *Florins* 2393. *Sol.* 15. which *Lions* ought to have Credit for in *Francfort*.

Y y

Example.

Example. Crowns 1500
At Quarentines 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown.

142500
750
375
<hr/>
Quarent. 1436215
Florins. 2393-15

Proof.

Desiring for proof the said account, to exchange from *Frankfort* to *Lions*, the said *Florins* 2393.15. at *Quarent.* 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown, I first put the said *Florins* into *Quarentines*, multiplying them by 60, and they will be *Quarentines* 143625, which divided by 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ makes just *Crowns* 1500 of the *Sun*, as abovesaid.

Note also, that in *Frankfort* is only accounted two *Fairs*; the first in *Mid-Lent*, and the other in *Mid-September*; and if the *Remittance* be out of the *Fair*, you may stay for the said *Fair*, and the *Money* must stay half a year, which is here two *Fairs*, in satisfaction whereof, is sometimes made good 6, sometimes 7 per cent. as *Merchants* can agree, more or less.

Note also, that when *Lions* is found to exchange with *Norimberg*, the account thereof is made as above is said, with *Frankfort*.

CHAP. CCCXXI.

Of the Exchange of Lions with Sevil.

Exchanges of
Lions with
Sevil.

Lions exchangeth with *Sevil*, and giveth *Crowns* 1 of the *Sun*, to have in the said place *pesos* 396 *Marvedes*; I demand then, what *Credit* I shall have in *Sevil*, for *Crowns* 6792—16—6 d. delivered in *Lions*, at the said price: to do which, multiply the said *Crowns* by 396, and they will make *Marvedes* 2689958, to which must be added $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the *Lagio* of the money, which is 5 per 1000, and then they will make *Marvedes* 2703407, and so much shall *Lions* have *Credit* in *Sevil*; as Example:

Crowns 6792—16—6	
At Marv. 396—per Crown.	
<hr/>	
40752	
61128	
20376	
198	
79	
39	
10	
<hr/>	
Marved. 26899—58	
For Lagil 134—49	
<hr/>	
Marved. 2703407	

Alcala.

Note, that when *Lions* doth exchange with *Alcala*, the Account is made as the precedent with *Sevil*, and that the proof of the said calculation is found true by the Exchange of *Sevil* or *Alcala* with *Lions*.

CHAP.

Of Order.

Before
count
heads of

CHAP. CCCXXII.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Lisbon.

Lions exchangeth with Lisbon, and giveth 1 Crown of the Sun, to have their *posito* 528 Raes, Exchanges of I demand then for Crowns 7893. 4. 6. of the Sun, how many Raes Lions shall have Credit Lions with in the said place of Lisbon; and to know which, I multiply the said Crowns by 528, and find Lisbon, that it giveth in Raes 4167622, which Lions shall have Credit in Lisbon: as for Example.

Crowns 7893—4—6
At Raes 528 per Crown.

63144
15786
39465
105
13

Raes 4167622

The proof of this Rule is manifested, when that Lisbon shall exchange with Lions.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCXXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Lions with Barselona.

Lions exchangeth with Barselona, and giveth one Crown of the Sun, to have in the said place Exchanges of *posito* 22. 8. Sols: I demand for 7822. 12. 6. Crowns of the Sun, which Lions doth remit Lions with to Barselona, how many Livers shall I have? To do which, you must multiply the above said sum Barselona: of Crowns, by 1. 1. 2. 8. which is 22. 8 d. beginning to multiply by the Deniers, and then by the Sols, which are annexed to the Crowns, and the sum will come to 8865. 12. 10. which you shall have in Barselona for the said sum of Crowns of the Sun. Example:

Crowns 7822—12—6 of the Sun.
At lib. 1—2—8 per Crown.

7822—12—6
782—5—3
260—15—1

Lib. 8865—12—10 d. Money of Barselona.

The proof of the said account will appear, when Barselona exchangeth back with Lions.

Proof.

It will not be needful I should propound here any Examples when Lions exchangeth with Valentia and Saragosa, seeing that the account is the same as with Barselona above said, and this is as much as I conceive requisite concerning the Exchanges of Lions with other places, to which I could add sundry Remittances and Draughts in Exchange hence made to other places, with other such circumstances: but here being matter enough set down, to exercise the pen and head of the ingenious, and of him that will study the Art and Mystery of the Exchanges of this place, I will only add a word of the Orders and Commissions, given and received here in Exchanges, and an Example for Explanation thereof, and leave the rest to the consideration of the studious.

CHAP. CCCXXIV.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances by Exchanges in Lions.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Lions.

BEfore I enter this vast subject of Orders and Commissions, I will briefly shew how the accounts of these Orders and Commissions are made, being only given by the expert and subtle heads of Bankers and Exchangers, conversant in the course of Exchanging, which sorts of Com-

mission or *Orders*, are wrought partly by the *Rule of Three Direct*, and partly by the same rule *backward*; and the better to distinguish those that are made *Direct*, and those that are made *backward*, it is requisite, that the course and manner of *Exchanging* from one place to another be precisely known and learned, and how that place to which the *Commission* is sent and given, draw or remit either by a certain or uncertain rate, and such *Commissions* ought to be made by the *Rule of Three backward*, taking one of the prices, which are found for *Divisor*, and the other two, which are the order'd prices, take for the sum to divide by; and it is to be noted, that the first price, which is taken for *Divisor*, be of the same place as the last: and to know wherein what is meant by this word *certain* and *uncertain*, I shall now declare it.

Certain price in Exchanges.

A *Certain Exchange* is no other, then to give a settled price, which varieth not in *Exchanging*, and hath no change or alteration, as it is seen in *Lions*, or in *Placentia*, which giveth always *Crowns* 100, or *Crown* 1, to have in *Naples Ducates* 130 more or less, and this 100 *Crowns*, or 1 *Crown* is never found to alter, and therefore termed by *Exchangers* to be the *certain price*.

Uncertain price in Exchanges.

Uncertain Exchange is a price that is observed unconstant, and which admits of variation, which shall be when the place which *exchangeth*, giveth a number of *Crowns*, *Ducates*, or *Sols*, or of any other money which cometh not to the just sum of 100, or else exceedeth the same, and therefore the same not being firm and stable, are named *uncertain Exchanges*, as subject to alteration, sometimes more, and sometimes less, which is rightly and well to be considered and understood in *Orders* and *Commissions* of *Exchanges* given.

When the place then wherein the *Commission* is to be effected, giveth to the places whereto it ought to *remit*, and draw, to both of them the *Uncertain*, the account must be made by the *Rule of Three Forward* or *Direct*, taking for first and second number the prices that have been ordered, and for the last number of the said *Rule* take one of the prices that are found, in such a manner, that the first *Exchange* of the said rule be of the same place as the latter. Likewise, when the said place where the *Commission* is effected, giveth to the places that it ought to *remit*, and to draw to both of them the *certain*, the account thereof is made by the said *Rule of Three forward*; as by Example.

Example of a certain and uncertain Exchange.

Order and *Commission* is given for a *Merchant* to his friend at *Lions*, to remit to *Naples* at *Ducates* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$, and to prevail for *Rome* at 85 *Crowns*, or at another price differing therefrom, provided that it may be done without loss, it is found to remit to *Naples* at 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ducates*, I would now know at how much might the same be drawn for *Rome*, to the end that this *Commission* be fully and justly effected.

It is here first to be considered, that *Lions* giveth the price *certain* to the said two places of *Naples* and *Rome*, and therefore by that account it must be made by the *Rule of Three forward*, saying, If *Ducates* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ give *Crowns* 85, the inordered price, how many will *Ducates* 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ give, the price found for *Naples*, and it will come to *Crown* 84. 4. 4, and at that price you must draw for *Rome*.

By this *Commission* then it is to be understood, that those of *Naples* will have *Ducates* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ in *Remittance*, in that place, and be *Debitors* in *Rome* *Crowns* 85; who finding to remit at *Ducates* 125 $\frac{1}{2}$, it giveth loss, receiving less than that which is inordered; and making the account in this above said manner, it is found, that the *Draught* ought to be made at *Crowns* 84. 4. 4. which is to profit, becoming this way a less *Debitor* than that which was inordered, which cometh to recompence the loss which is made in the *Remittance*; as for Example shall appear.

Ducates 126 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Crowns 85	—	Ducates 125 $\frac{1}{2}$
6				6
759				752
				85
Crowns 84—4—4				3760
				6016
				63920
				3200
				164
				20
				3280
				244
				12
				2928

To

To prove this account, by which may be clearly known how this *Commission* remaineth perfectly effected, do in this manner.

Presuppose, that those of *Naples* have given the *Commission* for *Crowns* 2000 of *Gold of Estampe*, or *de Camera*, which they would draw for *Rome*, and remit the value for *Naples*: you must first see how much the said *Crowns of Estampe* are worth in *Crowns of the Sun*, at *Crowns* 85 per cent. the inordered price, and it will come to *Crowns* 2352. 18. 9. of *Gold of the Sun*, out of which you must take $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for provision, and there will remain *Crowns* 2343. 10. 7. the which must be remitted to *Naples* at the price inordered of *Ducates* 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and it will come to *Ducates* 2964 $\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabout.

So that as it doth appear, the said *Crowns* 2000 of debt in *Rome*, are made by *Remittance* to *Naples*, *Ducates* 2964 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Now then it is to be observed in the prices (different from the order given) which are found, that is to say at *Crowns* 84. 4. 4. for *Rome*, and at *Ducates* 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ for *Naples*, if for the said *Crowns* 2000 by *Draught* to *Rome*, a *Remittance* may be made of the above said *Ducates* 2964 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the better to know it, it must be seen, how much the said sum of *Crowns of Estampe* are worth in *Crowns of Gold of the Sun*, at *Crowns* 84. 4. 4. per cent. which will come to *Crowns* 2374. 16. 6. *Crowns of the Sun*; out of which, taking the provision at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. there will remain *Crowns* 2365. 6. 7. which must be remitted to *Naples* at the said price, which is found of 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and it will make in *Ducates* 2964 $\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabouts by *Remittance* to *Naples*; the which sheweth the said *Commission* is perfectly accomplished, in conformity of the order given: For Example.

Example.

<i>Crowns</i> 85—100	<i>Crowns</i> 2000	<i>Crowns</i> 84.4.4. 100	2000
	300	20	20
<i>Crow.</i> 2352 18.9	450		
	250	1684	40000
$\frac{1}{2}$ 470 11.9	80	3	3
470 11.9	20		
		5053	120000.00
<i>Crowns</i> 94 1.3.6	1600		18940
<i>Sols</i> 8	750	<i>Cro.</i> 2374 16 6	3781
23	70		243.90
<i>Den.</i> 2 12	12	$\frac{1}{2}$ 474 19 3	4178
82	840	474 19 3	20
		949 18 6	83560
<i>Crowns</i> 2352-18.9		20	33030
<i>Provis. Deduct.</i> 9-8.2		9	2712
		98	12
2343-10.7		12	
at Grains 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ per C.		11	32544
		176	
14058			<i>Cro.</i> 2374. 16. 6
28116			<i>Prov. ded. 9. 9. 11</i>
1171			
63			<i>Crown</i> 2365. 6. 7
3			at gra. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ per C.
1			
			11825
<i>Ducates</i> 2964 156			28380
			788
			41
			<i>Duc.</i> 2964 158

I could here add many of these Examples for the illustration of this point of *Commissions*, but I forbear to do it, because the Examples might prove tedious and intricate, and the rather because I may publish in this kind some things that I have already roughly drawn, if I find that my labours this way prove grateful; and therefore touching other circumstances and questions that may arise in the *Exchanges* practised in *Lions*, I will refer the same to the ingenious lover of this *Art* and *Mystery*, having set down sufficient to exercise both the head and the hand of the studios; and which may afford matter for greater variety in the next place; therefore I will in the next place survey the *Exchanges* practised in *Rome*, after the same manner.

C H A P.

CHAP. CCCXXV.

Of the Fairs of Lions, wherein all Bills of Exchange are thence drawn, and are there satisfied.

The four Fairs of Lions.

Lions is noted to have four Fairs: the manner of accepting of Bills of Exchange therein, I have observed in the 275 Chapter; the times of the said Bills now resteth to be shewed.

1.
Foir des Rois.

The first Fair beginneth in Lions the first Monday after the Epiphany; and if the same fall upon a Monday, the Fair doth then begin the Monday following; the which lasteth fifteen working days, excluding and excepting Sundays and Holy-days; the which is designed for Merchants to do their affairs: at the end whereof (which oftentimes happens at Candlemas) all parties are made by Exchanges, and all former Remittances are paid and discharged.

2.
Foir des Pasque.

The second is the Fair of Easter, which beginneth the Monday following the Octaves after Easter-day, and lasteth 15 working days, Sundays and Holy-days excepted: at the end whereof, all former Draughts, payable in this Fair, are satisfied, and all new Remittances and Draughts for other places are made and framed from one man to another.

3.
Foir d'Augst.

The third, is the Fair of August, and beginneth the fourth of the said Month, and continueth as the rest, 15 working days, which oftentimes happeneth not till the beginning of September; wherein, as above is noted, the Draughts made hither, and Remittances are discharged, and new parties by Exchange for other places framed, and perfected from one man to another.

4.
Foir des tous Saints.

The fourth, is the Fair of All-Saints, beginning the third of November, continuing as the former, 15 working days, which sometimes happeneth on the beginning of December; and therein the Merchants use to discharge all former Bills that come hither from other places, and frame new Remittances and Draughts hence to other Cities between man and man. For it is here to be noted, That all Bills of Exchanges, and for the most part all Bills of Debt have in this City no other time of payment, receipt, or discharge, but during these four principal afore-mentioned Times or Fairs.

CHAP. CCCXXVI.

Of Examples of the Exchanges practised in Rome, and how the same are calculated.

Exchanges practised in Rome, and first with Lions.

I have shewed in the general Exchanges of Rome, with how many places the same is found to exchange; and there also shewed the common Rates how the same doth govern, which every day is observed to alter, that no set Rule can be peremptorily laid down for the same; yet is in itself so beneficial, that thereby the ignorant may make his calculation, either in his Draughts, or Remittances: the way of making which account now remaineth to be handled, observing the same with so many other places, as may be fit to understand the ground thereof.

It is also there noted, for the understanding of what is to follow, That Bankers and Exchangers in Rome do keep their accounts in Crowns of Stampe or Camera, Sols, and Deniers of Gold, named of the Eight Stampe, which are numbred by 20 and 12, because that 20 Sols of Gold makes a Crown, and 12 Deniers a Sol.

The Crown of Stampe being worth — 12 } Julios
The Crown in Money worth — 10 }
And the Julioe worth — 10 Baioes.

CHAP. CCCXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Lions.

Exchanges of Rome with Lions.

First then, Rome exchangeth with Lions, and giveth Cro. 85 of Gold of the Eight Stampe, to have in the said City of Lions Crowns 100 of the Sun; I demand, for Crowns 3842. 10. 7. of Estampe, how many Crowns of the Sun shall Rome have in Lions? To know which, you must say by the Rule of Three, If Crowns 85 give 100 Crowns of the Sun, how much will 3842. 10. 7 Crowns give? and it will come to Crowns 4520, and the remainder of the Divident multiply by 20 and by 12, to make Sols and Deniers of Gold, and it will be Crowns 4520. 12. 5. of the Sun that Rome ought to have in Lions for the said sum: as may be seen by the following Example.

.4 A 11 0

Crowns

Crowns 85	100	Crowns 3842	10	7
		100		
Crowns 4520	12	5		
		384200		
		50		
		2	10	
		8	4	
		384252	18	4
		442		
		175		
		52		
		20		
		1058		
			1058	
			208	
			38	
			12	
			460	

The proof of this account is seen, when *Lions* doth exchange with *Rome*.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCXXVIII.

Of the Exchange of Rome with Placentia.

Rome exchangeth with Placentia, and giveth posito 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns of Gold of Estampe, to have here Crowns 100 of Marc. I demand, for Crowns 1382. 5. 8. of Estampe, how many Crowns of Marc. Placentia shall have? You must reduce the price and the sum of Crowns into Deniers, multiplying the same by 20 and by 12, and adding 15 for the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Crown, then say by the Rule of Three, if the Deniers come at of the said price, give Crowns 100 of Marc. how many will the Deniers come of the said sum of Crowns give? and multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of Gold, in doing which, they will amount to Crowns 1385. 14. 11. of Marc. which must be had in the said place of Placentia for the said sum of Crowns of Estampe, as may be seen by the following Example.

Exchanges of Rome with Placentia.

Crowns 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns 100 Crowns 1382 5 8

20	20
1995	27645
12	12
23940	331748
Crowns 1385-14-11 of Marc.	92348
	205280
	137600
	17900
	20
	358000
	118680
	22840
	12
	274080
	34680
	10740

The proof of this account is seen when *Placentia* doth exchange with *Rome*.

Proof.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCXXIX.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Florence.

Exchanges of
Rome with
Florence.

Rome exchangeth with Florence. and giveth posito Crowns $92\frac{1}{2}$ of Gold of Estamp, to have in this place 100 Crowns of Gold; I demand for Crowns 1476. 2. 3. of Estamp, what Credit shall Rome have in the said Florence? To know which, you must reduce (as afore is said) the price and the sum of Crowns into Deniers of Gold, multiplying by 20 and by 12, and adding 5 Sol for the $\frac{1}{4}$ Crown; then say by the Rule of Three, If the Deniers come of the said price, give Crowns 100 of Gold, how many will the Deniers of the abovesaid sum of Crowns give? and multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 and by 12, to have Sols and Deniers of Gold, it will appear to come to Crowns 1600. 5. 2. of Gold: and so much Credit must Rome have in Florence. As for Example:

Crowns $92\frac{1}{2}$	Crowns 100	Crowns 1476—2—3
20		20
1845		29522
12		12
22140		354267 00
		132867 11
Crowns 1600—02—5 of Gold.		27 00
		20
		54000
		9720
		12
		116640
		5940

Proof.

The proof of this account is seen, when as Florence doth exchange with Rome.

CHAP. CCCXXX.

Of the Exchange of Rome with Venetia.

Exchanges of
Rome with Ve-
netia.

Rome exchangeth with Venice, and giveth Crowns $73\frac{1}{2}$ posito of Estampe, to have in that place Ducates 100 de Banco of Livres $6\frac{1}{2}$ per Ducate. I demand for Crowns 850. 15. 8. of Estampe, what Credit in Banco shall I have at Venice? To do which, I must reduce, as in the precedent accounts, the price and the sum of Crowns into Deniers of Gold, multiplying the same by 20 and by 12, and add 10 Sols for the $\frac{1}{4}$ Crown, and then say by the Rule of Three, If the Deniers come of the price, give Ducates 100, how many will the Deniers give me, that come of the abovesaid sum of Crowns? and multiplying the remainder of the Division by 24, to bring them into Gross, because that 24 Grosses are worth in the said City of Venice 1 Ducate of $l. 6\frac{1}{2}$, then it will make Ducates 1157 $\frac{1}{2}$, which Rome hath Credit at Venice: as for Example.

If $73\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns give Ducates 100, what shall Crowns 850. 15. 8.

20	20
1470	17015
12	12
17640	204188
	27788
Ducate 1157—12	10148
$\frac{1}{2}$	1328
	93—20
	24
	223680
	47280
	12000

Proof.

The proof of this account may be discerned, when as Venetia doth exchange with Rome back.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCXXXI.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Millan.

Rome exchangeth with Millan, and giveth posito Crown. $87\frac{1}{2}$ of Estampe, to have in that place Exchanges of
 (crowns 100 of Livers 5. Sol. 17 per Crown; I demand, for Crown 2140. 16 of Estampe, Rome with
 how many Livers of Millan shall I have? Millan.

First, reduce the price and the Crowns into Sols of Gold, multiplying them by 20, and to the multiplication add 16 Sol. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Crown, and then say by the Rule of Three, If the Sols coming of the price, give Crowns 100, how many will the Sols coming of the abovesaid sum of Crowns give? and multiplying the remainder of the Division by 20 and by 12, to make them Sols and Deniers of Gold, they will make Crowns 2438. 5. 4 d. the which you must reduce into Livers, by multiplying them by l. 5. 17. and they will make l. 14263. 17. 2 d. which I must have at Millan for the said sum of Crowns of Estampe; as appeareth plainly by this Example.

If Crowns $87\frac{1}{2}$ give Crowns 100, what shall Crowns 2140. 16. give?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \\
 \hline
 1756 \\
 \hline
 \text{Crowns } 2438-5-4 \\
 \text{at Lib. } 5-17-0 \\
 \hline
 12191-6-8 \\
 1219-2-8 \\
 609-11-4 \\
 243-16-6 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Lib. 14263-17-2 of Millan.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \\
 \hline
 42816-00 \\
 7696 \\
 672 \\
 145-20 \\
 472 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 9440 \\
 660 \\
 12 \\
 7920 \\
 896 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

The proof of this Rule is apparent, when Millan shall exchange with Rome.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCXXXII.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Naples.

Rome Exchangeth with Naples, and giveth Crowns 100 of Gold of Estampe, to have in Exchanges of
 tha placet, posito Ducates $135\frac{1}{2}$, I demand for Crowns 2346. 15. 4 of Estampe, how ma- Rome with
 ny Ducates shall I have? To do which, you must multiply the said sum of Crowns by Grains Naples.
 $135\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown, seeing it is the same grains $135\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown, as in Ducates $135\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. be-
 cause the Ducate is worth in Naples grains 100, and of the product will come Grains 318377,
 off the which you must cut the two last figures to make them Ducates, and then it maketh Du-
 cates 3183, Taries 3, Grains 17, and these Taries and Grains make Grains 77, because that the Taries
 is worth Grains 20, and so much you are to have in Naples for the said Crow. of Estampe, as ap-
 pears by this Example following.

Crowns 2346. 15. 4
 at Grains $135\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11730 \\
 30498 \\
 782 \\
 782 \\
 67 \\
 34 \\
 2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Ducates 3183 177

Taries 3 and Grains 77

The proof of the said account is seen when as Naples doth exchange this sum back with Rome. Proof.

Z z

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCXXXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Genoa.

Exchanges of
Rome with
Genoa.

Rome Exchangeth with Genoa, and giveth *posito* Crowns 101 of Gold of Estampe to have in the said place Crowns 100 of Gold of Italy. I demand for Crowns 4000. 10. of Gold of Estampe, what Credit shall Rome have at Genoa? You must first reduce the said Crowns of Estampe into Crowns of Gold of Italy, at the rate of Crowns 100 of Estampe, for Crowns 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Gold, and therefore you must multiply by 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ in cutting the two last figures, the which you must multiply by 20, and by 12, and they will make Crowns 4100. 10. 3. of Gold of Italy; then say by the Rule of Three, If 101 Cro. give 100 Crowns, what shall 4100 Crowns 10. 3 give? and it will come to Crowns 4059. 18. 3 of Gold in Gold of Italy; and for to reduce them into Livers, you must multiply them by Livers 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (the value of a Crown of Gold) and in so doing, it will come to l. 18269. 12. 1 current money, that Rome shall have Credit in Genoa for the said Crowns of Estampe; as for Example.

Crowns 4000. 10

at Crow. — 102. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

408000
2000. 5
51
—
410051. 5
1020
—
25
312
—
100

If Crowns — 101 — Crowns 100 — 4100. 10. 3

100

Crowns 4059. 18. 3
at lib. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

16239. 13.
2029. 19. 1
—
lib. 18269. 12. 1

410000
50
1. 5
—
410051. 5
605
1001
92
20
—
1845
835
27
12
—
324

Proof.

The proof of the said rule is more apparently demonstrated, when Genoa doth Exchange this parcel back with Rome.

CHAP. CCCXXXIV.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Palermo or Mesina.

Exchanges of
Rome with
Palermo and
Mesina.

Rome Exchangeth with Palermo or Mesina, and giveth 1 Crown of Gold of Estampe to have in one of the two said places *posito* Carl. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, I would know then for Crowns 4000. 10. 6, what Credit in Ounces shall Rome have in Palermo or Mesina: to do which, you must multiply the said Crowns by 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the product will be Carlins 117348. 7. 2. the which must be reduced into Ounces, by cutting the last figure, and by taking the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, and the 48 remaining are Carlins, of which take the $\frac{1}{2}$ and they shall be Taries, and in thus working it will make ounces 1955, Taries 24, grains 7, and Picolies 2, which Rome must have Credit for in one of the aforesaid places, for the above-mentioned Crowns of Estampe, as is apparent by the following Example.

Crowns 4000. 16. 6.
at Carl. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown.

216000
1333. 3. 2
14. 6. 4
7. 2

Carl. 117348. 7. 2.

Oun. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1955. 24. 7. 2.

Proof.

The proof of this account is seen when Palermo or Mesina shall exchange back with Rome.

CHAP:

CHAP. CCCXXXV.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Antwerp.

Rome exchangeth with Antwerp, and giveth one Crown to have in the said City of Antwerp posito 114 groſs; I demand then, for Crowns 2000. 17. 8, how many pounds in groſs, or groſſes, ſhall Rome have Credit in Antwerp? To do this, you muſt multiply the ſaid ſum of Crowns by 114, and of the product will come groſſes 228100; the which reduced into pounds Flemiſh will make l. 950. 8. 4. and for ſo much ſhall Rome have Credit in the ſaid City of Antwerp, as for Example.

Crowns ——— 2000. 17. 8
at gro. ——— 114 per Crowns.

228000

57

28

14

1

Groſſes ——— 228 100

Sols ——— 1900. 8.

Pounds ſt. ——— 950. 8. 4

The proof of this account is demonſtrated when this parcel is exchanged back from Antwerp to Rome: and note, That when Rome ſhall exchange with Frankfort, Amsterdam, or any other part of the Netherlands, the account is made as in the aboveſaid manner of Rome with Antwerp.

CHAP. CCCXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with London.

Rome Exchangeth with London, and giveth one Crown there to have in the ſaid City poſito 65 pence ſterling. I demand then for Crowns 4000. 14. 8. of Eſtamp, how many pounds ſterling ſhall Rome have Credit in London, which muſt be wrought as in the precedent account of Rome with Antwerp, and it will be found, that it will amount unto 1083. 10. 8 den. which I ought to have in the ſaid City of London, for the ſaid ſum of Crowns of Eſtamp, as may appear by the Example following.

Crowns 4000 15 0
at pence 65 Sterl. per Crow.

20000

24000

32 $\frac{1}{2}$

16 $\frac{1}{4}$

Pence ——— 260048 $\frac{1}{4}$ ſterling.

Sbil. ——— $\frac{1}{2}$ 21670 8 ſterling.

Pounds ——— 1083 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ſterling.

The proof of this Rule will more evidently appear, when the ſum of 1083 l. 10 s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ den. ſterl. is remitted from London to Rome, which I hope is not in theſe days uſed in England.

CHAP. CCCXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with the Cities of Valentia, Saragosa, or Barfelona.

Exchanges of
Rome with Va-
lentia, Sarago-
sa, and Barfe-
lona.

Rome doth exchange with Valentia, Saragosa, and Barfelona, and giveth 1 Crown of Estampe to have in one of the said places *Sols posito 25 den. 6.* I demand then for Crowns 6000 14. 4. of Estampe, what Credit shall Rome have in one of the said places? To know which, you must multiply the said sum of Crowns of Estampe by 1. 1. 5. 6. and they will make 1. 7650. 18. 3. d. which Rome shall have in Credit in one of the said places, for the said sum of Crowns of Estampe, as shall appear by this Example.

Crowns	6000	14	4
at Livers	1	5	6 per Cro.
	6000	14	4
	1500	3	7
	150	0	4
Livers	7650	18	3

The Proof of this Rule is best seen, when this sum shall be remitted back from these Cities to Rome; and because that the Calculation to all these three places is made in one and the same manner, I have put them thus together, the price onely giving the alteration in exchange more or less in each City.

CHAP. CCCXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Sevil.

Exchanges of
Rome with Se-
vil.

Rome Exchangeth with Sevil, and giveth 1 Crown of Estampe to have in Sevil posito 456 Marvedes; I demand then for 400 Crowns of Estampe, how many Marvedes shall Rome have in Sevil? to do which, you must multiply the said sum of Crowns of Estampe by 456 Marvedes, and they make 182400, which Rome must have Credit in the said place: And it is here to be noted, That throughout all Castilia the Exchanges are made in the same manner as at Sevil, and they likewise keep their accounts in the denomination of Marvedes, and when as they amount to a million, they term it in Spanish a *Quinto*.

Example.
Crowns 400 of Estampe.
at 456 Marvedes the Crown.
182400 Marvedes.

Proof.

At Alcala, and other places in Spain, the Account is as above made, and the further proof thereof is seen, when that Sevil shall exchange with Rome.

CHAP. CCCXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges of Rome with Lisbon.

Exchanges of
Rome with Lis-
bon.

Rome doth Exchange with Lisbon, and delivereth one Crown of Estampe, to have in the said place posito 513 Res. I demand what Credit in Res shall Rome have in Lisbon for 325 Crowns 9. 6. d. this question is to be wrought, as in the precedent account is shewed, and it will appear, that Rome shall have Credit in Lisbon for Raes 166968, as shall be seen by the working thereof following.

Crowns

Crowns 325 — 9 — 6 of Estampe.
at — 513 — Raes per Crown.

4225
1625
128
64
51

166968 Raes.

The proof of this Account is apparent, when that *Lisbon* shall Exchange back Raes 166968 Proof.
with Rome at 513 Raes per Ducate.

CHAP. CCCXL.

Of the Terms of Payments of Bills of Exchange in Rome.

From Rome the Terms are

- To Naples at 8 days sight, and from thence back at 10 days.
- To Bruges and Antwerp at 8 days sight.
- To Palermo at 15 days sight, and from thence back at 10 days.
- To Florence at 10 days sight, and so back.
- To Venice at 10 days sight, and so back.
- To Avignon at 45 days sight, and thence at 10 days back.
- To Valencia at 2 months from the date, and 10 days sight back.
- To Barcelona at 2 months from the date, and 10 days sight back.
- To Lyons on the Fair, and thence 10 days sight back.
- To Genoa at 10 days sight, and so back.
- To Pisa at 10 days, and the same back thence.

Terms of pay-
ment of Bills
of Exchange
in Rome.

CHAP. CCCXLI.

Of the Aggio of Moneys practised in the Exchanges and Payments of Rome.

THIS term *Aggio*, common in divers parts of Italy, is as much as the Valuable consideration, in the species of sundry moneys, that are made in payments, either for Merchandize or in Exchanges by Bills, and is accounted the difference between the best money, used in terms of Exchanges, and the worst used in payments of goods; and therefore for the declaration and manifestation thereof, I have made this Question and Chapter, by way of Proposition and Demand. A certain Merchant in Rome, finding himself to have received for Merchandize sold by him to another Crowns 3441, and Baïocs 97, of Julies 10 per Crown, which he desires to reduce into Crowns of the Estampe, or as some term them *de Camera*, thereby to make them fit to be remitted into any other place, the *Aggio* of the moneys being considered, as commonly is seen at 45 Julies; I demand then how many Crowns of Estampe the same will produce. To know which, you must first see how much the 100 Destampe are worth in Julies at Julies 12 the Crown, which will be Julies 1200, to which must be added 45 Julies for the *Aggio* thereof, because that the Crown of Estampe is worth 12 Julies, and then the *Aggio*, which comes to be 12 Julies and Baïocs 4½ per Crown, or else 45 Julies for Crowns 100, and they will be 1245 Julies, and so much shall 100 Crowns Destampe be worth the *Aggio* of the money comprised; likewise in the same manner you must reduce the said sum of Crowns of money into Julies, and they make Julies 34419 and Baïocs 7, comprehending 9 Julies and 7 Baïocs, for 97 Baïocs, and this being done, then work by the Rule of Three, and say, If Julies 1245 give Crowns of Gold of Estampe 100 Crowns, how much shall the said Julies 34419.7 give? Then to multiply the said Julies by 100, there is only a cypher to be added after the 7 Baïocs, and prosecuting thus the working of the question, it will amount unto Crowns 2764. 12. 8. of Estampe. Now to prove the said account, you must multiply the said Crowns of Estampe by Julies 1245 per cent. in cutting the two last figures, and of the Product, there will remain Crowns 3441, and Baïocs 96¾, and so the account will appear to be well made, saving a small broken number lost, and in this manner must be wrought all like accounts, though the *Aggio* of the money be either augmented or lessened, still by adding the *Aggio*, such as it shall be found to be, with or to the Julies

The *Aggio* of
money paid to
Rome by Ex-
changes.

Proof of the
Aggios ac-
count.

Julios 1200, which is the price of 100 *Crowns* of Gold *Destampe*. The whole question I shall for Explanation demonstrate by the working thereof in this Example: and first,

Crowns 100 of Gold.
at—12 *Julios* the *Crown*.

1200	
<i>Julios</i> —45 the <i>Aggio</i> .	
If then 1245 <i>Julios</i> give 100 <i>Crowns</i> , how much <i>Crowns</i>	3441. 9. 70
<i>Crowns</i> 2746—12—8 <i>Destampe</i> .	951 9.
at — 1245 <i>Julios</i> per cent.	8047
	5770
	790
	20
13820	
11056	
33168	15800
623	3350
124	860
41	12
3441. 9. 68.	10320
$\frac{4}{5}$	360

CHAP. CCCXLII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances by Exchanges in Rome.

Orders and Commissions given and received for draughts and remittances in Rome.

I Will herein, following my first intended method, give you also a Proposition or two of a Draught and Remittance by Commission and Order, the manner whereof largely explained by Example, will be full and sufficient for reglement for the like Draught or Remittance from this City to any other place.

From Rome then is remitted to Venice, at *Crowns* 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ *posito*, and from thence is remitted to Placentia, at *Ducates* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$; I would now know at how much cometh the Remittance from Rome for Placentia? To do which, work thus:

You must first multiply the said *Duc.* 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, being the price of 100 *Crowns* of Mark by *Crowns* 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. cutting the two last figures, the which being multiplied by 20 and by 12, to reduce them into *Sols* and *Den.* of Gold, and in thus working it will come to *Crowns* 98. 14. 9. to the which must be added $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the provision, paid at Venice, which is 6 *Sols*, 7 *Deniers*, and they make *Crowns* 99 $\frac{1}{4}$, and so many *Crowns* *Destampe* disbursed in Rome, for 100 *Crowns* of Marc. of Credit at Placentia, as doth appear by Example following.

Ducat. 236 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lib. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
at—72 $\frac{1}{4}$ *Cro.* per cent.

	272
	952
	24
	24
	34
<i>Crow.</i>	98 74
<i>Shil.</i>	14 20
	80
<i>Den.</i>	9 12
	60

Proof.

To prove this account, you must see how much the sum of *Crowns* *Destampe* that you would remit, are worth in *Ducates* in Venice, at the said price of *Crowns* 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ for *Duc.* 100, out of which to make the Remittance to Placentia, the provision is to be taken out at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. then see,

Take the provision at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

<i>Crow.</i>	98	14	9
	32	18	3
	620		
	58		
	612		
	99		
<i>Crow.</i>	98	14	9
adding the proof	16	7	
<i>Crow.</i>	99	1	4 d.

And
Gised at
my inter

I Have
found
which ev
yet it is i
ther in hi
handled,
ground th
It is al
in *Ducats*

See, how many will the *Crowns* of *Mark* give at *Duc.* $136\frac{1}{4}$ for 100 *Crowns* of *Mark*, and the *Crowns* of *Mark*, which come thereof, must be multiplied by the said price of $99\frac{1}{11}$ per cent. and in thus working will come to the self-same sum of *Crowns* of *Estampe*, which are disbursed in *Rome* for the *Remittance* made to *Venice*, and by the Rule may the proof be made of all other accounts of the self-same subject.

But it is to be noted, that the said account cannot serve in any other occasion, but where the *Remittance* is made from *Rome* to *Placentia*, and that the *Exchange* is at $100\frac{1}{4}$ *Crown* of *Estampe*, for 100 *Crown* of *Mark*, thereby to discern, if it be the more profitable, to remit, as they term it, a *drittura*, or straight, or else to make *Remittance* to *Venice*, and from *Venice* to *Placentia*, as is before said at the above said prices, the *Remittance* coming to be at $99\frac{1}{11}$ *Crowns* of *Estampe*; so that as it is apparent, it is more beneficial to remit to *Placentia* by the way of *Venice*, for as much as it is seen by this Example, that for 100 *Crowns* of *Mark* in that place, there is no more paid and disbursed, but *Crowns* $99\frac{1}{11}$ in *Rome*, and making the *Remittance* straight, and a *drittura*, $100\frac{1}{4}$ *Crowns* is to be disbursed. And moreover it is to be noted, that their *Exchange* is made sometimes at a greater or less price, according to the abundance or scarcity of the moneys current, and therefore these accounts serve only but for instruction sake, and to shew how the Rules thereof are to be reckoned and cast up.

Another Example of a *Commission* given to enlighten this point, I will add hereunto.

There is *Order* and *Commission* given at *Rome* to remit to *Venice* at $73\frac{1}{2}$ *Crowns*, and to prevail for the same from *Placentia* at *Crow.* $93\frac{1}{2}$, but there is found *Bills* of *Exchange* for *Venice* at *Crowns* $74\frac{1}{2}$, and money for *Florence* at *Crowns* $94\frac{3}{4}$, the question is then, If at these prices the said *Commission* and *Order* may be effected? The which to accomplish and know, I must say by the Rule of Three, seeing that *Rome* giveth the uncertain to both those said two places, If *Crowns* $73\frac{1}{2}$ give $93\frac{1}{2}$ *Crowns*, what will *Crowns* $74\frac{1}{2}$ give? and it will give by the said Rule, *Crowns* $94.3.6$. so that this *Order* and *Commission* may be accomplished and performed with benefit, because that remitting to *Venice* at *Crowns* $74\frac{1}{2}$, it ought to be drawn to *Florence* at *Crowns* $94.3.6$, and there it is found at more, videlicet at *Crowns* $94\frac{1}{2}$: as for Example,

<i>Crowns</i> $73\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Crowns</i> $93\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Crowns</i> $74\frac{1}{2}$
3	3	3
221	280	223
3		280
663		62440
		2770
		118
		20
		2360
		371
		12
		4452
<i>Cro.</i> $94.3.6$.		

And thus much shall serve for instruction and method to the *Exchanges* and *Commissions* practised at *Rome*; and now I will proceed to the next eminent place of *Exchanges*, according to my intended method, which is *Naples*.

CHAP. CCCXLIII.

Examples of the Exchanges practised in Naples, and how the same are to be calculated.

I Have shewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Naples*, with how many other places this City is found to exchange, and there also shewed the common rates, how the same doth govern, which every day is so found to alter, that no set rule can peremptorily be set down for the same, yet it is in it self so beneficial, that thereby the Learner may know how to make his account, either in his *Draughts* or *Remittances*; the way of making which account now remaineth to be handled, observing the same with so many other places, as may be fittest to understand the ground thereof.

It is also there observed, that the *Bankers* and *Exchangers* of the place do keep their account in *Ducats*, *Taries* and *Grains*, the which are cast up by 5, and by 20, because that 5 *Taries* do make

Examples of
Exchanges
practised in
Naples.

Accounts in
Naples.
make

make a *Ducate*, and 20 grains a *Tarie*; also that the *Crown of Gold*, in *Gold* of this Kingdom, is 13 *Carlins*, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ *Taries*, and the *Crown* of money or *Silver* is 11 *Carlins* or $5\frac{1}{2}$ *Taries*, the *Ducate* of *Gold* being worth 6 *Taries*, and the *Ducate* current is worth 5 *Taries*.

CHAP. CCCXLIV.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Lions.

Exchanges of Naples with Lions. **N**Aples then Exchangeth with Lions, and giveth *posito Ducates* $127\frac{1}{2}$ to have in this place 100 *Crowns* of *Gold* of the Sun, I demand then, for *Ducates* 3295 and 1 *Tarie*, how many *Crowns* of *Gold* shall I have in Lions? To know which you must say, by the *Rule of Three*, If *Ducates* $127\frac{1}{2}$ give 100 *Crowns*, how many will *Ducates* 3295 $\frac{1}{2}$ give? multiplying the remainder of the Division by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers*, and it will make *Crowns* 2584. 9.4. of *Gold* of the Sun, which I should have at Lions.

Duc. $127\frac{1}{2}$	—	Crow. 100	—	Duc. $3295\frac{1}{2}$
2				5
255				16476
5				2
1275				32952. 00
Crow. 2584. 9.4				7452
				10770
				5700
				600
				20
				12000
				525
				12
				6300

Proof.

The proof of this account is seen, when Lions exchangeth back either for Naples, Bery, Lechy, or any other City of that Kingdom.

CHAP. CCCXLV.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Placentia.

Exchanges of Naples with Placentia. **N**Aples exchangeth with Placentia, and giveth *posito Ducates* $132\frac{1}{2}$ to have in this place *Crow.* 100 of *Mark*; I demand then for *Duc.* 3416, *Taries* 2, and *grains* 8, how many *Crowns* of *Mark* shall I have at Placentia? To do which, I must first reduce the said sum of *Duc.* into *Grains*; and if there were neither *Taries* nor *Grains*, it were done by the only addition of two Ciphers, because that the *Ducate* is worth 100 *Grains*; and because that there is in this question 2 *Taries* and 8 *Grains*, 48 *Grains* is to be added, and take *Grains* $132\frac{1}{2}$ for *Divisor* of the said sum, seeing it is as much at *Grains* $132\frac{1}{2}$ per *Crown*, as at *Duc.* $132\frac{1}{2}$ per *Crown* 100, multiplying as well the one part as the other by 4 to bring them into quarters of *Grains*, and after Division by multiplying the rest of the *Divisor* by 20 and 12 to bring them into *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*; and all this done, it will come to *Crow.* 2573. 12. 4 of *Mark*, which I must have in the said place of Placentia for the said sum of *Ducates* above mentioned; as for Example.

Grains

NAples
of
said Ci

Grains 3416. 48

4

1366592

3045

3909

1922

329

20

6580

1270

208

12

2496

372

At grains $132\frac{1}{2}$

4

531

Crowns 2573. 12.4

The proof of this Account is more apparently demonstrated, when this sum or parcel is Proof, exchanged back from Placentia to Naples, Bary, Lechy, or other Cities of this Kingdom.

CHAP. CCCXLVI.

Of the Exchanges of Naples.

Naples doth exchange with Rome, and giveth posito Ducates $135\frac{1}{2}$ in this place, to have Exchanges of in Rome 100 Crowns of Gold of Estampe: I demand then for Ducates 3183. 3. 17. what Naples with credit in Crowns shall Naples have in the said City of Rome? To know which, the question is Rome. wrought as is before mentioned in the precedent Exchange of Naples for Placentia, and it cometh to Crowns 2346. 15. 2. of Gold of Estampe or de Camera, and for so much shall Naples have credit in Rome, as for Example.

Grains 3183. 77

3

955131

1411

1903

2751

309

20

6180

2110

75

12

900

86

At grains $135\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown.

3

407

Crowns 2346. 15. 2

The proof of this Rule is manifested, when this parcel is Exchanged back from Rome to Proof. Naples, Bary, Lechy, or to any other City of this Kingdom.

CHAP. CCCXLVII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Florence.

Naples exchange with Florence, and giveth Duc. posito 119 $\frac{2}{3}$ to have in Florence 100 Crowns Exchanges of of Gold: I demand then for Duc. 934. 1. 10. how much shall Naples have credit in the Naples with said City of Florence? This must be wrought as the precedent question of the Exchange of Naples Florence. for

A a a

for the City of Rome, and it will come to Crowns 780. 15. 0 of Gold, and so much shall Naples have credit in the said place of Florence, as appeareth by this Example.

Grains 119 $\frac{3}{4}$
 3
 359
 Crown 780. 15. 0

Grains 934. 30
 3
 280290
 2899
 270
 20
 5400
 1810
 15
 12
 180

Proof.

The proof of this Account is declared, when this parcel is Exchanged back from Florence to Naples.

CHAP. CCCXLVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples for Venice.

Exchanges of
 Naples with
 Venice.

Naples exchangeth for Venice, and giveth posito Ducates 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ to have in Venice Ducates 100 of Livers 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ of this money (which now is termed in Banco) I demand then for Ducates 1799. 1. 13 of Naples, how many Ducates shall I have in the place of Venetia? This is to be wrought as the precedent, multiplying the remainder of the division by 24, to bring the same into gross, because that the Ducates of Livers 6. 4 s. maketh 24 gross, and it will come to Ducates 1850 $\frac{1}{4}$, and so many Ducates shall Naples have in the said place of Venice, as by the Example following.

Grains 97 $\frac{1}{4}$
 4
 389
 Duc. 1850 $\frac{1}{4}$ of Livers 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Grains 1799.33
 4
 719732
 3307
 1953
 82
 24
 1968
 23

Proof.

The proof of the said Account appears when this parcel of 1850 $\frac{1}{4}$ is exchanged back from Venice, to the aforefaid place of Naples.

CHAP. CCCXLIX.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Millan.

Exchanges of
 Naples with
 Millan.

Naples exchangeth with Millan and giveth posito Duc. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in Millan Crow. 100 of Livers 5 per Crow. of the money of this place; I demand then for Duc. 1850, how many Crow. shall I have in Millan? To know which, I must do as in the precedent exchanges, multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 and 12, to bring the same into Sols and Deniers, and by this working it will make Crow. 862. 18. 10. and to know how many Livers they are, they must be multiplied by 5 Livers, beginning to multiply the Den. then the Sols, and afterwards the Crow. calculating for 12 Den. one Sols, and for 20 Sols in money one Liver, and it will

will make $l.4314.14.2$, which one shall have in the said place of *Millan* for the said *Ducates* 850.
As for Example,

<i>Grains</i> $98 \frac{1}{2}$	<i>Ducates</i> 850
197	2
<i>Crowns</i> 862.18.10	170000
5	1240
<i>Livers</i> 4314.14.2 d.	580
	186
	20
	3720
	1750
	174
	12
	2088
	118

The proof of this accounted is manifested, when this parcel is *Exchanged* back from *Millan* Proof.
to *Naples*, as aforesaid.

CHAP. CCCL.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Lechy and Bary.

Naples exchangeth with *Lechy* and *Bary*, Cities within that *Kingdom*, and giveth posito Exchanges of $98 \frac{1}{2}$ *Ducates* to have in the said places *Ducates* 100. I demand then for *Ducates* 3850. 1. *Naples* with *Lechy* and *Bary*. 15 of *Naples*, how many *Ducates* shall I have in these two places. This Rule must be cast up as in the precedent *Exchange* for *Millan*, and multiplying the remainder of the division by 100, to bring it into *grains*, and thereof will come 98 which are 4 *Taries*, and *grains* 18, and in all *Ducates* 3908, *Taries* 4, *grains* 18, which *Naples* shall have credit in the said places; And note, That when *Naples* exchangeth with *Monterion*, with *Cosense*, or any other part of this *Kingdom*, the account is made as above: As for Example,

<i>Grains</i> $98 \frac{1}{2}$	<i>Grains</i> 3850.35
2	2
197	
<i>Ducates</i> 3908.98	770070
	1790
	1770
	19400
	1670
	194

The proof this Rule and Account is thus made up.

Proof.

Proof—*Duc.* 3908.98
 $98 \frac{1}{2}$

31264
35172
1954
97
<i>Ducates</i> 3850.35

CHAP. CCCLI.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Mesina.

Exchanges of
Naples with
Mesina.

Naples exchangeth with Mesina, and giveth *posio Duc.* $115\frac{1}{4}$ to have in Mesina Crowns 100 of Tar. 13 of that money, I demand how many Crowns of Taries 13 shall I have there for Duc. 2348. 3. 8. To do which, working, as by the precedent Rules, I say: If Grains $115\frac{1}{4}$ make one Crown of 13 Taries, what will Grains 234868 make? and multiplying the remainder of the division by 52, to bring them into half Carlins, because that 13 Taries are worth 26 Carlins, and by this working it maketh Crowns $2035\frac{15}{13}$, which abridged are $\frac{2}{11}$, or otherwise multiplying the remainder of the division by 13, and then by 20, to bring them into Taries and Grains, which will be the easier to comprehend; but the reason why I have otherwise demonstrated it, is because herein I would follow the method and manner of the Merchants of Naples, who in their accounts are accustomed to do as above is shewed, and to reduce the said Crowns $2035\frac{15}{13}$ into ounces, you must multiply by 13 to bring them into Taries, adding to the multiplication 9 for the $\frac{2}{11}$ and they will be Taries 26464, from which cutting the last figure, and take $\frac{1}{7}$ of the rest to make them ounces, because that 30 Taries is an ounce, and the remainder of these thirds are tens of Taries, to the which adding the figure cut off, which are so many Taries, as must be placed after the ounces, and it will make ounces 882. 4, and for so much shall Naples have credit in the said place of Mesina for Duc. 2348.3.8.

At Grains	$115\frac{1}{4}$
	8
	<hr/>
	923
	<hr/>
Crowns	$2035\frac{15}{13}$ of Taries 13
to make Tar. 13	$\frac{2}{11}$
	<hr/>
	2664. 4
$\frac{1}{7}$ Ounc.	882. 4
	<hr/>

Grains	234868
	8
	<hr/>
	1878944
	3294
	5254
	639
	52
	<hr/>
	1287
	3195
	<hr/>
	33228
	5538
	60
	<hr/>

Proof.

The proof of this Rule is manifested, what that Mesina shall be found to Exchange for Naples.

CHAP. CCCLII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Palermo.

Exchanges of
Naples with
Palermo.Aggio allow'd
in Palermo.

Naples exchangeth with Palermo, and giveth one Ducate to have in the said place *posio* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pontos, I demand for Duc. 2846. 2. 10. what credit shall I have in ounces in Palermo; to do which, multiply the said sum of Duc. by 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pontos per Ducates, and it makes Pontos 473942, to which add $\frac{1}{2}$, to make them Grains, because that 1 Pontos is 1 Grain and $\frac{1}{2}$; and for as much as one Grain is worth 6 Piccolis, and 1 Pontos is 8 Piccolis, and it maketh Grains 631922, to reduce which into ounces, you must cut off the two last figures, and take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, because that 600 Grains make an ounce, which in all makes ounces 1035, and there remaineth 1, which is worth with the two figures cut off 122 grains, which are 6 Taries and 2 grains, because that 20 grains is 1 Tarie, and they will be ounces 1053, Taries 6 and grains 2, and so many ounces by the said Exchange shall you have in Palermo; And note, That over and above, they give credit 1 Carl. per ounce for good money, to add which said Carl. per ounce, do thus, considering that for the said ounces 1053, will come the same sum of Carlins, for the Aggio of the money; and to make the said Carlin into ounces, you must cut the last figure, and take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, will make ounces 17, and there will remain 3 tens of Carlins, which are 30 in value, to which adding the figure cut, and it is 33 Carlins, for which taking $\frac{1}{2}$ to make them Taries, (a Carlin being $\frac{1}{2}$ a Tarie) which are 16 Taries, and the remainder is 1 Carl. in worth 10 grains, and adding 2 grains for the 6 Taries, which is with the ounce, because that for 3 Taries, which are

are 60 grs. the Aggio will be 1 grain, and it will be in all ounce. 17, tar. 16, and gra. 12. which added to the abovesaid ounces, it makes 1070 Tar. 22, and gra. 14, and so much credit you shall have in Palermo for Duc. 2846. 2. 10. in Naples at Pont. 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Duc. Example.

Duc. 2846. 2. 10.	Grains 63. 19. 22
at Pont. 166 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ounces 1053. 6. 2
	Agg. of money 17. 16. 12
17076	Ounces 1070. 22. 14
45536	
1423	
83	
Pont. 473942	
$\frac{1}{2}$ 157980	
gra. 631922	

The proof of this account is shewed, when Palermo doth exchange back with Naples this same Proof. parcel.

CHAP. CCCLIII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Genoa.

Naples exchangeth with Genoa, and giveth one Ducate to have posito in Genoa 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ Sols, I demand for Duc. 1345. 4. 5, how many Livers current money shall I have in Genoa, the which is done by Multiplication in taking of grains 85, which are the 4 Taries, and grains 5. the $\frac{2}{3}$: seeing that it may be calculated for one grain of Naples $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Sol, and it will come to Sol. 89723, and Deniers 4, which to reduce into Livers you must cut the last figure, and take the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, and if any rest, it will be a tenth, to which must be added the figure cut off, and it will be Sols, and thus it will appear to be Livers 4486. 3. 4. and so much will your credit be in the said place of Genoa, as by this Example.

Ducat. 1345. 85
66 $\frac{2}{3}$
8070
8070
448. 4
448. 4
28. 4
28. 4
Sols. 8972. 3. 4
Livers. 4486. 3. 4

The proof of the said Rule is more evident, when this sum cometh to be rechanged from Genoa to Naples, as is aforesaid. Proof.

CHAP. CCCLIV.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Antwerp.

Naples exchangeth with Antwerp, and giveth one Ducate, to have in Antwerp posito 90 gros. I demand then by this Exchange, what credit shall Naples have in Antwerp for 3200 Duc. to do which, you must multiply the said sum of Duc. by 90, and it maketh 288000 gra. which reduced to pounds Flemish, will make 1200 l. 00. 0. d. and so much credit shall Naples have in Antwerp for the said sum of Duc. 3200. As in the following Example:

Duc.

Duc. 3200
at gross. 90 per Duc.

288000 grosser.
240010 Sols.

Pounds 1200.00.0. d. Livers Flemish.

Proof. The proof of this Rule is more apparent, when this sum of 1200 l. Flem. is rechanged from Antwerp to Naples.

CHAP. CCCLV.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with London.

Exchanges of
Naples with
London.

Naples doth exchange with London, and giveth one Ducate to have in London posito 52 pence sterling, I demand then for 1528 Duc. how many pounds sterling shall Naples have credit in London: this must be done as in the precedent account, of Naples and Antwerp, and it will be found that the same will give in London 331 l. 1 s. 4 d. which is the sum that Naples shall have credit there for 1528 Duc. delivered: As for Example:

Crowns	1528
at pence	52 sterl.
<hr/>	
	3056
	7640
<hr/>	
Pence	79456 sterl.
Sbill.	6621. 4. d. sterl.
<hr/>	
Pounds	331. 1. 4 d. sterl.

Proof. The proof of this Rule will appear, when as 331 l. 1 s. 4 d. shall be rechanged from London to Naples.

CHAP. CCCLVI.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Valentia.

Exchanges of
Naples with
Valentia.

Naples doth exchange with Valentia, and giveth one Ducate for posito 21 Sols in Valentia, I demand then for Duc. 2306 of Naples, how much shall I have credit in Valentia; to know which, you must do as in the Exchange preceding, multiplying the said sum by 21 Sols, and they will make 48421. 6 s. which Naples shall have answered in Valentia at the price above shewed; the like is to be observed in the Exchanges of Saragosa and Barselona, which I here omit for brevity, to which this Example shall suffice.

Ducates	2306
	21
<hr/>	
	2306
	4612
<hr/>	
Sols	48421. 6
<hr/>	
Livers	2421. 6 Valentiana.

Proof. The Proof of this Rule is seen, when this sum shall be rechanged from Valentia to Naples.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLVII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Sivil.

N^{aples} doth exchange with *Sivil*, and giveth one *Ducate*, to have in *Sivil* *posito* 402 *Marvedes*; I demand then for 2634 *Ducates* in *Naples*, how many *Marvedes* shall I have in *Sivil*? To do which, you must multiply the said sum of *Ducates* by 402 *Marvedes*, and they make *Marvedes* 1058 868, which *Naples* must have credit in the said place. And moreover it is here to be noted, That throughout all *Castilia* the *Exchanges* are made in the same manner as at *Sivil*, and they likewise keep their Account in the same denomination of *Marvedes*, which when amounting to one *million*, they term it in *Spanish* a *Quinto*, marked thus V. Example.

Ducates	2634 of Naples.
at	402 Marvedes Sivil.
	5268
	105360
	1058868 Marvedes.

And accounted 1058 V. or *Quintos* 868 mar. The proof whereof is seen when *Sivil* re-
changesb with *Naples*. Proof.

CHAP. CCCLVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Naples with Lisbon.

N^{aples} doth exchange with *Lisbon*, and giveth one *Ducate* to have in *Lisbon*, *posito* 498 *Res*; Exchanges of I demand for 1200 *Ducates* in *Naples* delivered, how many *Res* I shall have credit in *Naples* with *Lisbon*? This question is wrought as in the precedent with *Sivil*, and it will appear that *Naples* shall have in *Lisbon* the sum of 597 V. 600, as by the following working thereof.

Ducates	1200 of Naples.
at	498 Res per Ducate.
	9600
	10800
	4800

Res 597600 of Lisbon.

The proof of this Rule is manifested, when that *Lisbon* shall have occasion to rechange for Proof. *Naples*.

CHAP. CCCLIX.

Of the Terms of the Payment of Bills of Exchange in Naples.

From Naples the Terms are

- To Rome at 10 days sight, and at 8 days back.
- To all other places of that Kingdom at 8 days sight, and so back.
- To Florence at 20 days after date, and thence at 10 days back.
- To Venice at 15 days sight, and the like thence.
- To Avignon at 60 days from the date, and thence at 20 days sight.
- To Valencia at 40 days sight.
- To Genoa at 10 days sight, and thence at 15 days sight.
- To Pisa at 10 days sight, and so thence.
- To Palermo at 10 days sight, and the same back.

Terms of Bills
of Exchange
in Naples.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLX.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Naples.

Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Naples.

1 Example.

According to my intended method, I will here adde an Example or two of Draughts and Remittances, by Commission and Order, performed in this place of Naples, posito. To Naples cometh Order from Venice, that the Remittance is made to the said place at Duc. 98 $\frac{1}{3}$, in drawing from Placentia at Duc. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, but there do Bills present for Venice, at Duc. 99 $\frac{1}{3}$: I demand then, (considering the loss that falleth out in the Remittance) at how much ought I to draw for Placentia? To know which, you must say by the Rule of Three, If Duc. 98 $\frac{1}{3}$ give Duc. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, what will 99 $\frac{1}{3}$ Duc. give? and it will come to 137 $\frac{1}{3}$ Duc. and at that rate the draught must be made for Placentia, in the Remittance for Venice at Duc. 99 $\frac{1}{3}$, and then the Commission will remain effected according to the order given: As for Example:

Duc. 98 $\frac{1}{3}$	Duc. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$	Duc. 99 $\frac{1}{3}$
3	2	3
295	271	299
2		271
590		299
Duc. 137.33		2093
		598
		81029
		2202
		4329
		199.00
		22.00
		4.30

2 Example.

Again, presuppose that at Naples cometh Order from Florence, to remit to Rome, at 134 $\frac{1}{3}$, and to prevail for Naples at 121 $\frac{1}{3}$, there is found Bills for Rome at 136 $\frac{1}{3}$, and money for Florence, at 122 $\frac{1}{3}$, I demand then, if at these presenting prices the Commission may be accomplished? To know which, work by the Rule of Three, and say, If Duc. 134 $\frac{1}{3}$ give Duc. 121 $\frac{1}{3}$, what will Ducates 136 $\frac{1}{3}$ give? and it will come to Ducates 122 and grains 58, so that as it is apparent, the Commission may be effected, because that Remitting to Rome at 136 $\frac{1}{3}$, the draught for Florence must be made at Duc. 122, grains 58, and it is found at 122 $\frac{1}{3}$, which is 60 grains more; as by the following Example.

If Duc. 134 $\frac{1}{3}$	Give Duc. 121 $\frac{1}{3}$	What Duc. 136 $\frac{1}{3}$
3	5	5
404 15	606	681
2020 15		3
10100		2043
Duc. 122.58		606
		12258
		122580
		1238058
		22805
		26058
		585800
		80800
		00

3 Example.

Again, at Naples cometh Order from Palermo, to draw to the said Palermo, at Pont. 168 $\frac{1}{3}$, and to remit to Placentia, at 134 $\frac{1}{3}$. Now there is found Money for Palermo, at 166 $\frac{1}{3}$, and Bills

Bills for *Placentia*, at 136. I demand then, if the said *Commissions* may be effected, at the Rates presented? To do which, you must work by the *Rule of Three*, taking one of the prices which are found for *Divisor*, as hath been shewed by the instruction given upon *Commissions*, and say, If *Pontos* 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ give 134 $\frac{1}{2}$, what will 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ give? And it will make *Ducats* 135 $\frac{2}{12}$, or thereabouts. So that it appears this *Order* and *Commission* may not be performed; seeing that drawing to *Palermo* at 168 $\frac{1}{2}$, the remittance cannot be made for *Placentia* at more then 135 $\frac{2}{12}$, and there is found Bills but at 136; as by this Example.

166 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	2	4
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
* 666	269	673
2		269
<hr/>		<hr/>
1332		6057
<hr/>		17498
Duc. 135-91		
		181037
		4783
		7877
		121700
		1820
		488

Again, at *Naples* cometh *Order* from *Genoa*, to remit for *Placentia* at 133, and to prevail from 4. Example. *Mefina* at 114, clear of charge: there are found Bills for *Placentia*, at 131 $\frac{1}{2}$. I demand (considering the benefit which is given in the remittance) at what price may the parcel be made? To know which, say by the *Rule of Three*; If 133 give 114, what shall 131 $\frac{1}{2}$? and it will come to Duc. 112, and 57 Gr. To the which must be added 44 Grains, for the provision which is there taken at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and it will be *Ducates* 113; And at a lesser price, may not be taken for *Mefina*. The Example will make it evident.

133	114	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
3		3
<hr/>		<hr/>
399		394
Duc. 112 57		114
Prov. 22		
22		
<hr/>		<hr/>
Duc. 113 1		1576
		4334
		<hr/>
		4491
		501
		1026
		12800
		2850
		57

And this is as much as I conceive fitting to have said of the *Exchanges*, *Orders* and *Commissions* practised in the City of *Naples*; And next to *Genoa*.

CHAP. CCCLXI.

Of Examples of the *Exchanges* practised at *Genoa*, and how the same are concluded.

I Have shewed elsewhere, the general *Exchanges* of *Genoa*, and with how many other *Exchanges* places this City is found to *Exchange*, and there also declared the common rates and prices, practised at how the same is found to govern, which notwithstanding is found so subject to alteration, that it cannot admit of any great certainty, yet so far it is conducive to this knowledge, that it may serve as a certain rule for the calculation thereof, either in the *Draughts*, *Remittances*, or *Orders*, that may happen to fall within the limit of this City, the forming of which accounts now remaineth to be handled, observing the same with

Accounts in
Genoa.

some other principal places, which being well understood, will enlighten the way to what is here by me for brevity sake willingly omitted.

To give then Introduction thereto, it is to be noted, that *Exchangers* do here keep their accounts several ways, as some in *Livers, Sols, and Deniers* of current money, and others by *Livers, Sols and Deniers* money of Gold, and both these accounted and summed up by 20 and 12, because 20 *Sols* make *Liver*, and 12 *Deniers* do make a *Sol*.

Moreover, it is to be noted, that the *Crown* of *Italy* of Gold, in Gold, is worth here in current Money 90 *Sols* of *Genoa*, though it is found sometimes to be worth more, and sometimes less, as *Moneys* are requested: Notwithstanding, the said *Crown* is always given for 68 *Sols* Money of Gold.

Again it is to be observed, that in *Genoa* all, or the most part of *Exchanges* that are practised, are effectively for *Placentia, Lions, Milan, Venice, Naples, and Rome*; and therefore in the handling thereof, I shall, to avoid tediousness, be the briefer.

CHAP. CCCLXII.

Of the Exchanges of Genoa with Placentia.

Exchange of
Genoa with
Placentia.

1. Example.

GENOA doth Exchange with *Placentia*, and giveth *posito Sol. 87 $\frac{1}{4}$* current money, to have there 1 *Crown* of *Mark*. I would know then, for *Livers* 10269. 19. 3 d. current money, how many *Crown* of *Mark* I shall have in *Placentia*?

First then multiply the said *Sol. 87 $\frac{1}{4}$* by 4, to bring them into $\frac{1}{4}$, adding the $\frac{1}{4}$, and they make 351 *quarters*; and then multiply the said sum of *Livers* by 20, to make them *Sols*, and then by 4, to make them *quarters* of *Sols*, adding to the multiplication $\frac{1}{4}$ for the 3 *Deniers*, and it will be in all 821597, which divide by 331 the price of the *Crown* of *Mark* and the division will be 2340. 14. 7. of Gold of *Mark*, which you must have in *Placentia*, as by Example will be more evident.

Sols 87 $\frac{1}{4}$

4

351

Crowns 10269. 19. 3

20

205399

4

821597

1195

1429

257

20

5140

1630

226

12

2712

255

To prove this account, you must multiply the said *Crowns* of *Mark* by *Lib. 4. 7. 9.* beginning to multiply by the *Deniers*, and then by *Sols*, calculating it by 12 *Deniers* for one *Sol*, &c by 20 for one *Liver*, and of the product will come *l. 10269—18—11.* so that it is evident, that the account is just, the difference being in some small parts of the division which is lost, as by Example.

Crowns 2340—14—7

At lib. 4—7—9

9362—18—4

585—3—8

234—1—5

58—10—4

29—5—2

Lib. 10269—18—11

At

At Genoa it is oftentimes seen that the Exchange is made for Placentia in Sols of Money of Gold, and the difference of this money is, that the Crown of Gold, by decree of the estate, is worth Sols money of Gold, and in current money 90 Sol: and though that the said price of the current money rise and fall, the money of Gold never varieth from the said price of 68 Sol. If then I would know for Livers 2816. 13. 4. money of Gold, which one exchangeth at 66 5 d. money of Gold per Crown, how many Crowns of mark, shall one have? do thus: reduce the above said Livers into Deniers, multiplying them by 20, and the Sols resting by 12; likewise reduce the said Sols 66. 5 Deniers, into Deniers, multiplying them by 12, and that which will come thereof shall be the Divisor of the sum of Deniers, come of the said Liv, the which divided, will be 848 Cro. 3. 7. of Mark.

Another Example of the said Exchanges.

Sols 66. 5	Livers—2186. 13. 4
12	20
797	56333
	12
Crowns 848. 3. 7	676000
At lib. 3. 6. 5.	3840
Proof 2544. 10. 9	6520
212.00.11	144
42 8. 2	20
14 2. 9	2880
3 10. 8	489
Lib. 2816 13. 3d.	12
	5868
	289

To prove this Rule, multiply this by 5 d. and the product will be 2186. 13. 3, which shews Proof. the account to be just cast.

In Genoa I would deliver for Placentia lib. 3248. 15. of current money, which is exchanged at Third Exam: 67 Sol. 10 d. of money of Gold, I demand how many Crowns of Mark they will be? First reduce the said sum of Livers of current money, into Livers of money of Gold, dividing the same by 90 Sols, the price of the Crown of Gold in current money, and they will be Crowns 721. 18. 10, which must be multiplied by 3 l. 8 s. the price of the Crown in money of Gold, and it will come to lib. 2454. 12. money of Gold, which divided by 67. 10, to see what the Crowns of Mark are worth, and they will make Crowns 723. 14. 3. of Mark, and so much shall Genoa have credit in Placentia for the said l. 3248. 15 of current money, as the example shall more evidently demonstrate.

Sols 90	Liv. 3248 15.	Liv. 2454. 12. money of Gold.
	20	20
Cro. 721—18—10		49092
At lib. 3—8	64975	12
	197	
2165—16—6	175	589104
144—7—9	85	1930
144—7—9	20	3024
		582
Lib. 2454—12—0	1700	20
	800	
	80	12640
	12	3500
		244
	960	12
	60	
		2928
		486

If in Genoa you would reduce any sum of current money, into Livers of money of Gold by a short rule, because that the Crow. of Gold in current money is 90 s. and in money of Gold 68 s. you must take of the current money twice $\frac{1}{3}$ placing them the one under the other, and out of To reduce Livers of current money into Livers of One Gold in Genoa.

one of the said $\frac{1}{3}$ take $\frac{1}{3}$, and of that which cometh of the said $\frac{1}{3}$ you must take $\frac{1}{3}$, and adding these 4 parcels together, will come money of Gold, as will appear by this Example.

Livers 3248—15 of current Money.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{3} \quad 1082-18-4 \\ \frac{1}{3} \quad 1082-18-4 \\ \frac{1}{3} \quad 216-11-8 \\ \frac{1}{3} \quad 72-3-11 \end{array}$$

Livers 2454—12—3 of Money of Gold.

Proof.

For proof of the said account, if by the same method you would reduce Livers of Money of Gold into Livers of current Money, you must add to the said Livers of Money of Gold the $\frac{1}{3}$, and of that which will come thereof, take $\frac{1}{3}$, adding the said two parcels together, and they will make Livers of current Money: Example.

Livers 2454—12—3 of Money of Gold.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{3} \quad 613-13-0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \quad 3068-5-3 \\ \frac{1}{3} \quad 180-9-8 \end{array}$$

Livers 3248—14—11 of current Money.

And thus much shall serve for the Exchange of Genoa with Placentia; wherein I have thought fit thus far to enlarge my self, by reason of the great Exchanges continually practised between the said two places.

CHAP. CCCLXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Genoa with Lions.

Exchanges of
Genoa with
Lions.

Genoa Exchanges with Lions, and giveth posito Sols 59. 9. Money of Gold, to have in Lions a Crown of the Sun; I would know then, for Livers 37296. 6. 0 of current Money in Genoa, how many Crowns of the Sun I shall have in Lions? First reduce the said sum of Livers of current Money into Livers of Money of Gold, by the former rules, dividing by Sol. 90. the price of the Crown of Gold in current Money, and they will make Crowns 8288. 1. 4. which must be multiplied by L. 3. 8. 5. the price of the Crown in Money of Gold, and it will come to L. 28179. 8. 6. the which divided by Sol. 59. 9. the price of the Crown of the Sun, it will be Crowns 9432. 8. 10. And so many Crowns of the Sun will Lions give for those Livers of current Money, as above propounded. Example.

Sols 90	Livers 37196—6	Livers 28179—8—6 Money of Gold.
	20	20
Crowns 8288—1—4		
3—8	745926	563588
	259	12
24864—4—0	792	
1657—12—3	726	6763062
1657—12—3	6	3100
	20	2326
Lib. 28179—8—6		1752
	120	318
59—9	30	20
12	12	
		6360
712	360	624
		12
Crowns 9432—8—10		7488
		318

Proof.

The proof of this rule will appear, when this parcel shall be rechanged back from Lions to Genoa.

CHAP:

CHAP. CCCLXIV.

Of the Exchanges of Genoa with Millan.

GENOA doth Exchange with Millan and giveth 1 Crown of Livers 4 of current Money to have Exchange of Money, what credit shall Genoa have in Millan? I would know then for Livers 3850. 14. 8. of current Genoa with Millan. First, take the quarter of the said sum of Livers, to make the same into Crowns of Livers 4, and they will make Crowns 962. 13. 8, the which must be multiplied by Livers 5. 18. 6 d. per Crow. which are the said Sol. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$, and they will make l. 5703. 17. 11 d. And so much shall the said credit be in Millan, as doth appear by the Example in the work following.

Livers 3850—14—8 Money of Genoa.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns 962—13—8 of Livers 4.
at Livers 5—18—6 per Crown.

4813—8—4
481—6—10
192—10—8
192—10—8
24—01—4

Livers 5073—17—11 Money of Millan.

The proof of this account will more evidently appear, when this parcel is rechanged for Genoa Proof, from Millan.

CHAP. CCCLXV.

Of the Exchanges of Genoa with Venice.

GENOA doth Exchange with Venice, and giveth one Crown of Livers 4 current money, to have in Venice posito 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sol. de Banco and of that money: I demand for l. 8340. 12. 0. Exchange of current Money of Genoa, how many Ducates de Banco of l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Duc. shall one have credit in Venice. To do this then, first take the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said sum of Livers to reduce them into Crowns of 4 l. and they will make Crowns 2085. 3. 0, the which multiply by l. 7. 6. 6. per Crowns, which are the said Sol. 146 $\frac{1}{2}$, and of the Product thereof will come l. 15273. 14. 6. which must be reduced to Ducates, dividing them by 124, the price of the Ducate of 6 l. 4 Sol. and multiplying the rest of the Division by 24, to bring them into Groffes, because that 24 Groffes maketh one Ducate; and by thus working, the same will be Ducates 2463. $\frac{1}{2}$, and so many Ducates of lib. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ shall you have credit in Banco for at Venice; as for Example.

Livers 8340—12—0 d.

Livers 15273—14—6

 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cro. 2085—3 of Li. 4.
at Li. 7—6—6 per Ducates

14596—1—0
521—5—9
104—5—2
52—2—7

Livers 152731—4—6 of Venice

Sols 124
2

248

Ducates 2463 $\frac{1}{2}$

20
305474
2

610949
1149
1574
869
125
24
3000
520
24

The proof of this rule is seen, when Venice doth Exchange back for Genoa this said sum: Proof.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLXVI.

Of the Exchanges of Genoa with Naples.

Exchange of
Genoa with
Naples.

GEnoa doth Exchange with Naples, and giveth *posito* $66\frac{2}{3}$ Sols of current money, to have in this place one Ducate of 5 Taries, I demand then for *liv.* 4486. 3. 4 current Money how many Ducates in credit shall I have in Naples?

First reduce all the said sum of *Livers* with the said $66\frac{2}{3}$ of current Money into *Deniers*, multiplying the *Livers* by 20, and the *Sols* that come thereof by 12, doing the same by the *Sols*, of the price of the Exchange, multiplying the same by 12, and by the *Division* thereof it will make *Ducates* 1345, and multiplying the remainder of the *Division* by 100, by reason that 100 *Grains* doth make one *Ducate*, and there will come *Grains* 85, which are worth 4 *Taries*, and *Grains* 5, seeing, as hath been before remembered, that 1 *Tary* is in *Naples* 20 *Grains*: and by thus working, it will make *Ducates* 1345. 4. 5, and so much shall the credit be in *Naples*, as by the Example.

Sols $66\frac{2}{3}$	Livers 4486. 3. 4.
12	20
<hr/>	<hr/>
800	89723
<hr/>	12
Ducates 1345. 85	<hr/>
<hr/>	1076680
	<hr/>
	2766
	3668
	4680
	68000
	4000
	00
	<hr/>

Proof.

The proof of this account is seen, when *Naples* shall Exchange back with *Genoa*. I could much more enlarge the Exchanges practised at *Genoa* with other places, but for brevity I willingly omit the same, and therefore now come to the *Commissions* and *Orders* given in matters of Exchanges at *Genoa*.

CHAP. CCCLXVII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Genoa.

Orders and
Commissions
given and re-
ceived for
Draughts and
Remittances.
in Genoa.
1. Example.

According to my proposed method, I will here add one or two Examples of the *Orders* and *Commissions*, given and thereby received in *Draughts* and *Remittances* at *Genoa*.

First the *posito* from *Venice*, there is order given to *Genoa*, to remit to *Venice*, and to prevail for *Millan*, at such a Price that the *Draught* from *Millan* to *Venice*, comes but to 148 *s.* clear of all charges; now then there do present *Bills* for *Venetia*, at 149, and money for *Millan* at 148. I demand if at these prices, the said *Commission* may be performed? To do which, say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Sols* 148 of *Venice* give at *Millan*, *Sols* 117, being the price of the *Crown* of the said *Millan*, what will *Sols* 149 give, the price of the *Crown* of *Livers* 4 *l.* at *Genoa*? and it will come to $117\frac{1}{2}$ *Sol.* the which without deduction of provision, is apparent that the *Commission* cannot be performed, because that the remitting to *Venice* at 149, the *Draught* cannot be made for *Millan* at more then $117\frac{1}{2}$ besides the provision, and the *posito* is found at 118 *Sols*, as the Example sheweth.

Sol.

And
given-a

Sol. 148—	117—149
Sols 117 $\frac{9}{12}$	149
	$\frac{3}{4}$
	1043
	1639
	—
	17433
	263
	1153
	117
	12
	—
	1404

Again to *Genoa* cometh order from *Antwerp* to buy some *Velvets*, and to prevail for the same by *Placentia*, at such a price, that the *Palm* of *Velvets* in *Genoa*, amount not (being bought) to more than *Sol* $8\frac{1}{2}$ money of *Gros*s, and the *Draught* for *Placentia* at *Gros*s 123. Now there is found *Velvets* at $72\frac{1}{2}$ *Sols* the *Palm*, and Money for *Placentia* at *Sol*. 88. in current Money I demand then, if at these prices the said *Commissions* may be effected? To know which, say by the *Rule of Three*, if *Gros*s. 123 the price of the *Crowns* of *Mark*, give at *Genoa*, *Sol*. 88. what will *Gros*s. 102. which are the said *Sol*. of $8\frac{1}{2}$ of *Gros*s give? and it will come to *Sol*. 72. 11. so that as it will appear, the said *Commissions* may be performed to benefit, because that in drawing for *Placentia* at *Sol*. 88. the *Velvets* may be bought at 72 *Sol*. 11 *Den*. the *Palm*, and it is found at $72\frac{1}{2}$ *Sol*.

123	88	102
		88
Sols 72—11		176
		880
		—
		8976
		366
		120
		12
		—
		1440
		210
		—

CHAP. CCCLXVIII

Of the terms of payment of Bills of Exchanges in *Genoa*.

From <i>Genoa</i> the terms of Bills are	{	TO <i>Venetia</i> at 15 days sight, and at 10 days back.
		To <i>Avignon</i> at 15 days sight, and so back.
		To <i>Barcelona</i> at 20 days sight, and so back.
		To <i>Valentia</i> at 20 days sight, and so back.
		To <i>London</i> at 3 moneths from the date, and so back.
		To <i>Millan</i> at 5 days sight, and so back.
		To <i>Rome</i> at 10 days sight, and so back.
		To <i>Pisa</i> at 5 days sight, and so back.
		To <i>Gaiata</i> at 10 days sight, and so back.
		To <i>Bridges</i> and <i>Antwerp</i> at 10 days sight, and thence at two moneths from the date.
		To <i>Paris</i> the same as to <i>Bridges</i> and <i>Antwerp</i> .
		To <i>Naples</i> and <i>Palermo</i> at 15 days sight, and back at 20 days sight.

Of the terms
of payment of
Bills of Ex-
change in
Genoa,

And thus much shall serve for the *Exchanges* practised at *Genoa*, together with the *Commissions* given and received there, and so proceeds to the next eminent place of *Exchanges*, *Venetia*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLXIX.

Examples of the Exchanges practised at Venice, and how the same are to be calculated.

Exchanges
practised at
Venice.

I Have shewed the general Exchanges used in Venice, and with how many other places this City is found to Exchange, and there also shewed at large the common rates and prices the same is found there to govern, which notwithstanding is so subject to alteration, that the prices there mentioned, cannot be admitted for a settled rule, and certain rate; yet so far it is conducing in it self to the understanding hereof, that the same may serve as an undoubted method in the calculation thereof, either in the *Draughts* or *Remittances*, *Orders* or *Commissions*, that may fall within the limit of the Exchanges of this City: the working of which rules now remaineth to be handled, observing the same only with such principal places as are most notable, which being well understood, will serve as guides to find out what else is here by me for brevity willingly omitted.

Accounts kept
in Venice.

To give first then introduction thereunto, it is to be noted, That *Merchants* and *Bankers* here do keep their account by several methods, and denominations; some in *Ducates* and *Grosses* of *Livers* $6\frac{1}{2}$ the *Ducate*, the which they sum by 24, because that 24 *Grosses* are worth one *Ducate*; and others keep the same by *Livers*, *Sols*, and *Gross*, which are worth ten *Ducates* the *Liver*, which is summoned up by 20 and by 12, making 20 *Sols* of *Gross* to be one *Liver*, and 12 *Deniers* one *Sol*.

Again it is to be noted, that some few years past, the *Money current* paid in payment of *Merchandise*, and the *Money current* paid upon *Bills of Exchange*, was of one and the self-same goodness in value, or little in difference; but now the moneys paid upon *Bills of Exchange*, is found to exceed the former 20 in 21 *per cent.* and is commonly now called in *Banco*, as the other is called the *current Money*, and therefore when moneys by *Exchange* is mentioned, it is understood to be in *Banco*, as the best and principal.

CHAP. CCCLXX.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Lions.

Exchanges of
Venice with
Lions.

Venice doth Exchange with Lions, and giveth *posito Ducates* $119\frac{1}{2}$ of *Livers* $6\frac{1}{2}$, to have in Lions, *Crow.* 100 of *Gold of the Sun*: I demand for *Duc.* 4238 $\frac{1}{12}$, how many *Crowns of the Sun* shall I have in Lions? To do this, say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Duc.* $119\frac{1}{2}$ give 100 *Crow.* of the *Sun of Gold*, what will *Duc.* 4238 $\frac{1}{12}$ give me? which being done, accordingly as I have heretofore often mentioned, it will come to *Crow.* 3459, and multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 to make them *Sols of Gold*, and then by 12 to make them *Deniers*, it will come in all to *Crow.* 3549. 9. 8. of *Gold of the Sun*, and so much shall you have *credit* in Lions for the said sum of *Ducates* 4238 $\frac{1}{12}$ of *Livers* 6. 4. *Sols per Ducate*, as may be seen by the following Example.

Duc. — $119\frac{1}{2}$ — <i>Crow.</i> — 100 —	Duc. — 4238 $\frac{1}{12}$ —
5	12
597	50857
12	5
7164	254285. 00
<i>Crow.</i> 3549. 9. 8	39365
	3545
	679. 40
	34. 64
	20
	692. 80
	4804
	12
	57648
	336

Proof.

The proof of this Rule is seen when that Lions doth Exchange back with Venice.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLXXI.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Placentia.

Venice doth Exchange with Placentia, and giveth posito Duc. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Livers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in Exchanges of Placentia 100 Crow. of mark: I demand for Ducates 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$, how many Crowns of Mark? Venice with Placentia.
First reduce the said Duc. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ into grosses, multiply them by 24, and adding 12 grosses for the half Ducate, and it will make gross. 3228. in like manner you must reduce the said Ducates into grosses in multiplying them by 24, and adding of 17 gross. for the $\frac{17}{24}$, (it being the same to say one gross, as $\frac{1}{24}$) and it will be grosses 34817; saying then by the Rule of Three, If grosses 3228 give Crow. 100, what will grosses 34817 give? And it will come to Crow. 1078: and multiplying the rest of the division by 20 to make them Sols of Gold, and by 12 to make them Deniers, it will be found to make in all Crowns 1078. 11. 10. of Gold of mark, and so much you shall have in Placentia for the said Ducates 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$ of l. 6. 4. s. as by the Example following.

Ducates—134 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	Crow. 100—	Ducates 1450 $\frac{17}{24}$
24		24
3228		34817. 00
		2537. 0
Crow. 1078. 11. 10:		277. 40
		19. 16
		20
		38320
		6040
		2812
		12
		33744
		1464

The proof of this Rule is more apparent when Placentia doth Exchange back with Venice. Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXII.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Rome.

Venice doth Exchange with Rome, and giveth Ducates 100 of 6 L. 4 s. to have in that place Exchanges of posito Cro. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Gold de Camera for duc. 1157 $\frac{1}{2}$. I would know how many Crow. shall Venice with Rome.
nice have in Rome: you must multiply the said sum of duc. at the said price of Crow. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and out of its product cut off the two last figures, the which multiplied by 20 and by 12, to make them sols and deniers of gold, and it will make Crowns 850. 15. 3. of gold of estampe, and so much credit shall Venice have in Rome, as is apparent by this Example.

Ducates 1157 $\frac{1}{2}$
at Crow. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$
3471
8099
578. 10
36. 15
Crow. 850 | 76. 15
20
Sols 15 | 25
12
Deniers 3 | 00
00

The proof of the said account is more apparent, when this parcel is Exchanged from Rome back Proof to Venice.

CHAP. CCCLXXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Naples.

Exchanges of
Venice with
Naples.

VENICE doth Exchange with Naples, and giveth Ducates 100 of lib. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to have in the said place posito Duc. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ of Taries 5 per Ducate. I demand then for Ducates 1850 $\frac{1}{4}$ of Venice, how many Ducates credit shall I have in Naples? Multiply the said sum of Ducates by Grains 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Duc. and of the product will come grains, out of which cut off the two last figures, to make them Ducates because (as hath been said before) one Ducate is worth 100 grains, and it will make Ducates 1799, and grains 32, which are one Tarie and grains 12, and so much credit shall you have in Naples, for the said sum of Duc. of Venice, as by Example shall appear.

Ducates	1850 $\frac{1}{4}$
at grains	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
	12950
	1665
	<hr/>
	462
	16
	<hr/>
	4
	<hr/>
Duc.	1799 | 32
	<hr/>
Tary	— 1 and grains 12

Proof.

The proof of this account will appear when this is rechanged from Naples to Venice: and note, That when Venice doth Exchange with Bary, Lechy, Lausano, or other parts of the Kingdom of Naples, the account is made as above with Naples it self.

CHAP. CCCLXXIV.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Florence.

Exchanges of
Venice with
Florence.

VENICE doth Exchange with Florence, and giveth Duc. 100 of l. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to have in Florence posito 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crow. of Gold, I demand then for Ducates 2500 what credit shall Venice have in Florence? To do this, multiply the said sum of Duc. at the abovesaid price of Crow. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and from the product cut the two last figures, multiplying the same by 20 and by 12, to make the same Sols and Deniers of Gold, and they will make Crow. 2037. 10 Sols of Gold of Florence, as by Example will more manifestly appear.

Ducates	2500
at Crowns	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
	<hr/>
	202500
	1250
	<hr/>
Crow.	2037 | 50
	<hr/>
	20
	<hr/>
Sols	10 | 00
	<hr/>
Facit	2037 Crow. 10 Sols.

Proof.

The proof of this account is seen, when this sum is rechanged from Florence to Venice.

CHAP. CCCLXXV.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Millan.

Venice doth exchange with Millan, and giveth posito Sols 148 $\frac{1}{2}$, to have in Millan one Crown Exchanges of of Livers 5, and 17 Sols of that Money: I demand, for Duc. 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Liv. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, what Venice with credit in Livers shall Venice have in Millan? First multiply the said sum of Duc. by 124 Sol. Millan. the value of the Duc. of Li. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and it will make Sol. 184295, the which divided by Sol. 148 $\frac{1}{2}$, to see how much the Crowns of Millan are worth, and multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 and by 12, to make them Sols and Deniers of Gold, and they will make Crowns 1241, and 10 Deniers, the which multiplyed by Li. 5. 17. the price of the Crown to make them Livers, beginning to multiply the Livers 5 by the 10 Deniers, which are worth the Crown, and then with the Sols, if any be, calculating for 12 Deniers 1 Sol, and for 20 Sols 1 Liver, and of the product thereof will come Li. 7260. 1. 10. And so much Credit shall Venice have in Millan, for the said Ducates 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Livers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Venice; as by the Example following,

Ducates 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crowns 1241—0—10
124	at Li. 5-17
5944	6205—4—2
17832	820—10—4
31	310—5—2
184295	124—2—1
2	Livers 7260—1—10
At Sols 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ 368590	
2 715	
1219	
297 310	
Crown. 1241—0—10 } 13	
20	
260	
12	
3120	
150	

The proof of this rule is seen, when Millan doth exchange with Venice.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXVI.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Antwerp.

Venice doth exchange with Antwerp and giveth one Ducate of Livers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in that place Exchanges of posito Grosse 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand then for Duc. 3810 $\frac{1}{2}$, how many Livers Grosse shall Venice have Venice with credit in Antwerp? You must multiply the said sum of Ducates by the said Gros 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, and it Antwerp. will make Gros 352494, out of which, take $\frac{1}{4}$ to make the same Sols of Gros, and they will be Sols 29374, and Gros 6, the which must be reduced into Livers, by cutting the last figure, and by taking the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rest, and it will come to be Livers 1468, and the tenth that is remaining is ten Sols, and adding 4, the figure cut off, shall be 14 Sol. so in all 1468. 14. 6, which Antwerp will give; As for Example,

Duc. 3810 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Gro. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$

7620
34290
1905
46
23

Den. 352494
Sol. 2937. 4. 6
Liv. 1468. 14. 6 of Gro. of Ant.

Proof.

The proof of this rule is seen when *Antwerp* rechanges this sum with *Venice*: and here it is to be noted, that *Venice* doth exchange with *Colonia*, and *Amsterdam* and the *Netherlands* after the same manner as with *Antwerp*, and the account is made up as the precedent, whereto needeth no further example for Illustration.

CHAP. CCCLXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with London.

Exchanges of
Venice with
London.

Venice doth exchange with *London*, and giveth one *Ducate* of *Liv.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have there posito 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence sterling: I demand then for *Ducats* 740, how many *Livers* or *Sterling* shall *Venice* have credit in *London*? This must be done as in the precedent account is shewed of *Venice* with *Antwerp*, and it will come to pounds 173. s. 8. and pence 9, which *Venice* shall have credit in *London*, as by the Example more at large appeareth.

Ducats 740
At Pence 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ducate.

4440
3700
185

Penc. 41625 }
Sbil. 346. 8. 9 } Sterling.
Poun. 173. 8. 9 }

Proof.

The proof of this account is manifested, when *London* doth rechange this sum of 173. 8. 9 d. for *Venice*; and here note, that *Usance* from *Venice* to *London* is 3 months, or 90 days, and double *Usance* the said time doubled; and the like accounted back from *London* to *Venice*.

CHAP. CCCLXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Genoa.

Exchanges of
Venice with
Genoa.

Venice doth Exchange with *Genoa*, and giveth posito *Sols* 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in *Genoa* one *Crown* of 4 *Livers* money of *Genoa*. I demand then for *Duc.* 2463 $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ how many *Livers* of current money shall I have credit in *Genoa*? First reduce the said sum of *Duc.* into *Sols*, multiplying them by 124, the value of the *Ducate*, and divide the *Sols* that shall rest of the said multiplication by 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ to make them *Crow.* of 4 *Livers*, and multiply the remainder of the Division by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they shall be *Crow.* 2085. 2. 11, which must be multiplied by 1. 4 per *Crown*, beginning the multiplication by *Deniers*, and then by *Sols*, calculating for 12 *Deniers* 1 *Sol*, and for 20 *Sols* 1 *Liver*, and of the product will come *Livers* 8340. 11. 8 current money, and so much will the credit be in *Genoa*; as in the following Example.

Sols

	Duc. 2463 $\frac{1}{2}$
	124
	<hr/>
	9852
	29556
	62
	<hr/>
	305474
	2
	<hr/>
	610948
	2494
	1508
	43
	20
	<hr/>
	860
	274
	12
	<hr/>
	3288
	358

Sols 146. $\frac{1}{2}$

293

Crown 2085—2—11
at Livers 4

Livers 8340—11—8

The proof of this account is seen, when *Genoa* doth rechange this parcel for *Venice*.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXIX.

Of the Exchange of Venice with Norimberg.

Venice doth exchange with Norimberg, and giveth Duc. 100 of lib. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, to have in the said place *posito* Florins 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ of 60 *Quarent.* per Florin. I demand then, for Duc. 2645 $\frac{1}{2}$, what *credit* in Florins must I have in the said place? Exchanges of Venice with Norimberg.

Multiply the said sum of Ducates by Florins 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and the broken numbers of the multiplication divide by 20, to have an account of the Sols, and of the remainder cut off the two last figures, the which being multiplied by 20, to bring the same into Sols, and then by 12, to bring them into Deniers; and in doing thus, there will be found Florins 3210. 18. 8. which must be had in credit at Norimberg, for the said Duc. in Venice remitted: as by this Example following appears.

Ducates 2465 $\frac{1}{2}$
at Flo. 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

320450
616. 5
21. 14
5. 8

Florins 3210 | 93. 7
20

Sols 18 | 67
12

Deniers 8104

The proof of this account is manifested, when Norimberg shall exchange this sum back with Venice: And note, That for *Augusta* and *Frankfort*, the Exchange from Venice is made as with Norimberg, whereto needs no other Examples. Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXX.

Of the Exchanges of Venice with Bergamo.

Exchanges of
Venice with
Bergamo.

Venice doth Exchange with Bergamo, and giveth one Crown of 7 Lib. to have in Bergamo Sols 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ *peseto*. I demand then for Duc. 4220 $\frac{1}{2}$, how many Livers will it amount unto? Multiply the said sum of Ducates by 6 l. $\frac{1}{2}$, and it will amount to lib. 26168. 2. 8, of which take the $\frac{1}{2}$ to make them Crowns, and the remainders divide by 20 and 12, and they will be Crowns 3738. 6. 1. the which must be multiplied by lib. 7. 5. 6. which are the said lib. 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sols, and of the multiplication will come lib. 27196. 3. 2. which must be had in credit in the said place of Bergamo, as by this Example following,

Ducates 4220 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crowns 3738. 6. 1.
at Livers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 s.	at lib. 7. 5. 6.
25320	26168. 2. 7.
844	934. 11. 6
2. 1. 4	93. 9. 1
2. 1. 4	Lib. 27196. 3. 2
Livers 26168. 2. 8	
$\frac{1}{2}$ 3738. 6. 1	

Proof.

The proof of the said Rule is discerned when this parcel is Remitted back from Bergamo to Venice: and thus much shall serve to have said of the Exchanges of Venice, a word of the Orders and Commissions here practised in matters of Exchanges.

CHAP. CCCLXXXI.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Venice.

Orders and
Commissions
given and re-
ceived for
Draughts and
Remittances
in Venice.

1. Example.

According to my proposed method, I will here add an Example or two of Draughts and Remittances, ordered by Commission in the City of Venice, *posito*: Into Venice cometh Order from Franckfort, that they may draw thither at Florins 130, and remit thence to London at 56 pence, not of charges or provision, the *partido* being for Ducates 3500: now there is Bills found for London at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, and money for Franckfort at Florins 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand then at these rates, whether this Commission without breach of Order may be performed? To do which, say by the Rule of Three, (seeing that Venice giveth the certain price to both those said two places) If 56 pence sterl. give 130 Florins the limited price, what shall 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence give (the price found) and it will make Flor. 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, from which deduct 10 s. 7. Den. for the provision that is taken at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. there will remain Flor. 132. 7. 5, so that thereby the said Commission may be performed with benefit, because that remitting to London at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence sterl. the draught, may be made for Franckfort, at Florins 132. 7. 5, and the money that is found is at Flor. 132. $\frac{1}{2}$, as appeareth by this Example.

56 pence	130 Florins	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence.
4		4
224		229
		130
Florins 123. 18		29770
Provision 26. 11		737
at $\frac{1}{2}$ 26. 11	Flor. 132. 18	650
	10. 7	202
53. 2		20
20	132. 7. 5	4040
Sols 1062		1800
12		8
Den. 7144		12
		96

Again,

Again, a Merchant of Florence is creditor in Venice posito 2000 Ducates of banco, who ordereth 2. Example. that the same be remitted unto him at Crow. $81\frac{1}{2}$ thence, or by the way of Antwerp at gross $91\frac{1}{2}$, and to take the most beneficial way of the two; and finding a remittance by both to profit, according to the limited prices, the order is to take the most profitable of the two; and finding the remittances produce loss, to accept of the least. Now then, there are Bills found for Florence, as I said, at $82\frac{1}{2}$ Crow. and for Antwerp at $92\frac{1}{2}$ gro. I would know by which the remittance ought to be made, seeing that by both the remittance may be made to profit; and desirous to find out the most profitable, you must say by the Rule of Three, If Crow. $81\frac{1}{2}$ give gross. $91\frac{1}{2}$ the price limited, what shall $82\frac{1}{2}$ Crow. give, which is the price found? and it will make grosses $92\frac{1}{2}$ or thereabouts; so that the remittance must be made by Florence straight, because that remitting by that way at $82\frac{1}{2}$ Crow. to make the price, you should remit to Antwerp at $92\frac{1}{2}$ gross. and there are no Bills found but at gross $92\frac{1}{2}$, as it is seen wrought by this Example.

Crowns $81\frac{1}{2}$	Gross. $91\frac{1}{2}$	Crow. $82\frac{1}{2}$
2	4	2
163	365	165
4		365
652		1825
Gross. $92\frac{1}{2}$		5840
100		60225
9		1545
25		241.00
		45.40

Again, posito from Lions the Exchange goeth for Venice at Duc. $117\frac{1}{2}$, and for Naples at Duc. 3. Example. 125 I demand giving order to Lions, that at these prices they make draught to Venice, and remit to Naples, at what price then will the remittance come out to be from Venice to Naples? To know which, say by the Rule of Three, If Ducates $117\frac{1}{2}$ of Venice, the price of 100 Crow. of Sol. of Gold of Lions, give at Naples Duc. 125, how many will Duc. 100 give of the said place of Venice? and it will make Duc. $106\frac{1}{2}$ or thereabouts, and so much credit must be had in Naples for Duc. 100 of lib. $6\frac{1}{2}$ which are disbursed in Venice, out of which must be deducted $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the provision that is paid in Lions.

Example.

$117\frac{1}{2}$	125	100
5	5	
587	62500	
	3800	
Ducates 106. 47	278	
	43. 20	
	2. 11	

Again, in the said place of Venice, cometh order from Florence to remit to Placentia at Duc. 4. Example. 136, and to prevail on them at Crow. 80 not of charges, the partido being made for 5000 Crowns of Mark: now the said 5000 Crow. of Mark, is found for Placentia at Duc. 135, and for Florence may be drawn Duc. 2000 at Crowns $80\frac{1}{2}$: I would know at what price must the rest be drawn? To know which, I must first see for remittance of the said Crow. 5000 of Mark, at the price in order, how many Crow. of Gold it is at Florence, and to do this, multiply the said sum of Crowns by Duc. 136 per cent. and they make Duc. 6800, without calculation of provision, seeing that the order is not of charges, you must multiply them by Crowns 80 per cent. and they will be Crow. 5440 of Gold, and so much the draught will appear to be for the said Crow. 5000 of Mark by remittance, and afterwards multiplying the said Crowns 5000 by Duc. 135 per cent. the price that is found, it maketh Duc. 6750. to which adding Duc. 27. for the provision at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. seeing that the draught must be made for Florence, and they will be Duc. 6777, out of which deduct Duc. 2000 which were found to be drawn at Crowns $80\frac{1}{2}$, there will rest Duc. 4777, and for the said Duc. 2000. there disbursement is at Florence Crowns 1605, which must be deducted out of Crow. 5440, which must be drawn, there will remain Crowns

3835 of Gold, which must be drawn, for the which I must be imburfed at Venice, Ducates 4777: and to know at what price, say by the Rule of Three, If Duc. 4777 give by disbursement at Florence Crowns 3835 of Gold, what will Duc. 100 give? And it will make Crow. 80. 5. 7. of Gold, and at this price the said *partido* of Duc. 4777 may be drawn, and the other Duc. 2000 at 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ Crow. and so for both these parcels must be drawn, Crown 5440, as is inordered, and there is imburfed Duc. 6777, there being *per contra* disburfed Duc. 6750 for the remittance of the said Crown. 5000 of Mark, at Duc. 135. per cent. and Duc. 27, which is imburfed over and above, proceeding from the provision, and in this manner this said Commission will remain performed, as it was by the Committes, inordered, as by example the same will appear evident, following.

Crowns—5000
at Duc.—135

6750|00
Provif. 1350
1350
27|00

Duc. 6777
2000

Duc. 4777

Crown. 80-5-5

Crowns—5000
at Duc. 136

6800|00
at Crow. 80 per Cent.

Crow. 5440|00
1605

3835-00
1340
20

26800

2915

12

34980

Duc. 2000
at Crow. 80 $\frac{1}{4}$

160000
500

1605|00

Note,

And note, when the said City of Venice exchangeth for Naples, Rome, Antwerp, and London and that you would know at how much cometh the Money of any one of the said places for Lions or Placentia, the account is made as in the precedent rule of Florence and Placentia, alway multiplying the price by which the Exchange goeth for Lions, with the price of the other place from whence it is remitted or drawn: and therefore, for brevity sake it is needless to propound here any further example.

CHAP. CCCLXXXII.

Of the Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchange in Venice.

Terms of pay-
ments of Bills
of Exchange in
Venice.

The terms
from Venice

TO Naples and Gaietta at 15 days sight, and so back.
To Palermo and Mesina at 30 days sight, and so back.
To Rome at 10 days sight, and so back.
To Florence and Lucca, at 20 after date, and 5 days sight back.
To Avignon at 45 days after date, and thence 2 months after date.
To Barcelona at 2 months after date, and so back.
To Valentia at 75 days after date, and so back.
To Sevil at 90 days after date, and so back.
To Lyons for the Fair, and from Fair to Fair.
To Bridges and Antwerp at 2 months after date, and so back.
To London at 3 months after date, and so back.
To Paris at 2 months after date, and so back.
To Genes at 10 days sight, and 15 days back.
To Millan at 12 days sight, and 20 days thence after date.
To Constantinople 5 months after date, and so back.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIII.

Of Examples upon the Exchanges that are practised in Placentia, and how the same are to be calculated.

I Have shewed in the general Exchanges of Placentia with how many other places Placentia is found to Exchange, and there also set down the common rates how the same is for the most part found to govern, which every day is so subject to alteration, that no positive rules can be set down for the same; yet it is in it self so beneficial, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make up the account thereof, at what rate soever the same be found to be, either in Remittances or Draughts, the which only now remaineth to be handled, observing the same with so many other Towns, as may be fittest to understand the ground thereof.

It is then first to be noted, that all Bankers and Exchangers here do keep their Accounts in Accounts kept Crowns, Sols, and Deniers of Gold of Mark, which are call up by 20 and 12, because that 20 Sols of Gold make a Crown, and 12 Deniers make a Sol.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIV.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Lions.

And first then Placentia is found to Exchange with Lions, and giveth posito Crowns $85\frac{1}{2}$, to Exchanges of have at Lions 100 Crowns of the Sun of Gold, I demand then, for Crowns 1516. 12. of Placentia with Mark, what will be due to me in Lions? To do which, say by the Rule of Three, If Crowns $85\frac{1}{2}$ Lions. of Mark give 100 Crowns of the Sun, what will the said Crowns 1516. 12. give? and it will come to Crowns 1773. 16. 0. of Gold of the Sun: And so much will be due to me in Lions, for the said sum of Crowns of Mark; as by Example following.

Crowns $85\frac{1}{2}$	100	Crow. 1516—12—0
2		2
171		3033—4
		100
Crow. 1773—16		363300
Proof at $85\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		20
8865		303320
14184		1323
886—18		1262
42—10		650
17—0		137
8—10		20
Crow. 1516 | 59—18		2740
20		1030
		64
Sol. 11 | 98		
12		
Den. 11—76		

The proof of this Rule is seen, when that Lions doth Exchange with Placentia.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXXV.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Genoa.

Exchanges of
Placentia with
Genoa.

Placentia Exchangeth for Genoa, and giveth one Crown of Mark to have posito Sols 67. 10 Money of Gold in Genoa; I demand then, for Crow. 723. 14. 3 of Mark how many Livers of current money shall I have in Genoa? First multiply the said Crow. of Mark by Li. 3. 7. 10 per Crow. which are the said 67 Sols. 10 Den. beginning to multiply the said Li. 3. by 3 Den. and afterwards by Sols 14, which are with the Crow. calculating for 12 Den. one Sol, and for 20 Sols one Liver, and the product will come Li. 2454. 11. 9, Money of Gold, which must be divided by 68 Sols, the price of the Crown of Gold, in Money of Gold, to bring them into Crowns, multiplying the rest of the division by 20 and by 12, to make them Sols and Deniers and they will make Crow. 721. 18. 9 of Gold, which must be multiplied by Li. 4¹ per Crow. the present price of the Crow. of Gold in current Money, and it will make Li. 3248. 14. 4. And so much in current Money I shall have in Genoa for the said Crow. 723. 14. 3 of Mark. As by Example.

Crowns 723—14—3
Lib. 3—7—10

2171—2—9
180—18—6
30—03—1
72—07—5

2456—11 9 Money of Gold.
20

68
4

49091
4

Crow. 721—18—9
Lib. 4—10

196367
596
527
255
20

2887—15—0
360—19—4

Lib. 3248 —14—4 cur.

5100
2380
204
12
2448

Proof.

The proof of the said Account is seen, when Genoa exchangeth for Placentia.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Rome.

Exchanges of
Placentia
Rome.

Placentia Exchangeth with Rome, and giveth 100 Crowns of Gold of Mark to have in that place posito Crown 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Gold of Estampe; I demand then, for Crowns 1385. 15 of Mark how many Crowns of Estampe shall Placentia have credit for in Rome? To do which, multiply the said sum of Crowns of Mark by 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and taking the remainder of the multiplication, to be divided by 20 Sols, cutting off the two last figures of the production, the which multiplied by 20 to make them Sols of Gold, and then by 12, to make them Deniers, and they will make Crowns 1382. 5. 9. of Gold. And so much will the credit be in Rome: as by the Example following.

Crowns

Crowns 1383—15—0 of Mark,
at Crow. 99— $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of Estampe.

12465	
12465	
692—10	
346—5	
50	
25	
<hr/>	
Crow. 1382	28—15
	20
<hr/>	
Sols	575
	12
<hr/>	
Den.	900

The proof of the said account is seen, when that Rome doth Exchange back for Placentia.

Proof,

CHAP. CCCLXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Florence.

Placentia doth Exchange for Florence, and giveth 100 Crowns of Mark to have in that place Exchanges of
posito Crowns 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ of Gold: I demand, for Crowns 4500. 10 of Mark, how many Crowns Placentia with
of Gold shall I have in Florence? To know which, working according to the preceding Ex- Florence.
ample, and Rule of Placentia with Rome, and I find it giveth Crowns 4973. 1. 0. of Gold, which
Placentia must have Credit for in Florence: as for example,

Crowns 4500—10 of Mark,
at Crow. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

495000	
2250	
55	
<hr/>	
Crow. 4973	05
<hr/>	
	20
<hr/>	
Sols	100

The proof of this account is discerned, when Florence doth rechange for Placentia.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCLXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Palermo.

Placentia doth Exchange with Palermo, and giveth Crow. 100 of Mark to have in Palermo Exchanges of
posito Duc. 132 $\frac{1}{4}$ of Taries 5 per Duc. I demand then, for Crow. 2573. 12. 4. of Mark what Placentia with
credit shall Placentia have in Palermo? To do which, you must multiply the said sum of Crowns Palermo.
by Grains 132 $\frac{1}{4}$ per crow. seeing as hath been said, it is alike so many Grains per Crow. as so many
Ducates per 100 Crowns, and of the product will come Grains; the which to turn to Ducates you
must cut off the two last figures, and there will remain Duc. 3416. and the Grains 47, which are
the two last cut figures, which are 2 Taries and 7 Grains: so that for the said Crow. 2573. 12. 4
of Mark, Placentia shall have Credit in Palermo Duc. 3416. 2. 7 d. As for Example.

Crowns 2572—12, 4 of Mark,
at Gra. $132\frac{1}{4}$ per Crow.

5146
33449
1286
643
66
13
3
Duc. 3416|47

Proof.
Exchanges
with Mefina,
the same as
with Palermo.

The proof of the said Account is discerned, when that Palermo is seen to rechange for Placentia. And note, that when the said place doth exchange with Mefina in this Kingdom, the Account is made as above with Palermo, the price and rate is only found to differ, and to be either higher or lower.

CHAP. CCCLXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Venice.

Exchanges of
Placentia with
Venice.

Placentia doth Exchange for Venice, and giveth Crowns 100 of Mark to have in the said place Duc. $134\frac{1}{2}$ more or less, of Livers $6\frac{1}{2}$ per Duc. I say in Banco, I demand, for Crow. 1078. 12 of Mark, how many Ducates shall it make in Venetia? Multiply the said sum of Crowns by Duc. $134\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the remainders of the multiplication are to be divided by 24, to bring them into Grosses, and from the product cut off the two last figures, which are to be multiplied by 24, to make them Grosses, and it will make Duc. $1450\frac{1}{4}$ of Livers $6\frac{1}{2}$ per Duc. And so much will Placentia have in Venetia, for the said sum of Crowns of Mark, As by this Example,

Crowns 1078—12 of Mark,
at Duc. $134\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,

4312
14014
539
67
13—9
Duc. 1450|71—9
24
Gross. 17|13

Proof.

The proof of the said Account is discerned, when that Venetia is found to rechange for Placentia.

CHAP. CCCXC.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Millan.

Exchanges of
Placentia with
Millan.

Placentia doth Exchange with Millan, and is found to give one Cro. of Mark, to have in the said place posito Sols $133\frac{2}{3}$; I demand then, for Crow. 1450. 15. 6 of Mark, how many Livers ought I to have in Millan? Multiply the said Crowns by Livers 6. 13. 4. per Crow. which are the said Sols $133\frac{2}{3}$, beginning to multiply the 6 Livers by the 6 Deniers, and then by the 15 Sols which are with the Crow. of Mark, calculating for 12 Deniers one Sol, and for 20 Sols one Liver, and they will make l. 9671. 16. 8. which Placentia must have in Millan: As by Example.

Crowns

Crowns 1450—15—6 of Mark,
at Livers 6—13—4

8704—13—0
483—11—10
483—11—10

Livers 9671—16—8 Money of Millan.

The proof of the said account is seen, when Millan doth Exchange back with Placentia.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCXCI.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Naples.

Placentia doth Exchange with Naples, and giveth one Crown of Mark to have in Naples Car-
lins posito 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; I demand, for Crowns 2400. 10. 10. of Mark, what credit in Ounces shall
I have in Naples? Multiply the said Crowns by 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins per Crown, and take the rest of the
multiplication to be divided by 10, to the end to make them Grains, and they will make Carlins
70815, Grains 9, the which to reduce to Ounces, you must cut off the last figure, and take $\frac{1}{2}$ of
the rest, and it will be Ounces 1180 and the tenth of the remaining Carlins is to be added to
the 5 Carlins, which is the figure cut off, and they are Carlins 15, which are Taries 7, and
there will remain 1 Carlin, with the 9 Grains, which are Grains 19, and in all are Ounces 1180.
7. 19. to which add one Carlin per Ounce for the good Money, which is done as hath been before
shewed, when Naples doth exchange with Palermo, and it will make Ounces 1199. 28. 1. And
that is the credit that shall be due in the said Naples, good Money being therein comprised; as by
this Example.

Exchanges of
Placentia with
Naples.

Crowns 2400—10—10d.
at Carl. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5.

69600
1200
14—7
1—2

Carlins 7081—5—9
Ounces 1180—7—9
Good Mon. 19—20—2
Ounces 1199—28—1

The proof of this account is seen, when Naples doth Exchange with Placentia. And note, the Proof.
account is the same, when Placentia doth Exchange with Barry and Lechy in this Kingdom, the Note Barry
rates only altering. and Lechy.

CHAP. CCCXCII.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Sevil.

Placentia is found to Exchange with Sevil, and giveth one Crown of Mark to have in that place
posito 428 Marvedes; I demand then, for Crow. 815. 5. 6 of Mark, what credit in Marve-
des shall Placentia have in Sevil? Multiply the said sum of Crowns by 428 Marvedes the Crown,
and it will make Marvedes 348937, and adding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the Aggio of the Moneys, at 5
Marvedes per Mill, and they make Marvedes 350681. and so much Credit shall Placentia have in
Sevil: as for Example.

Exchanges of
Placentia with
Sevil.

Crowns

Crowns 815—5—6 of Mark.
at Mar. 428—per Crown.

6420
3424
107
10

Marved. 348937
Aggio $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1744

350681 total Marvedes.

Proof.

The proof this Account is seen, when that *Sevil* doth rechange for *Placentia*.

CHAP. CCCXCIII.

Of the Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Valentia*.

Exchanges of
Placentia with
Valentia.

Placentia doth exchange with *Valentia*, and is found to give one Crown of Mark, to have in *Valentia* 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sols posito: I demand, for Crowns 926. 19. 2 of Mark, how many Livers shall I have in *Valentia*? To do this, multiply the said sum of Crowns by Livers 1, 3, 4 d. per Crown, which are the said 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sols, beginning the multiplication by the Deniers, and then by the Sols which are with the Crowns, and they will make Livers 848. 2. 4 d. And so much shall *Placentia* have Credit in *Valentia*. Example.

Crowns 926—19—2 of Mark.
at Lib. 1—3—4 d. which is 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sol.

726—19—2
121—03—2

Lib. 848—02—4 Money of *Valentia*.

Note, *Saragosa*
and *Barselona*
the same as
Valentia.
Proof.

Note, That when *Placentia* doth exchange with *Barselona* and *Saragosa*, the account thereof is made up, as the above-mentioned exchange from *Placentia* to *Valentia*. And the proof of the said Rule is apparent, when that *Valentia* shall exchange back for *Placentia*.

CHAP. CCCXCIV.

Of the Exchanges of *Placentia* with *Antwerp*.

Exchanges of
Placentia with
Antwerp.

Placentia doth exchange with *Antwerp*, and giveth one Crown of Mark, to have in *Antwerp* posito 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ Groffes; I demand, for Crow. 700. 15. 0 of Mark, how many Livers of Groffes shall I have in *Antwerp*? You must multiply the said sum of Crowns by 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ Groffes per Crown, and it maketh Groffes 87243, from which you must take $\frac{1}{12}$, to make them Sols, and then it is 7270, and Groff. 3. which reduced to Livers, cutting off the last figure, and by taking $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, and it will make Livers 363, and the tenth that remaineth is worth 10 Sols, and the 3 Groff. And so much will the Credit appear to be in *Antwerp*: as by example.

Crowns 700—15—0 of Mark,
by Gro. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crown.

86800
350
62
31

Groff. 87243
Sols 7270—3
Livers 363—10—3 d. Money of *Antwerp*.

Proof.

The proof of this Rule is seen, when *Antwerp* doth rechange for *Placentia*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCXCV.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Bergamo.

Placentia doth exchange with Bergamo, and giveth 100 Crowns of Mark to have Crowns $123 \frac{1}{4}$ Exchanges of *posito*, more or less, of Livers 7 per Crown. I demand for Crowns 740. 4. 8 how many Li- Placentia with vers credit shall I have in Bergamo? To do which, first multiply the said sum of Crowns of Bergamo. Mark by the said Crowns $123 \frac{1}{4}$, and the remainders divide by 20, to keep account of the Sols, and from the product cut off the two last figures, which must be multiplied by 20 and by 12, to make them Deniers and Sols of Gold, and they shall be Crowns, 912. 6. 8. which to reduce into Livers, multiply by 7 Livers, the value of the Crown, beginning to multiply the said 7 Livers by the Deniers 8, and then by the Sols 6, which are with the Crowns, calculating for 12 Deniers one Sol, and for 20 Sols one Liver, and it maketh l, 6386. 6. 8. which must be had in credit at Bergamo. Example.

Crowns 740—4—8 of Mark
at Cro. $124 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2220 \\
 8880 \\
 185 \\
 24-12 \\
 4-2 \\
 \hline
 \text{Crown } 912 \text{ } 33-14 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 20 \\
 \hline
 \text{Sols } 6 \text{ } 74 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 12 \\
 \hline
 \text{Den. } 8 \text{ } 88
 \end{array}$$

The proof of this Account is seen, when Bergamo doth rechange this parcel for Placentia. Proof.

CHAP. CCCXCVI.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Lucca.

Placentia doth exchange with Lucca, and giveth 100 Crowns of Mark to have in Lucca *posito* Exchanges of $117 \frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of Livers $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per Crown; I demand then, at this rate, for Crowns 406. 10. 10 Placentia with of Mark, how many Crowns of li. $7 \frac{1}{2}$ shall I have credit in Lucca? First multiply the said sum of Lucca. Crowns of Mark by Crowns $117 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and of the product cut off the two last figures, which multiplied by 20, and by 12, to bring them into Sols and Deniers of Gold, they will make Crowns 477. 13. 8. And so many Crowns of Livers $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per Crown shall I have at Lucca. Example.

Crowns 406—10—10 of Mark
at Cro. $117 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2842 \\
 4466 \\
 203 \\
 58-15 \\
 4-17 \\
 \hline
 \text{Crowns } 477 \text{ } 68-12 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 20 \\
 \hline
 \text{Sols } 13 \text{ } 72 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 12 \\
 \hline
 \text{Deniers } 8 \text{ } 64
 \end{array}$$

The

Proof.

The proof of this Exchange serveth to know how to make the account, when *Lucca* exchangeth with *Placentia*, being done by the *Rule of Three*, saying, If *Crow.* 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ give 100 *Crow.* of *Mark*, how much will 477. 13. 8 *Crow.* give? and it will be 406. 10. 10 *Crow.* of *Mark*. And this is to be observed in the proof of the rest, according to former mentioned rules.

CHAP. CCCXCVII.

Of the Exchanges of Placentia with Frankfort.

Exchanges of
Placentia with
Frankfort.

Placentia doth Exchange with Frankfort, and giveth Crowns 100 of *Mark* to have here *Crow.* 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 93 *Quarentines* per *Crown*: I demand for 800 Crowns of *Mark*, how many *Florins* of 60 *Quarentines* per *Flor.* shall I have in Frankfort. Multiply the said *Crow.* 800 by *Crow.* 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cutting off the two last figures, the which multiply by 20 and by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and it comes to 884 Crowns of *Quarentines* 93, the which to make *Florins*, must be multiplied by 93 *Quarentines*, and they are 82212 *Quarentines*, from which cut off the last figure, and take $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rest, and they then do make *Florins* 1370, and the tenth remaining, with the 2 *Quarentines*, which is the figure cut off, and it maketh 12, from which taking $\frac{1}{7}$ to make them *Sols*, by reason that 3 *Quarentines* make one *Sol*, and they are *Florins* 1370, and *Sols* 4, which is the credit that must be rendred in Frankfort, as shall appear by example.

Crowns	800	cf Mark
At Crow.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	88000	
	400	
	88400	
	93	
	2652	
	7956	
	8221.2	
Flor.	1370.4	

Proof.

The proof hereof appeareth when Frankfort Exchangeth for Placentia, And thus much shall serve for the Exchanges practised à *Drittura* from Placentia.

CHAP. CCCXCVIII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Placentia.

Orders and
Commissions
given and re-
ceived for
Draughts and
Remittances
in Placentia.
1. Example.

According to my method proposed, I will here add some examples of *Draughts* and *Remittances* made by *Order* and *Commission*, in this place of *Placentia*, wherein I will somewhat enlarge my self, by reason that it is the most noted and eminent place of *Exchanges* at this day practised in the World.

To *Placentia* then is order given, to remit to *Venice* at *Duc.* 134, or to *Florence* at *Crowns* 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ where the benefit shall appear to be most, that is to say, that finding to remit to one of the said two places, with benefit of the limited prices, the remittance be made thither where most will be given, and if the *Remittance* be found to be made with loss, to that which will give the least: for *Florence* then there is found at *Crow.* 111 $\frac{2}{3}$, and for *Venice* at *Duc.* 135: I demand whither ought the *Remittance* be made? for to both the *Remittance* is found to be with profit: And to know where the greatest gain will be, I say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Duc.* 134 give 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ the in-ordered price, what will 135 *Duc.* give? the price found, it will make *Crow.* 111 $\frac{1}{3}$, or *circa*, so that there is more profit to make the *Remittance* to *Florence*, because that remitting at *Duc.* 135, to make the *Par*, the *Remittance* should be for *Florence* at *Crow.* 111 $\frac{2}{3}$, and the *partido* found is 111 $\frac{2}{3}$ *Crow.* As in the following Example.

Duc.

Duc. 134	Crow.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	Duc. 135
2		2	
268		221	
		135	
Crow. 111—6—5		1105	
		2873	
		29835	
		302	
		355	
		87	
		20	
		1740	
		132	
		12	
		1584	

Again, at *Placentia* there is order received to remit to *Antwerp* at *Groses* 123, or to *Barselona* See Example: at *Sol* $\frac{1}{2}$, where the most advantage shall be found; there is found a parcel for *Antwerp* at *Grosse* 120 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Barselona* at *Sol* 24, I would know to which must the *Remittance* be made, seeing that in both places there is loss given upon the prices that are inordered: and to know where is the least, I say by the *Rule of Three*, If *Sols* 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ give *Groses* 123, the price inordered, what will 24 *Sols* give, the price that is found? and it maketh *Groses* 120 $\frac{1}{2}$; so that the *Remittance* must be made for *Antwerp*, by reason that remitting to *Barselona* at *Sols* 24, to make the *Par*, the *Remittance* should be made to *Antwerp* at *Grosse* 120 $\frac{1}{2}$; and it is found at 120 $\frac{1}{2}$.

24 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	24
2		2
49		246
		24
Crow. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$		5904
		100
		24
		2
		48

CHAP. CCCXCIX.

Questions upon the Exchanges practised at Placentia.

AT Florence there is Exchange made for *Placentia*, in expedition of the *Fair*, posito at *Crow.* 109 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for *Venice* at *Crow.* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, I would know by the said Exchanges, at what price *Placentia* doth hereby exchange for *Venice*? To do which say by the *Rule of Three*, If 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Cro.* of Gold of Florence give at *Venice* 100 *Duc.* of *Livers* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, how many will 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crow.* give, the price of 100 *Crow.* of *Mark*? and it will make *Duc.* 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ of l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at that price should *Placentia* exchange for *Venice*: where by the way it is to be noted, That it is a thing evident, that Exchanges are here made at greater or lesser prices, according to the plenty or scarcity of money to be found, and the rates incertain, these rules only serving for instruction to make up the accounts thereof.

E e e

Crown

Questions upon the Exchanges practised at Placentia.

$Crow. 81 \frac{1}{2}$	$Duc. 100$	$Crow. 109 \frac{1}{2}$
2		2
163		21900
		560
$Duc. 134 \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$		710
		58
		24
		1392

Question for
Ventia.

Again, at Naples is Exchange made for Placentia, in expedition of a Fair there, at Duc. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for Venice at Duc. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$, I would know by the said Exchanges at what prices should Placentia Exchange with Venice? I say by the Rule of Three, If Duc. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Naples give at Venice Duc. 100 at l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, how many will 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ Duc. give, the price of 100 Crowns of Mark? and it will appear to make Duc. 134 $\frac{1}{4}$, and at that price should Placentia Exchange for Venice, As by Example:

$Duc. 101 \frac{1}{2}$	$Duc. 100$	$Duc. 136 \frac{1}{2}$
2		2
203		273.00
		70.00
$Duc. 134 \frac{1}{4}$		9.10
		98
		24
		2352
		322

Question for
Naples.

Again, at Venice there is Exchange made for Placentia, in expedition of a Fair, at Duc. 133 $\frac{2}{3}$, and for Naples at Duc. 102 $\frac{2}{3}$, I demand by the said parties, at what price should Placentia Exchange for Naples? You must multiply the said Duc. 133 $\frac{2}{3}$, which is the value of 100 Crow. of Mark, by Duc. 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. by reason that the said Duc. 102 $\frac{2}{3}$ are the value of 100 Duc. of Venice, and thus wrought, it will make Duc. 137 $\frac{1}{3}$ or thereabout, and at that price should Placentia Exchange with Naples.

$Duc. 133 \frac{2}{3}$
at Duc. 102 $\frac{2}{3}$
266
1330
44
44
34
34
Duc. 137 $\frac{1}{3}$

Question for
Rome.

Again, at Naples is Exchange made for Placentia, in expedition of a Fair, at Duc. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for Rome at Duc. 137, I demand by the said Exchanges, at what price should Placentia Exchange with Rome? I say then by the Rule of Three, If Duc. 137 of Naples give at Rome Crow. 100 of Gold of Estampe, how many will Duc. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ give, the price of 100 Crow. of Mark? and thus it will come to Crow. 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ incirca of Gold of Estampe, and at that price should Placentia Exchange with Rome.

Duc.

Duc. 137	Crow. 100	Duc. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$
2		2
274		273
		2640
Cro. 99.12.8		174
		20
		3480
		740
		192
		12
		2304

Again, at Rome is Exchange made for Placentia, in expedition of a Fair there, at Crow. 99, and for Florence at Crow. 90. I demand by the said Exchanges, at what price should Placentia Exchange with Florence? I say then by the Rule of Three, If Crow. 90 of Gold of Estampe, give in Florence Crow. 100 of Gold, what will Crow. 99 of Estampe, the value of Crow. 100 of Mark, give? It will be Crow. 110, and at that price should Placentia exchange for Florence.

Crow. 90	Crow. 100	Crow. 99.00
110		90
		00

Again, at Rome is Exchange made for Placentia, in expedition of a Fair there, at Crow. 99, and for Milan at Crow. 86, I demand by the said Exchanges at what prices should Placentia Exchange with Milan? I say by the Rule of Three, If Cro. 86 of Gold of Estampe give at Milan Cro. 100 of l. 5. 17.0. what will Crowns 99, the price of 100 Crow. of Marke, give? It will be Crow. 115.2.3. which being multiplied by Sol. 117, the price of the Crown in cutting the two last figures off his product, to reduce the Exchange to the value of the Crown of Mark, there will remain Sol. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at that price should Placentia Exchange with, or for Milan.

Crow. 86	Crow. 100	Crow. 9900
		130
Crow. 115.2.3.		440
		10
at Sol. 117		20
805		200
1265		28
11. 8		12
1. 5		336
Sol. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68		
12		
Den. 8 | 17		

Again, at Milan is Exchange made for Placentia, in expedition of a Fair there, at Sol 133 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for Genoa at Sol. 118 $\frac{2}{3}$, I demand by the said Exchanges, at what price should Placentia Exchange for Genoa? I say by the Rule of Three, If Sols 118 $\frac{2}{3}$ of Milan (the price of the Crown of 4 l. of Genoa) give Sols 80, what will Sols 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ give (the price of the Crown of Mark in money of Milan) and it will be 90 Sols of current money, the which without making the reduction into money of Gold, seeing it hath been already said, that 90 Sols of current money is worth 68 Sols of Gold, and at this price should Placentia exchange with, and for Genoa.

Sols 118 $\frac{2}{3}$	Sol. 80	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
6		6
712		801
		80
Sols 90		64080

E c c 2

Again,

Question for
Lions.

Again, at Venice is Exchange made for Placentia, in expedition of a Fair there, at Duc. 141, and for Lions at $116 \frac{1}{2}$, I demand by the said Exchanges, at what price should Placentia exchange for Lions? I say by the Rule of Three, If Duc. 141. of l. 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Venice give in Placentia Crow. 100. how many will Duc. $116 \frac{1}{2}$ give (the value of the Crow. 100 of Gold of the Sun of Lions?) and it will be Crow. $82 \frac{1}{2}$ in circa, and at that price should Placentia exchange with Lions.

Duc. — 141 — Crow. 100 — Duc. $116 \frac{1}{2}$	
2	2
282	23300
	740
Crow. 82. 12. 5	176
	20
	3520
	700
	136
	12
	1632

Another.

At Placentia there is Exchange made for Lions at Crow. $83 \frac{1}{2}$, and for Florence at Crow. 113, and from that place we have advice, that they exchange for Lions at Crow. $95 \frac{1}{2}$, I would know by the said Exchanges, if it be beneficial to remit from Placentia to Lions, and to draw from Florence, by inordering my Factors at Florence to prevail upon Lions at the said price of Crow. $95 \frac{1}{2}$. To know which, you must multiply the said Crow. $83 \frac{1}{2}$ of Mark, being the price of Crow. 100 of the Sun of Gold, by Crow. 113. of Gold per cent. seeing that the said Crowns of Gold are the value of 100 Crowns of Mark, and from the product cut off the two last figures, and there will remain Crow. 94. 7. 1. to which adding $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for the provisions which are paid, the one at Florence, the other at Lions, and they will be Crow. 94. 19. 8. so that it will be profitable to draw and to remit according to the abovesaid order and manner, because that at Florence may be taken by Exchange for Lions at Crow. 95 incirca, and finding Crow. $95 \frac{1}{2}$, upon which consideration is to be had, what the moneys of Florence may do by Exchange for Lions; which thus I work by Example:

Crowns $83 \frac{1}{2}$ at Crow. 113 per cent.		Crow. 94. 7. 1
339		Provision 31.9
904		31.9
56. 10		
Crow. 94 | 35. 10		62. 18
20		20
Crow. 94. 7. 1.		
Sols 7 | 10	12. 7.	Sbil. 12 | 58
12		12
Crow. 94. 19. 8.		
Den. 1 | 20		Den. 6 | 96

Now for the terms of payments of Bills of Exchanges in Placentia, it is expressed in the Trade of that City, in Chapter 383.

And this shall suffice to have said of the Exchanges practised at Placentia, where by reason of the great and continued practises here daily made for vast sums, I have somewhat more than ordinarily enlarged my self, and so I proceed to the next place of Exchanges, which is Florence.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCC.

Of Examples of Exchanges practised at Florence, and how the same are to be calculated.

I Have shewed in the general Exchanges of Florence, with how many other places the said City is found to Exchange with, and there also shewed the common rates, how the same is observed to rule, which every day is so subject to alter, that no set price can be peremptorily set down for the same, yet in it self it is so beneficial, that thereby the ignorant may be furthered to make his Accounts either in Draughts or Remittances: the way of making which Accounts, upon this place, now remaineth here to be handled, observing the same with so many other places, as may make a man capable to understand the same, with any of the rest here omitted.

And by the way is observable here, That all Exchangers here do keep their Accounts in Crowns, Sols, and Deniers of Gold, or Lire or Livers $7\frac{1}{2}$ of that money per Crown, the which are call up by 20 and by 12, because that 20 Sols of Gold do make one Crown, and 12 Den. one Sol.

CHAP. CCCCCI.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Lions.

Florence then is found to Exchange with Lions, and giveth posito Crow. $95\frac{3}{4}$ of Gold, to have in Lions 100 Crowns of the Sun of Gold, I demand for Crow. 1268. 9. of Gold, how many Crowns of the Sun shall I have in Lions? I say by the Rule of Three, If Crow. $95\frac{3}{4}$ give Crowns 100, what will Crowns 1268. 9. give? and it comes to Crowns 1324, and the remainder of the division being multiplied by 20 and by 12, to bring them into Sols and Deniers of Gold, they will make in all Crowns 1324. 15. of Gold of the Sun, which I should have Credit in Lions for the said sum of Crowns of Florence: the calculation thereof here followeth.

Crow. — $95\frac{3}{4}$ —	Crow. 100 —	Crow. 1268. 9. 0
4		100
38. 3		126800
Crow. 1324. 15. 0		20
		25
		126845
		4
		507380
		1243
		948
		1820
		288
		20
		5760
		1930
		15
		12
		180

The Proof of this Rule is seen, when Lions doth Exchange with Florence.

Proof.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCII.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Placentia.

Exchanges of
Florence with
Placentia.

Florence doth Exchange with Placentia, and giveth posito $110\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of Gold, to have there 100 Crowns of Mark, I demand then for Crowns 4973. 1. 10. of Gold, how many Crowns of Mark is due to me? First reduce the said Crowns $110\frac{1}{2}$ into Sols of Gold, multiplying them by 20, adding to the multiplication 10 Sols for the half Crown, and they make Sol. 2210: likewise reduce the said sum of Crowns of Gold into Sols, and it will be 99461: then say by the Rule of Three, If Sols 2210 give Crow. 100 of Mark, what will Sol. 99461 give? To which adding two cyphers for the 100, and then dividing it, will come to Crowns of Mark, and multiplying the rest of the division by 20, and then by 12, to make the same Sols and Deniers of Gold, and they will make Crowns 4500. 9. 11. of Mark, and so much must I have Credit in Placentia for the said Crow. 4973. 1. 10. of Gold of Florence, as by Example calculated.

Crown. $110\frac{1}{2}$	Crow. 100	Crow. 4973. 1. 0
20		20
2210		99461. 00
		11061
Crow. 4500. 9. 11		11. 0
		20
		22000
		2110
		12
		25320
		3220

Proof.

The Proof of this Account is seen, when the Exchange is made from Placentia to Florence, &c.

CHAP. CCCCIII.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Venetia.

Exchanges of
Florence with
Venice.

Florence doth Exchange with Venice, and giveth posito Crow. $81\frac{1}{2}$ of Gold, to have Duc. in Banco 100 of Livers $6\frac{1}{2}$; I demand then, for Crow. 2037. 10 of Gold, how many Duc. shall Florence have credit in Venice? To do which, bring the Crow. $81\frac{1}{2}$ into half Crowns, multiplying them by 2, and so in the same manner of the said sum of Crow. of Gold, adding half a Crown for the 10 Sols: then say by the Rule of Three, If the half Crowns produced of the price of the Exchange, give at Venice Duc. 100, what will the half Crowns give, proceeded from the said sum of Crow. of Gold? and so by adding two cyphers for the 100, and dividing the same, it will make Duc. 2500, which Florence is to have in Venice; and if there were any remaining of the division, they must be multiplied by 24, to make them Groffer, because that 24 Groffer make a Duc. of Lib. 6. 4 Sols. Example.

If Crow. $81\frac{1}{2}$ give Duc. 100. what will Crow. 2037. 10.

2	2
163	407500
	815
Duc. 2500 de Banc.	000

Proof.

The Proof of the said Account is more evident, when Venice doth recharge for Florence.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCIV.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Rome.

Florence is said to Exchange with Rome, and giveth 100 Crowns of Gold to have in the said place posito Crowns $92\frac{1}{4}$ of Gold of Estamp; I demand then, for Crow. 1600, 2 Sol. 5 Den. of Gold of Florence, how many Crowns of Gold of Estampe shall Florence have credit for in Rome? First multiply the said Sum of Crowns of Gold at $92\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and multiply the remainder by 20 and by 12, to bring them into Sols and Deniers of Gold, and they make Crowns 1476, 2 Sols, 2 Den. of Gold, which should be had in Rome: As for Example.

Crowns 1600-2-5 of Florence.
at Crow. $92\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

147200	
400	
9-4	
1-10	
7	
<hr/>	
Crow. 1476	11-1
	20
<hr/>	
Sols	2
	21
	12
<hr/>	
Den.	2
	52
<hr/>	

The Proof of the said Rule is evident, when this parcel is rechanged from Rome to Flo- Proof.
rence.

CHAP. CCCCIV.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Naples.

Florence Exchanges with Naples, and giveth Crow. 100 of Gold, to have in Naples po- Exchanges of
sito Duc. $119\frac{1}{4}$ of Taries 5 per Duc. I demand then, for Crow. 780. 15 of Gold, what Florence with
credit in Duc. shall Florence have in Naples? To do which, first multiply the said sum of Crow. Naples.
of Gold by Grains $119\frac{1}{4}$ per Crown, because it is so many Grains per Crown. as it comes to be
Duc. for Crow. 100, and they make Grains 93429. of which cut off the two last figures, to
make them Ducates, saying that the Duc. is worth 100 Grains, and they make Duc. 934. and
for the Grains 29, Taries 1, and Grains 9. And so much Credit shall Florence have in Naples, as
by this Example is shewed;

Crowns	780-15-0
at Duc.	$119\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/>	
	7020
	8580
	260
	260
	59
	30
<hr/>	
Ducates	934
	29
<hr/>	
	1-9

The proof of this Rule is manifested, when Naples is seen to exchange with Florence.

Proof.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCVI.

Of the Exchanges of Florence with Antwerp.

Exchanges of
Florence with
Antwerp.

Florence doth Exchange with Antwerp, and giveth one Crown of Gold, to have in the said place Gross. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ posito. I demand then, for Crowns 1400. 12. 8. of Gold, how many pounds of Gross. am I to have in Antwerp? To do this, multiply the said sum of Crowns by the said price of Gross. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, and it maketh Grosses 157571. of which, take the $\frac{1}{12}$, to make them Sols, and they make Sols 13130, and Gross. 11. which to reduce to pounds, cut off the last figure of the said Sols or Shillings, and take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rest, and it maketh pounds 656, and for the tenth that is remaining, it is to be accounted 10 Sols; and if the figure cut off had been any number, it should have been added to the 10 Sols: and it thus makes pound 659.10. 11, Money of Antwerp.

Crowns 1400—12—8
at Gro. 112— $\frac{1}{2}$

156800

700

56

11

4

Grosses—157571

Sols—1313—00—11

Pounds—659—10—11

Proof.

Note Florence
with London.

The proof of the said Account is seen, when that Antwerp doth exchange with Florence; Note, That when Florence doth exchange for London, which is seldom in use, the rule of casting up the same in sterling Money, is this as above with Antwerp in Flemish Pounds.

CHAP. CCCCVII.

To Reduce Crowns of 7 l. in Florence into Crowns of Gold of Lire, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

If in Florence you would reduce any sum of Crowns of money of Lire 7 l. per Crow. into Crowns of Gold of Lire 7 l. $\frac{1}{2}$, you must take the $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Crow. of money, and the remainder will be Crowns of Gold.

And if again you would reduce Crowns of Gold into Crowns of Money, you must add contrarily to the Crow. of Gold $\frac{1}{12}$, and they will be so many Crowns of money: As for Example; Crow 3647. 12. 6. of money of Lire 7 l. per Crow. $\frac{1}{12}$ 243. 3. 6.

Crow. 3404. 9. of Gold of Lire 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crow.

Again—Crow. 3404. 9. of Gold.

 $\frac{1}{12}$ 243. 3. 6

Crow. 3647. 12. 6 of money.

CHAP. CCCCVIII.

Of the Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchange in Florence.

THE term of Payment of Bills of Exchange is found to be from Florence.

To Naples at 10 days sight, and from thence at 15 days sight.

To Rome at 10 days sight, and so back.

To Venice at 5 days sight, and thence at 20 days after date.

To Bellonia at 3 days sight, and so back, and so for Pisa.

To

To Ferrara at 5 days sight, and so back.
 To Perugia and Scienc at 2 days sight, and so back.
 To Genoa at 8 days sight, and so back.
 To Avignon at 30 days after date, and thence 45 days after date.
 To Gaietta at 10 days sight, and so back.
 To Paris 2 months after sight, and so back.
 To Padua at 5 days sight, and so back.
 To Palermo and Messina at 15 days sight, and so back.
 To Ancona at 10 days sight, and so back.
 To Barcelona at 2 months after date, and so back.
 To Valencia at 40 days sight, and so back.
 To Bruges and Antwerp at 2 months after date, and so back.
 To London at 3 months after date, and so back.
 To Geneva at the Fairs, and thence 15 days sight back.
 To Lyons to the Fair, and from Fair to Fair.
 To Milan at 10 days sight, and so back.
 To Aquila and Sermona at 11 days sight.
 To Comerino at 8 days sight, and so back.

CHAP. CCCCIX.

Of Orders and Commissions, given and received for Draughts and Remittances
 by Exchanges in the City of Florence in Tuscany.

According to my proposed method, I will here set down an Example or two of Draughts Orders and Remittances, made by Order and Commission in Florence. Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances by exchange in Florence.

To Florence then cometh advice from Venice, that the Exchange for the said place of Florence cometh at Crow. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for Placentia at Duc. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, they in order in the said place of Venice, That at this rate they make a Remittance to Florence, and draw from Placentia, at how much then will the Draught of Florence for Placentia come unto? To do this,

Multiply Duc. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is the value of 100 Crow. of Mark by Crow. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Gold per cent. because the said Crow. of Gold is the rate of the Duc. 100 of Venice, and it will be Crow. 109. 19. from which take $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for the provision payed at Venice, and there will rest Crow. 108. 12. 10. and so many Crow. of Gold is imburshed at Florence for 100 Crow. of Mark for a debt at Placentia; As thus for Example:

Duc. — 135 $\frac{1}{2}$
 at Crow. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

10800
 67 10
 40

Crow. 109 07 10
 20

Sol. 1 { 50
 12

Den. 0 00

Crow. 109 01 6
 8 8

Crow. 108 12 10

Crow. — 109 1 6

Provision 21 16

21 16

43 12

20

Sol. 8 { 72
 12

Den. 8 64

Again, one of Venice is Creditor in Florence Crow. 3000 of Gold, who in ordereth that the same be remitted unto him at Crow. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, or by Placentia at Crow. 110, where the most advance and profit shall appear to be, that is to say, That finding a Remittance in both places, to benefit of the price limited, the Remittance should be where the profit and benefit is greatest, and finding the Remittance to loss, the Remittance be made where the damage is least, there is then Bills found for Venice at Crow. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for Placentia at Crow. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand by which of the two should the Remittance be made?

By both the said places there is found a delivery to loss, and to know which of the two is the least, say by the Rule of Three, If Crow. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ give Crow. 110 the price limited, what will Crow. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price found give? and it will come to Crow. 111.0.2. So that the Remittance should be made by Placentia, because that remitting to Venice, at Crow. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, to run at the Par, the delivery should be for Placentia at Crow. 111, and the Bills is at Crow. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$. As in the following Example.

F f f

Crow.

<i>Crow</i> , 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Crow</i> , 100	<i>Crow</i> , 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
4		4
<hr/>		<hr/>
326		329
<hr/>		110
		<hr/>
<i>Crow</i> , 110 00 02		36190
<hr/>		356
		330
		4
		20
		<hr/>
		80
		12
		<hr/>
		960

2. Example.

Again, one of *Rome* is debtor in *Florence* in *Crow.* 2500, who in ordereth that the draught be made at *Crow.* 91, or by *Placentia* at *Crow.* 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ where the most profit shall appear to be, now there is found money for *Rome* at *Crow.* 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. for *Placentia*, at 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Crow.* I demand, whither should this draught be made, seeing that to both the places the draughts happen to be to loss in both the limited prices? And to know which is the least of both, say by the Rule of Three, If *Crow.* 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price found for *Rome* (seeing that *Placentia* receiveth the uncertain rate from *Florence*) give *Crow.* 110 $\frac{1}{2}$, what will *Crow.* 91 the price in ordereth give? it will make *Crow.* 109.1.2. so that the draught shall be made for *Placentia*, seeing that drawing for *Rome* at *Crow.* 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, to run upon a *Par*, should be taken for *Placentia* at the said price at *Crow.* 109 $\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabout, and there is found at more, that is at *Crow.* 109 $\frac{1}{2}$: As by Example.

<i>Crow.</i>	<u>92 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>110 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<i>Crow.</i>
	10	10	
	<u>922</u>	<u>1105</u>	
	<u>91</u>	<u>91</u>	
<i>Crow. 109—1—2</i>		<u>1105</u>	
		<u>9945</u>	
		<u>10055</u>	
		8355	
		57	
		20	
		<u>1140</u>	
		218	
		12	
		<u>2616</u>	

And so much shall suffice to have said of the *Orders and Commissions in Draughts and Remittances by Exchange of Florence.*

CHAP. CCCCX.

Of the Exchanges practised at Millan, and how the same are to be calculated.

Exchanges
practised at
Millan.

I Have shewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Millan*, with how many other places this City is found to *Exchange*, and there also set down the common current rates thereof, which every day is found to alter, that no positive rule can be observed in the same; yet is in it self beneficial, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make his *Accounts*, either in his *Draughts* or *Remittances*; the way of framing these *Accounts* now remaineth, observing the same with some few other, the principal needful hercunto.

Accounts kept
in *Millan*.

It is also to be noted, That *Exchangers* do there keep their *Accounts* in *Lire, Sols, and Deniers*, and call up by 20 and 12, because that 20 *Sols* do make a *Lire*, and 12 *Deniers* a *Sol*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXI.

Exchanges of Millan with Lions.

Millan then exchanges with Lions, and giveth *posito* Sols $118 \frac{1}{2}$ to have in the said place, Exchange of one Crown of the Sun of Gold, I demand then for l. 9258. 5 of Millan, how many Crowns shall I have credit in Lions? First reduce into Sols the said sum of Livers, of Millan, and they make Sols 185165, the which must be multiplied by 3 to make them thirds of Sols; likewise bring the Sols $118 \frac{1}{2}$ unto thirds, multiplying them by 3, and they make 355, for division of the said sum, and by division it will come to be Crowns, and multiplying the remainder of the division by 20 and 12, to make them Sols and Deniers of Gold, and they will be Crowns 1564. 15. 5. of Gold of the Sun, and so much will be had in Lions for the said sum of li. 9258. 5 of Millan Money, as by this Example.

Sols. $118 \frac{1}{2}$	Livers—9258. 5
3	20
355	185165
Crow. 1564. 15. 5.	3
	555495
	2004
	2299
	1695
	275
	20
	5500
	1950
	175
	12
	2100

The Proof of the said Account is seen when that Lions exchangeth will Millan, as be- Proof fore.

CHAP. CCCCXII.

Of the Exchanges of Millan with Placentia.

Millan doth exchange with Placentia, and giveth *Posito* Sols $133 \frac{1}{2}$, to have in Placentia Exchange of one Crown of Mark; I demand then for Livers 9671. 16. 8. of Millan, how many Crowns of Mark must I have in Placentia?

First, reduce into Deniers the said $133 \frac{1}{2}$ Sols, multiplying them by 12, and adding 4 Deniers for the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Sol, and they make Deniers 1600, and then to reduce into Deniers the said sum of Lire, multiply them by 20 and by 12, adding to the multiplication Sol, 16. and Deniers 8, which account with the Livers, and they make Deniers 2321240, the which must be divided by Deniers 1600, the price of the Crown of Mark, and by division they will come to be Crowns, multiplying the rest of the division by 20 and then by 12, to make them Sols and Deniers of Gold, and they make Crow. 1450. 15. 6. of Mark, and so much will the said sum be in Placentia. Example:

At Sols 133 $\frac{1}{2}$
12
1600
Crow. 1450. 15. 6

Livers 9671. 16. 8.
20
193436
12
2321240
721
812
124
20
2480
880
80
12
960

Proof.

The Proof of the said Rule is manifested when that *Placentia* exchangeth for *Millan*.

CHAP. CCCCXIII.

Of the Exchanges of *Millan* with *Venice*.Exchange of
Millan with
Venice.

Millan exchangeth with *Venice*, and giveth a *Crown* of *Livers* of 5. 17 s. to have in that place, *posito* 148 l. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sols, money of *Piccoli*, I demand for l. 7260. 10. 0 of *Millan*, how many *Ducates* of l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ shall I have in *Venice*?

You must divide the said sum of *Livers*, by *Livers* 5. 17. reducing them, and the other price into *Deniers*, and it will be *Crow.* 1241. 0 9. the which must be multiplied by l. 7. 8. 6. the *Crown*, which are the above said 148. 6, beginning to multiply the l. 7. by the *Den.* 9. 4. then by the *Sols*, if there were any with the said *Crowns*, calculating for *Deniers* 12 one *Sol*, and for *Sols* 20 one *Lire*, and they will be l. 9214. 14. money of *Piccoli* of *Venice*; which to be reduced into *Ducates*, must be divided by l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, the value of the *Ducate*, and it will make *Duc.* 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$ of l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and so much shall I have in *Venice* for the sum above mentioned in *Livers* of *Millan*, as by Example is more apparent.

At L. 5 17	L. 7260 10 0	L. 9214 14 0
20	20	20
117	145201	184294
12	12	602
1404	1742422	1069
Crow. 1241 0 9	3384	774
At L. 7 8 6	5762	30
8687 5 3	1462	24
248 4 1	58	72
248 4 2	20	At L. -6 4
31 0 6	1160	20
L. 9214 14 0	12	124
	13220	Duc. 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$

Proof.

The proof of the said account is seen when *Venice* doth exchange for *Millan*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXIV.

Of the Exchanges of Millan with Rome.

Millan exchangeth with Rome, and giveth posito Crow. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ of L. 5. 17. per Crow. to have in the said place Crow. 100 of Gold of Estampe, I demand then for l. 7820. 18 of Millan, how many Crowns of Gold of Estampe shall I have in Rome? Exchange of Millan with Rome.]

You must first see for the said sum of Millan Livers, how many Crowns they will be, dividing them by l. 5. 17 per Crown, and they make Crown 1336. 18. 1, then say by the Rule of Three, If Crow. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Millan give in Rome Crowns 100 of Estampe, how many Crowns will the said Crow. 1336. 18. 1. give? and it will amount to Crowns 1157. 9. 9. of Gold of Estampe, which will be given in Rome for the said sum of Millan Livers as above said. Example.

At L. 5. 17. 20	L. 7820 18 0	Crow. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	Crow. 100	Crow. 1336 18 1 20
117	156418	2310		2673800
				3638
				13280
Crow. 1336 18 1	394			17300
	431	Crow. 1157 9 9		1130
	808			20
	106			
	20			
	2120			22600
	950			1810
	14			12
	12			
	168			21720

The proof of this Rule is seen when that Rome doth exchange with Millan.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCCXV.

Of the Exchanges of Millan with Naples.

Millan doth exchange with Naples, and giveth Crow. 100 of l. 5 per Crow. to have in Naples posito 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducates, I demand for l. 4314—14—2 of Millan, how many Ducates shall I have in Naples? First take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said sum of Livers to reduce them into Crow. of 5 l. and they make Crow 862. 18. 10. which must be multiplied by grains 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crow. seeing it is the same as at Ducates 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 Crow. and it makes grains 84999, and cutting off the two last figures, there will remain Ducates 849; and for the two figures cut off, which are grains 99, will be Livers 4, grains 19, in all Ducates 849. 4. 19. which is to be had in Naples for the said sum of Livers of Millan; As for Example:

L.	4314	2
Crow.	862	18 10
At grains	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Crow.	
	6896	
	7758	
	431	
	49	
	19	
	19	
	5	
Duc.	849	4 19

The Proof of the said Account is seen when Naples shall exchange with Millan.

CHAP. Proof.

CHAP. CCCCXVI.

Of the Exchanges of Millan for Genoa.

Exchanges of
Millan with
Genoa.

Millan exchanges with Genoa, and giveth posito Sols 118½ to have in Genoa one Crown for 4 l. of that money, I demand for l. 5703. 18. o. of Millan, how many Livers of current Money shall I have in Genoa? First, reduce the said sum into Sols, multiplying them by 20, and adding to the multiplication the 18 Sols, which account with the Livers, and then of the Sols produced, and of the said Sols 118½ taken for division, bring into ½ Sols, and dividing the same will become Crowns, and the remainder of the Division multiply by 20 and by 12 to make them Sols and Deniers of Gold, and they will make Crowns 962. 13. 8. of l. 4. money of Genoa, the which to bring into Livers, must be multiplied by l. 4. per Crow. beginning to multiply the said l. 4. by Deniers 8, and by the Sols 13, which are with the Crowns, calculating for 12 Deniers 1 Sol, and for 20 Sols one Liver, it will come to l. 3850. 14. 8, and so many Livers of money current shall you have in Genoa for the said Livers 5703. 18. of Millan.

At Sols—118½
2

237

Crow. 962—13—8

4

Liver. 3850—14—8

L.—5703—18—0
20

114078

2

228156

1485

636

162

20

3240

870

159

12

1908

Proof.

The Proof the said Rule is seen when that Genoa doth exchange for Millan.

CHAP. CCCCXVII.

Of Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchange in Millan.

Terms of pay-
ments of Bills
of Exchange
in Millan.

THE terms of payment found to be in Millan, are observed to be from thence

To Genoa at 5 days sight, and so back.

To Pisa at 10 days sight, and so back.

To Florence at 10 days sight, and so back.

To Venice at 10 days sight, and so back.

To Paris at 2 months after date, and so back.

To Bruges and Antwerp at 2 months after date, and so back.

To Barcelona at 20 days sight, and so back.

To Montpellier at 20 days sight, and so back.

To Lions for a Fair, and so from Fair to Fair.

And thus much shall serve to have spoken of the Exchanges of Millan: and now to Orders and Commissions in use in the said place.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXVIII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances.

According to my proposed method, I will here briefly insert some Examples of Draughts and Remittances made here by Order and Commission from other places. From Naples then cometh Order to Millan, to remit for Placentia at 133 Sol. and to prevail for Genoa at Sol. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$, the parcel being for 3000 Crowns of Mark, Now there are Bills found for Placentia at Sols 131. considering then the benefit, which is found in the Remittance, at how much may the Draught be for Genoa? Say by the Rule of Three, If Sol. 133 give Sols 118 $\frac{1}{2}$, the price inordered, what will 131 give, the price found for Placentia? and it will be Sol. 116 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at this price the Draught must be made for Genoa, in remitting to Placentia at Sol. 131, and the Commission will remain effected according to the Order given.

Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Millan. Example.

133	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	131
2	2	
266	237	
	131	
	237	
	3081	
	31047	
	444	
	1787	
	191	
	12	
	2292	

Again, from Lions is order given to Millan, that they may draw for Lions at Sol. 118, and remit to Venice at Sol. 145, the parcel being for Duc. 5500 of 1.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Duc. there is money for Lions at Sol. 119, and Bills for Venice at Sol. 144 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand if at these prices the order may be performed? Say by the Rule of Three, taking one of the prices which is found for divisor, by reason that Millan giveth (according to my former method) the certain rule to Venice, and the incertain to Lions; and say, If 144 $\frac{1}{2}$, the price found for Venice, gave Sol. 118, what will 145 the price inordered give? and it will make 118 $\frac{1}{2}$, so that the said Commission at the prices found, may be effected to benefit, because that remitting to Venice, at the said price of 144 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Draught may be made for Lions at 118 $\frac{1}{2}$, and there is money found at Sol. 119. As by Example.

144 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	145
3		3
433		435
		118
Sol. 118 $\frac{6}{11}$		3480
		785
		51330
		803
		3700
		236
		12
		2832

Again, from Rome cometh Order to Millan, to draw on them at Crow. 115, and remit to Placentia at 132 Sol, the party being for Crow. 4000, there is Bills found for Placentia at Sol. 133 $\frac{1}{2}$, and mo. for Rome at Crow. 11. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand if at these rates the Commission may be performed without loss? Say by the Rule of Three, If Sol. 132 give Cro. 11.5, the price limited, what will 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ give,

give, the price found for *Placentia*? and it will come to *Crow.* 116. 6. 1. so that the *Commission* may be performed to benefit, because that *remitting* to *Placentia* at the said price of *Sol.* 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ the *Draught* may be made for *Rome* at *Crow.* 116 $\frac{1}{2}$, and there is found at more, that is to say, at *Crow.* 116 $\frac{3}{4}$; as per Example:

132	115	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
2		2
264		267
		115
		1335
Crow, 116 6 1		2937
		130705
		30
		1665
		81
		20
		1620
		36
		12
		432

And thus much shall serve for the *Exchanges* of *Milan*, next is *Palermo* and *Mefina*.

CHAP. CCCCXIX.

Of Exchanges practised in Palermo and Mefina, and how the same are to be calculated.

Exchanges
practised in
Palermo and
Mefina.

I Have shewed in the general *Exchanges* of *Palermo* and *Mefina*, with how many other places these Cities in *Sicilia* are observed to *Exchange*, and there also set down the common *current Rates* thereof, which every day are found so subject to alteration, that no positive rule can be observed in the same, yet it is in it self so beneficial, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make his calculation both in his *Draughts* or in his *Remittances*. The way of casting the sum up is now to be handled, observing the sum here with some few principal places, which is sufficient for instruction to those others omitted.

Accounts kept
in Sicilia.

First, it is to be noted, that in *Palermo* and *Mefina*, and generally throughout the *Island* of *Sicilia* the *Exchangers* keep their *Accounts* in *Ounces*, *Taries*, and *Grains*, which are call up by 30, and 20, because that 30 *Taries* do make an *Ounce*, and 20 *Grains* make a *Tarie*: and also it is to be observed, That the *Ducate* is worth *Taries* 13, which is *Carlins* 26; the *Crown* of money is worth *Taries* 12, which is *Carlins* 24. The *Florin* is worth *Taries* 6, which is *Carlins* 12.

So that the *Tarie* is — 2 *Carlins*.

The *Carlin* is — 10 *Grains*.

The *Grain* is — 6 *Picolis*.

CHAP. CCCCXX.

Of the Exchange of Palermo and Mefina with Lions.

Exchange of
Palermo and
Mefina with
Lions.

Palermo and *Mefina* doth exchange with *Lions*, and giveth *posito* 28 *Carlins* to have in *Lions* a *Crown* of the *Sun*, I demand then for *ounces* 2189. 25. 17, how many *Crowns* must I have in *Lions*? First, multiply the *ounces* by 30, to make them *Taries*, adding thereto the 25 *Taries*, and multiply the *Taries* that will come thereof by 20 to bring them into *Grains*, and adde thereto 17 which are with the *ounces*, and then they will be *Grains* 1313917; do the same likewise with the 28 *Carlins*, multiplying them by 10, because the *Carlin* is worth 10 *Grains*, and they will be 280 *Grains*, the which must be taken for *divisor* against the said *Grain* come from the *ounces* 2189. 25. 17, and from the division will come *Crowns* of the *Sun*, and multiplying the remainder by 20, and then by 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of *Gold*, and they will be *Crow.* 4692. 11. 2; As for Example:

Carlins

Carlins	28	Ounces	2189 25 17
	10		30
	280		65695
			20
Crow.	4692 11 2		
			1313917
			1939
			2591
			717
			157
			20
			3140
			340
			60
			12
			720

The proof of this account is seen when that *Lions* shall *Exchange* back with *Palermo* and *Proof*. *Mefina*.

CHAP. CCCCXXI.

Of the Exchanges of Palermo and Mefina with Placentia.

Palermo and Mefina Exchange for Placentia, and give posito Carlins $29\frac{1}{2}$ to have in the Exchanges of said place one Crown of Mark, I demand then for ounces 1180, Taries 7, and Grains 19, how many Crowns of Mark shall I have in Placentia? Herein do as in the precedent account, multiplying the said ounces by 30, to make them Taries, and add the 7, which are with the ounces, and then multiply the said Taries by 20, to make them Grains, and add the 19, and they will be Grains 7081. 59. do the same with the said $29\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins, multiplying them by 10 to bring them into Grains, adding 5 for the $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlin, and they make 295 grains, the which taken for divisor, against the sum of Grains come of the ounces 1180. 7. 19, and of the division will come Crow. of Mark; multiplying the remainder by 20, and then by 12, to make them Sols, and Deniers of Gold, and they make Crow. 2400. 10. 9. and so many Crow. of Mark shall I have in Placentia for the said sum of Ounces.

Carlins	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ounces	1180 7 19
	10		30
	295		35407
			20
Crowns	2400 10 9		
			708159
			1181
			159
			20
			3180
			230
			12
			2760

The proof of the said rule is seen when that *Placentia* doth *Exchange* either for *Palermo* or *Proof*. *Mefina*.

CHAP. CCCCXXII.

Of the Exchanges of Palermo and Mesina with Naples.

Exchanges of
Palermo, &c.
with Naples.

Palermo and Mesina doth Exchange with Naples, and gives posito Pomitos $166 \frac{1}{2}$ of 8 Picolis to have one Ducate of 5 Taries, I demand then, for Ounces 1053, Taries 6, and 2 Grains, how many Ducates must I have? First multiply the said sum of Ounces by 30, to make them Taries, and then by 20 to make them Grains, adding to the multiplication 6 Taries, and 2 Grains which accompany the Ounces, and then they make Grains 631922, out of which to make them Pomitos take out the $\frac{1}{2}$, because that the Grain is worth 6 Picolis, and the Pomito is worth 8 Picolis, of which the 2 Picols overplus is the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8, and then they make Pomitos 473942, which must be divided by the said $166 \frac{1}{2}$ the price of the Exchange, reducing them into $\frac{1}{2}$ Picolis both on the one and on the other side, and by division they will make Ducates of Naples, multiplying the remainder by 100, and adding of two ciphers, to bring them into Grains, because that the Ducate is 100 Grains, and the same will be Ducates 2846, and for the Grains 49, Taries 2, and Grains 9, of Taries 5 per Ducate, which is to be rendred at Naples for the said sum of Ounces of money of Palermo: Example.

	Ounces—1053 06 2
	30
	31596
	20
	631922
	157980
At Pomitos $166 \frac{1}{2}$	
2	
333	
Duc. 2846 49	473942
	2
	947884
	2818
	1548
	2164
	166 00
	3280

Proof.

The proof of this account is seen when that Naples doth Exchange for either Palermo or Mesina.

CHAP. CCCCXXIII.

Of the Exchanges of Palermo and Mesina with Venice.

Exchanges of
Palermo, &c.
with Venice.

Palermo and Mesina doth Exchange with Venice, and giveth one Crown of 12 Taries, to have in Venice 1, 6, 18 posito, I demand for ounces 1486 26. 10, what credit in Ducates shall I have in Venice of $1, 6 \frac{1}{2}$ per Ducate? First reduce the said ounces into Crowns of 12 Taries, multiplying them by 30, to make them Taries, adding to the multiplication the 26 Taries which are with the ounces, and they make Taries 44606, out of which take $\frac{1}{4}$, and they then make Cro. 3717, Taries 2, and Grains 10, which must be multiplied by 138 Sol per crow, which are the said 1, 61. 8, and they make Sols 512974 $\frac{1}{2}$, which must be divided by 124 the price of the Ducate, and and it will make Ducates 4136 $\frac{1}{2}$; and so much shall I have in Venice for the said sum of ounces in Palermo or Mesina: Example,

Ounces

Ounces 1486 26 10
30

44606 10
Crow. 3717 2 10
at Sols 138

29736
48321
23
5 9

Sol. 512974 9

At Sol. 124
4

496

Duc. 4136 $\frac{11}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{4}$

Sols 512974 $\frac{1}{4}$
4

2051899

698

1829

3419

443

24

10632

712

The proof of this Rule is to see if 4136 $\frac{11}{4}$ Duc. of l. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ of Venice make the said sum of ounces Proof. 1486. 26. 10. of l. 6. 18 money of Venice, for one Crown of 12 Taries in Palermo, or Messina, as above said.

CHAP. CCCCXXIV.

Of the Exchanges of Palermo and Messina with Barcelona.

Palermo and Messina Exchanges with Barcelona, and giveth one Florin of 6 Taries, money of Exchanges of Palermo, to have in Barcelona posito 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sols, money current of Barcelona; I demand then for 300 ounces what credit in Livers is due the for same? First, multiply the said ounces by 5 to make them Florins, the ounce being accounted 5 Florins, and it makes 1500 Florins, the which multiplied by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sols per Florin, makes Sols 15750, which to reduce to Livers, you must cut off the last figure, and take $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rest, and it will be l. 787. 10, which is due at Barcelona.

Ounces 300
5

1500
At Sol. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

15000
750

Sols 1575, 0
Livers 787. 10. 0

Proof.
At Sol. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2

21

Flor. 1500

l. 787. 10
20

15750
2

31500
105
000

For the proof of the said Rule, as above divide the said Livers l. 787. 10 by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sol. to make them Florins, and it is 1500 Flor., and if there were any remainders, they should be multiplied by 6 and then by 20, to bring them into Taries and Grains: and for to reduce the said 1500 Flor. into ounces, you must take $\frac{1}{5}$, for that 5 Flor. make one ounce, and it will come to 300 ounces, the rule thus appearing right and just.

And for the Exchanges of Palermo and Messina, with Valentia and Saragosa, it is cast up as above, we therefore need not insist further, as being easily comprehended.

Palermo and
Messina, with
Saragosa and
Valentia.

CHAP. CCCCXXV.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Palermo and Messina,

According to my proposed method, I will here briefly insert some examples of Draughts Orders and Remittances made by Order and Commission in Palermo and Messina from other places: At Messina, the exchange for Lions is found to go at Carlins 28, and for Placentia at Carlins 33, and from hence there is an exchange for Lions at Crow. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand if at these prices there will be a benefit to remit from Messina to Placentia, and draw for Lions, to remit from Placentia to the said Lions at the said price of Cro. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$? Say by the Rule of Three, If Carlins 33 in Palermo and Messina.

G g 2

the value of a *Crown of Mark* (to reduce the exchange to the value of 100 *Crown*.) give 100 *Crown* of *Mark*, what will 28 *Carlins* give, the value of the *Crown of the Sun*? and it will be *Crown* 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, out of which must be abated $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for provision payable $\frac{1}{3}$ at *Lions*, and another $\frac{1}{3}$ at *Placentia*, and there will remain *Crown* 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at this price the remittance may be made from *Placentia* to *Lions*, to satisfy that debt, and finding to remit at lcs, that is at *Crown* 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, it appeareth plainly to be to profit to draw and to remit according to the aforesaid Order, in which also lies this consideration, that the money of *Placentia* for *Lions* may also vary from the said price. Example.

Carlins 33 ——— *Crowns* 101 ——— *Carlins* ——— 28—00

84—16—11
Provision $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. 11—3

Crown 84—5—8

$\frac{1}{2}$ incirca.

$\frac{1}{3}$ 933—06—8
 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Crown* 84—16—11.

28—5—7
28—5—7

56—11—2
20

11 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 31 \\ 12 \end{array} \right.$

3 74

Again, from *Venice* there is Order given to *Mefina*, to draw upon them at l. 6. 14, and to remit to *Placentia* at *Carlins* 29, the *partido* being for *Crowns* 2000 of *Mark*. Now there are *Bills* for *Placentia* found at *Carlins* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and money for *Venice* at l. 6. 12. 6, I demand if at these prices the said Commission may be effected? Say by the Rule of Three, taking one of the prices that is found for divisor, because that from *Mefina* to *Venice* it giveth the price certain, and to *Placentia* the incertain, saying thus, If *Carlins* 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price found for *Placentia*, give Sol. 134, which are the said l. 6. 14. what will *Carlins* 29 give, the price in ordered? and it will make Sols 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabout, so that the said Commission may not be effected but to loss, seeing that remitting to *Placentia* at the said price of 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Carl*, the draught cannot be made to *Venice* at more then Sol. 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, and money is not found but at Sols 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, which are the said l. 6. 12. 6 d. Example.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	29
2		2
59		58
		134
Sols 131 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		232
		754
		7772
		187
		102
		43
		12
		516
		44
		3
		132

Again, from *Naples* there is an exchange made for *Mefina* at *Duc.* 118 $\frac{1}{3}$, and for *Placentia* at *Duc.* 132 $\frac{1}{3}$. Now there is order given in *Naples*, that at these rates, they draw for *Mefina*, and that they remit to *Placentia*, I demand then at how much will the remittance be from *Mefina* to *Placentia*? Say by the Rule of Three, If grains 118 $\frac{1}{3}$ make disbursed in *Mefina* Carl. 26, the price of the *Crown of Taris* 13, how many will 132 $\frac{1}{3}$ grains disbursed be, the value of the *Crown of Mark*? It will make *Carlins* 29, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a grain, and so many *Carlins* (and then $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for the

the provition that is paid at Naples) comes to be disbursed in Mefina for one Crown of Mark of credit in Placentia.

118 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
3		3
355		397
		26
Carlins 29 $\frac{4}{5}$		10322
		3222
		27
		10
		270
		6
		1620

And thus much shall serve to have said of the Exchanges that are practised in Palermo and Mefina, to which the whole Island of Sicilia hath reference.

CHAP. CCCCXXVI.

Of Examples upon the Exchanges that are practised in Barfelona, and how the same are calculated.

I Have shewed in the general Exchanges of Barfelona, with how many other places Barfelona Exchanges is found to Exchange with, and there also set down the common rates how the practised in same for the most part is found to govern, which every day is so subject to alter, that Barfelona. no positive rules can be set down for the same, howbeit the same is in it self so available, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make the account thereof, at what rate soever the Exchange is found to be, either in remittance or draughts, the which only now remaineth to be handled, observing the same with so many other Towns, as may be fittest to understand the ground thereof.

It is then to be noted, That Bankers and Exchangers here do keep their accounts in Lire, Sold, Accounts kept and Deniers, which are cast up in 20 and 12, because that 20 Sols makes a Liver, and 12 Deniers make a Soldo, and it is to be noted that, in Barfelona.

The Ducate is worth — sold. 24

The Crown is worth — sold. 22

The Rial is worth — sold. 02

Note also here, that the same order which is observed in the Exchanges which are made in this City of Barfelona, with the other places of Spain, should be observed in the Exchanges which are made in Saragosa, Valentia, Sevil and Lisbon, seeing that when the said places of Spain Exchange the one with the other, always that place which Exchangeth, giveth Duc. 100, to have the more or the less, and therefore the money of the place where the Exchange is made, must first be reduced into Ducates, and multiplying the Ducates which come thereof, (which are of the place to which it Exchangeth) by the price it is worth, for to reduce the same into the money where- in their accounts are there kept, and this considered to abbreviate my labour, the rules being easie, I shall forbear to trouble my self with any further particulars concerning the said places of Valentia, Saragosa, Sevil and Lisbon.

Note, concerning the exchanges practised in Valentia and Saragosa, Sevil and Lisbon.

CHAP. CCCCXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Barfelona with Lions.

Barfelona doth Exchange with Lions, and giveth pofito Sols 22. 8 to have in Lions one Crown of the Sun of 3 l. I demand for l. 8865. 12. 10, how many Crow. am I to have in Lions? First reduce the said sum of Livers into Deniers, multiplying the same by 20, and adding of 12 Sols, and then by 12 and adding 10 Deniers; then reduce into Deniers the said Sol. 22. 8. d. and they make 272, for divisor, against the sum of Deniers come of the

Exchanges of Barfelona with Lions.

the said *Livers*; and multiplying the rest of the divisor by 20 and by 12 to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, and they make *Crowns* 7822. 12. 6, *Of Gold of the Sun*, which is due to have in *Lions*. Example.

<i>At Soll.</i> 22. 8	<i>Livers</i> — 8865. 12. 10
12	20
272	1773 12
	12
<i>Crow.</i> 7822. 12.	2127754
	2237
	615
	714
	170
	20
	3400
	680
	136
	12
	1632

Proof.

The proof of this account is manifested when that *Lions* doth Exchange for *Barfelona*.

CHAP. CCCCXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Barfelona with Placentia.

Exchanges of
Barfelona with
Placentia.

B *Arfelona* doth Exchange with *Placentia*, and giveth posito *Sols* 23 $\frac{7}{12}$ to have there a *Crown of Mark*, I demand for *Livers* 1850. 12. 0, how many *Crown of Mark* shall I have? First reduce the said sum of *Livers* into *Deniers*, multiplying them by 20, to make them *Sold*, and add the 12, and then by 12 to make them *Deniers*, and do the same with the *Sols* 23 $\frac{7}{12}$ multiplying them by 12, and adding thereto 7 *Deniers*; the *Deniers* come thereof are to be taken for divisor against the *Deniers* come of the said *Livers*, and by division they will come to *Crown of Mark*, multiplying the rest by 20 and by 12 to make them *Sols* and *Deniers of Gold*, and then they make *Crow.* 1569. 8. 3 of *Mark*, which is due to be had in *Placentia* for the said sum of *Barfelona*:

<i>At Sols</i> 23 $\frac{7}{12}$	<i>Livers</i> — 1850 12 0
12	20
283	37012
	12
<i>Crow.</i> 1569 8 3	444144
	1611
	1964
	2664
	117
	20
	2340
	76
	12
	912

Proof.

The proof of this Rule is apparent when that *Placentia* doth exchange for *Barfelona*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXXIX.

Of the Exchanges of Barcelona with Saragosa.

Barcelona exchangeth with Saragosa, and giveth 10 Ducates of 24 Sol. per Ducate, to have Exchanges of
in this place posito 104 Ducates of Sols 22 per Ducate of that money, I demand for Livers ^{Barcelona with}
6000 of Barcelona, how many Livers shall I have in Saragosa? First reduce into Sols the said ^{Saragosa.}
sum of Livers, multiplying them by 20, and divide the Sols coming thereof by Sol. 24 the
price of the Ducate, and it will be Ducates 5000, the which Duc. 5000 of Barcelona must be
multiplied at the said price of Duc. 104 per cent. and from the sum cut off the two last figures, the
which multiplied by 20 and by 12, to make them Sols and Deniers of Gold, will be Duc. 5200
of Saragosa, which must be multiplied by l. 1. 2 Sol. the price of the Ducate, and they make
Livers 5720, which should be rendred in Saragosa for the said 6000 l. money of Barcelona.

At Sols 24	l. 6000	At l. — 1. 2 per Duc.
	20	Ducates 5200 of Saragosa.
Duc. — 5000		
At Duc. — 104 per cent.	120000	5200
	0000	520
Ducates 5200 00		
		l. — 5720 of Saragosa.

The proof of this Rule is manifest when that Saragosa doth again rechange back for Bar- Proof.
celona.

CHAP. CCCCXXX.

Of the Exchanges of Barcelona with Valentia.

Barcelona doth Exchange with Valentia, and giveth Duc. 100 of 24 Sols, to have in Valentia, Exchanges of
posito Duc. 108 of Sols 21. per Duc. of that money, I demand for l. 7000 money of Bar- ^{Barcelona with}
celona, how many l. shall I have in Valentia? ^{Valentia.}

In this you must do as in the preceding account of Barcelona for Saragosa, multiplying the
Ducates of Valentia which shall come thereof by Livers 1 1 the price of the Ducate, and it will
be Livers 16615, and so much will be due in Valentia for 7000 l. delivered in Barcelona.

Livers 7000	at l. — 1 1 per Duc.
20	Duc. 6300 of Valentia.
At Sols 24 140000	6300
5833 $\frac{1}{4}$	315
At Duc. 108 per cent.	
46664	l. 6615 of Valentia.
58330	
36	
630000	

The proof of this Rule is apparent when that Valentia doth rechange for Barcelona.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCCXXXI.

Of the Exchanges of Barcelona with Sevil.

Barcelona doth exchange with Sevil, and giveth Duc. 100 of 24 Sol. per Duc. to have in this Exchanges of
place Duc. 108 posito more or less, of Marvedes 375 per Ducate. I demand for l. 7500 how ^{Barcelona with}
many Marvedes must I have in Sevil? ^{Sevil.}

You must do as in the precedent rule of Barcelona for Valentia, multiplying the Ducates of
Sevil

Sevil which come thereof, by *Marvedes* 375, the price of the *Duc.* and it will make *Marvedes* 2531250, which is due to have in *Sevil* for the said sum of 7500 l. in *Barfelona*. Example.

<i>Livers</i> 7500	<i>Ducates</i> 6750 of <i>Sevil</i> .
20	At <i>Mar.</i> 375 per <i>Duc.</i>
At <i>Sol.</i> 24 150000	33750
<i>Duc.</i> 6250	47250
At <i>Duc.</i> 108 per cent.	20250
50000	2531250 <i>Marvedes</i> .
625000	
<i>Duc.</i> 6750 00	

Proof.

The proof of this rule is manifested when that *Sevil* doth rechange for *Barfelona*.

CHAP. CCCCXXXII.

Of the Exchanges of *Barfelona* with *Lisbon*.

Exchanges of *Barfelona* with *Lisbon*. **B** *Arfelona* doth exchange for *Lisbon*, and giveth *Duc.* 100 of 24 *Sols* per *Duc.* to have in *Lisbon* *Ducates* posito 113, of 400 *Raes* per *Duc.* I demand for 4000 l. of *Barfelona*, how many *Raes* shall I have in *Lisbon*? Here you must do as in the account precedent of *Barfelona* for *Sevil*, multiplying the *Ducates* of *Lisbon* which shall come thereof by 400 *Raes* per *Duc.* and they make *Raes* 1506666, which is due to be had in *Lisbon* for l. 4000 in *Barfelona*. Example.

<i>Livers</i> 4000	<i>Duc.</i> 3766 13 4 of <i>Lisbon</i> .
20	at <i>Rem</i> 400
At <i>Sol.</i> 24 80000	1506400
<i>Duc.</i> 3333 $\frac{1}{3}$	133
At <i>Duc.</i> 133 per cent.	133
9999	1506666 <i>Raes</i> .
36666	
37 13 4	
<i>Duc.</i> — 3 66 | 66 13 4	
20	
<i>Sols</i> 13 | 13	
12	
<i>Deniers</i> 4 | 00	

Proof.

The proof of this Rule is apparent when that *Lisbon* doth rechange back for *Barfelona*.

CHAP. CCCCXXXIII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Barfelona*.

Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in *Barfelona*.
1. Example.

A According to my proposed method, I will here briefly insert some Examples of Draughts and Remittances made in this City by Order and Commission from other places.

To *Sevil* then cometh Order from *Barfelona* to draw upon them at *Duc.* 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, and remit to *Placentia* at *Marvedes* 413, which of all charges, the *partido* being for Crow. 3000 of Mark. Now there is found money for *Barfelona* at *duc.* 93, and *Bills* for *Placentia* at *Marvedes* 413, I demand if at these rates the Commission may be accomplished and performed? You must say by the Rule of Three, taking one of the prices which are found for divisor, because that *Sevil* giveth to *Barfelona* the certain, and to *Placentia* the incertain price, saying, If *duc.* 93 the price found for *Barfelona* give *Marvedes* 413, what will *duc.* 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ give the price ordered? and it maketh *Marvedes*

vedes 415 $\frac{1}{2}$, out of which deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for Provision which is taken, there will remain Marvedes 413 $\frac{11}{16}$ incirca; so that the said Commission may be effected to profit, seeing that drawing to Barcelona at the said price of Duc. 93, it may be delivered for Placentia at Mar. 413 $\frac{11}{16}$, and their present Bills at less, that is, at 413 Marvedes: as by Example:

Duc.	93	Mark 413	Duc. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2		2
	186		187
	415 22		413
Provision	83		2891
	83		7434
	1166		77231
			283
			971
			4100
			380
	415 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1 66		
Marvedes	413 $\frac{11}{16}$		

$\frac{11}{16}$ incirca.

Again, in Barcelona cometh Order from Valentia, that Remittance may be made to them at 2 Example. Duc. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$, and to prevail from Placentia at Sol. 23, the Partido made for 3000 Crow. Mark, Now there is Bills found for Valentia at Duc. 107, I demand then for the loss then that is given by the Remittance, at what price may the Draught be made for Placentia? Say by the Rule of Three, taking one, if the prices found for Divisor, because then Barcelona giveth the certain to Valentia, and the incertain price to Placentia, saying of Duc. 107 the price found for Valentia, give Sol. 23, what will Duc. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ give, being the price inordered? and it will come to Sols 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at less price cannot be drawn for Placentia, remitting to Valentia at Duc. 107, Example.

Duc.	107	Sol. 23	Duc. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4		4
	428		433
			23
Sols 23 $\frac{1}{2}$			9959
			01399
			0115
			12
			1380
			96

CHAP. CCCCXXXIV.

Of the Terms of Payments of Bills of Exchange in Barcelona.

THE Terms of Payment found accustomed in Barcelona, is noted to be thence,

- To Venice at 2 months after date, and so back.
 - To Florence at 2 months after date, and so back.
 - To Avignon at 18 days sight, and so back.
 - To Bruges and Antwerp at 50 days after date, and so back.
 - To Genoa at 20 days after sight, and so back.
 - To Lisbon at
 - To Sevil at
 - To Saragosa at
 - To Valentia at
 - To Lions for the Fair, and so from Fair to Fair.
 - To Placentia for the Fair, and from Fair to Fair.
- And thus much shall serve to have said of the Exchanges in general practised in Barcelona, Valentia, Saragosa, Sevil, and Lisbon in Portugal.

Terms of payment of Bills of Exchange in Barcelona, &c.

H h h

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXXXV.

Examples of Exchanges practised in Antwerp, and how the same are to be calculated.

Exchanges
practised in
Antwerp.

I Have shewed before in the general *Exchanges* of *Antwerp*, with how many other places this City is found to *exchange* with, and there also observed the common current rates thereof, which in it self is found every day so subject to alteration, that no *positive* rule can be set down therein; however yet the same is so beneficial to the unexperienced, that he may easily make his calculation thereby either in his *Draughts* or his *Remittances*: there resteth now to be handled the way and method how the same is cast up, which I will only observe with such other principal places as may be sufficient for instruction, and as a guide to rule that which is here omitted.

Accounts kept
in Antwerp.

And the better to understand what shall ensue, it is to be noted, that in *Antwerp*, Bankers and *Exchangers* do keep their accounts in *pounds*, *shillings*, and *pence Flemish* or *gross*, which are cast up by 20, and by 12, because that 20 *Sols* or *shillings* makes a *pound*, and 12 *pence* or *gross* makes a *shilling*.

CHAP. CCCCXXXVI.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerp with Lions.

Exchanges of
Antwerp with
Lions.

Antwerp doth *exchange* with *Lions*, and giveth *posito* 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ *gross*. to have in *Lions* one *Crown* of the *Sun* of Gold of 3 *l*. I demand then for 1. 3486. 11. 9. money of *Antwerp*, how many *Crowns* must I have in *Lions*? First reduce the said sum of *Livers* into *grosses*, multiplying the same by 20, and then by 12, adding to the multiplications 1 *Sol*. and 9 *pence*, which are with the *pounds*, and divide by 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ *gross*. the sum of *grosses* which shall come of the said *Livers*, reducing both them and others into *thirds* of *Grosses*, and of the Division will come *Crowns*, and multiplying the remainder of the Division by 20 and 12, to make them *Sols* and *Deniers* of Gold, they will make *Crow*. 6895. 11. 1. of Gold of the *Sun*, which you shall have in *Lions* for the said sum delivered in *Antwerp*. Example:

	Pounds—3486 11 9 of gross.
	20
	69721
	12
	836661
	3
	2509983
	3259
	3478
	2023
	203
	20
	4060
	42021
	56
	12
	672
At gross. 121 $\frac{1}{4}$	
3	
364	
Crow. 6895 11 1 d.	

Proof.

The Proof of the said rule is seen when that *Lions* doth *exchange* for *Antwerp*.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXXXVII.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerp with Placentia.

A N^{ew}er^p doth exchange with Placentia, and giveth posito Gros. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in Placentia Exchanges of one Crown of Mark; I demand for l. 363. 10. 3. money of Antwerp, how many Crowns Antwerp with of Mark shall I have in Placentia? First, reduce the said sum of Livers into Gros. multiplying the sum by 20 and by 12, adding to the Multiplication 10 s. and 3 d. which are with the pounds, and divide the Grosses that come thereof by the said Gros. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ the price of the Crown of Mark, bringing both the one and the other into half Grosses, and by division it will come to Crow. 700. multiplying the remainder by 20 and 12, to bring the same into pence, and then they will be Crow. 700. 14. 11 of Mark, which will be due at Placentia for the said sum of Livers or pounds in Grosses.

At Gros. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$

2

249

Crow. 700 14 11

Pounds 363 10 3

20

7270

12

87243

2

174486

186

20

3720

1230

234

12

2808

318

The Proof of the said Account is seen when that Placentia shall exchange with Antwerp.

Proof.

CHAP. CCCCXXXVIII.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerp with Florence.

A N^{ew}er^p doth exchange with Florence, and giveth posito 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ gros. to have in that place one Exchanges Crown of Gold, I demand for l. 656. 10. 11. money of Antwerp, how many Crow. of Gold of Antwerp do they make? and doing as in the precedent rule, it will appear to be Crow. 1400. 12. 7. of Gold, with Florence, which I shall have in Florence for the said pounds Flemish.

At Gros. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$

2

225

Crow. 1400 12 7

Pounds 656 10 11 of gros.

20

13130

12

157571

2

315142

901

142

20

2840

590

140

12

1680

Hhh 2

The

The Proof of the said Account is seen when that *Florence* shall be found to exchange with *Antwerp*.

CHAP. CCCCXXXIX.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerp with Venice.

Exchanges of *Antwerp* doth exchange with *Venice*, and giveth *posito* 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Grosses* to have in that place one *Ducate* of $l. 6 \frac{1}{2}$ money of *Venice*, I demand for $l. 1648 \ 14 \ 6$, money of *Antwerp*, how many *Ducates* shall I have in *Venice*? and doing as in the precedent Accounts, it will come to *Ducates* 3810 $\frac{17}{34}$; and so many *Ducates* of $l. 6 \frac{1}{2}$ will be due in *Venice*. Example :

At Grains 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
2

185

Crowns 3810 $\frac{17}{34}$

Pounds 1468 14 6

20

29374

12

352494

2

704988

1499

198

138

24

3312

1462

167

Proof.

The Proof of this Account is seen when that *Venice* shall exchange for *Antwerp*.

CHAP. CCCCXL.

Of the Exchanges of Antwerp with London.

Exchanges of *Antwerp* doth exchange for *London*, and giveth *posito* *Shillings* 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to have in that place one pound sterling, I demand for $l. 748 \ 18 \ 6$ money of *Antwerp*, how many pounds sterling shall I have in *London*? First reduce as well the said sum of pounds sterling as the said sum of pounds Flemish into *Gros* and *Pence*, multiplying the pounds by 20, and then by 12, adding the shillings 18, 6 d. which are with the pounds Flemish, and the shillings Flemish 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ multiplied by 12, adding 4 *Gros* for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a shilling Flemish, and the *Gros* which shall come thereof must be taken for Divisor, against the sum of *Grosses* come of the said pounds, and dividing the sum will come pounds sterling, multiplying the remainder of the division by 20, and then 12 to make them shillings and pence sterling, they will make pounds sterling 449 7 1, due in *London* for the said sum of pounds Flemish 748 18 6. And for proof of the said Exchange, multiply the said pounds sterling 449 7 1 by 1 *l.* 13 shillings, 4 d. with the said 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ shillings, and it will make the above said $l. 748 \ 18 \ 5$ pounds Flemish; so that the account will appear to be just cast up.

Proof.

At

At
City of
At
135, C
tia; I
must n
Gros-p
and th
is paya

At Shill. $33 \frac{1}{2}$ — Pounds Flemish 748. 18. 6

400
Star. L. 449 7 1

14978

179742

1974

3742

142

20

2841

40

12

480

Proof.

At L.—1 13 4 d.

L. 449 7 1

149 15 8

149 15 8

Pound 748 18 5 Flem.

And thus much shall serve to have said here of *Exchanges*. Now to the Terms of Payments of Bills in *Antwerp*.

CHAP. CCCCXLI.

Of the Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchange in Antwerp.

THE Terms of Payments of Bills of Exchange observed in *Antwerp*, and to go from thence to other Cities, is :

Terms of pay-
ment of Bills
of Exchange in
Antwerp.

- To *Venice* at 2 months after date, and so back.
- To *Florence* at two months after date, and back the same.
- To *Genoa* at 2 months after date, and thence the same.
- To *Avignon* at 2 months after date, and so back.
- To *Barselona* at 50 days after date, and so back.
- To *Valentia* one month after sight, and back 30 days after date.
- To *London* one month after date, and so back.
- To *Pisa* 2 months after date, and so back.
- To *Millan* 2 months after date, and so back.
- To *Paris* one month after date, and so back.
- To *Montpelier* 20 days after sight, and so back.
- To *Lions* for the succeeding Fair.
- To *Placentia* for the next succeeding Fair.
- To *Rome* one month after date, and so back.

Now for the Orders and Commissions given in *Antwerp*, I will here insert a word also, according to my method.

CHAP. CCCCXLII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in Antwerp.

ACCORDING to my proposed method, for the better understanding of what is said, I will insert some Examples of Draughts and Remittances made by Order and Commission in the City of *Antwerp*.

At *Venice* then is found an Exchange for *Antwerp* posito at Gros. 90, and for *Placentia* at Duc. 135, Order being given to *Venice* that at these prices they draw to *Antwerp*, and remit to *Placentia*; I demand at how much will come the Remittance from *Antwerp* to *Placentia*? First you must multiply the said Ducates 135, the value of 100 Crow. of Mark, at the said price of 90 Gros. per Ducate, and of the Grosses which shall come thereof, you must cut off the two last figures, and there will remain Gros. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$, and so many Gros. and $\frac{1}{2}$ more per cent. for provision, which is payable in *Venice*, is disburseable in *Antwerp* for one Crown of Mark in credit in *Placentia*.

Orders and
Commissions
given and re-
ceived for
Draughts and
Remittances
in *Antwerp*.
1. Example.

Ducate

Ducates ——— 135
At Gro. ——— 90

121|50

1

2

2 Example.

Again, at Venice is Exchange found for Antwerp at gro. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for London at 56 pence sterling, there is hereupon Order given to Venice, that at these prices they draw for Antwerp, and remit to London, the question is, At what price will the Remittance be from Antwerp to London? To do this, say by the Rule of Three, If 56 pence sterling give gro. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ (seeing that the one and the other is the value of a Ducate of Venice) what will 240 pence sterling give, being the price of the pound sterling of London? it will be gro. 387, which reducing to shillings in taking the $\frac{1}{2}$, and it will be 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ shillings; and so many shillings Flemish, and $\frac{1}{2}$ more per cent. for the provision payable in Venice, comes to be disbursed in Antwerp, for one pound sterling money Credit in London.

Pence 56 ———	Grofs 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ———	Sterl. 240
3	3	
168	271	
	240	
	37	
Gro. 387	65040	
Shil. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1464	
	1200	
	24.	

3 Example.

Again, a Merchant of London is Creditor in Antwerp 2000 l. Flemish, who in ordereth that it be remitted him at shillings 33 $\frac{1}{4}$, or to Placentia at 121 gro. where the most profit shall be found, that is, to that place which shall be most beneficial, or to least loss of the prices limited: now there are found Bills for London at shillings 33 $\frac{1}{4}$, and for Placentia at gro. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand to which of the said places should the Remittance be made, seeing that by both there is found Remittance to loss? And to know where is the least, say by the Rule of Three, If shill. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ give gro. 121 the price in order, what will shill. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ give, being the price found for London? It will come to gro. 121 $\frac{2}{3}$; so that the Remittance should be made to Placentia, because that remitting to London at shill. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to go the Par, should be delivered for Placentia at gro. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$, and there is found Bills for loss, that is at 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ grofs.

Shill. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ ———	121 ———	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	4	
133	134	
	121	
	134	
Grofs. — 121 $\frac{2}{3}$	1608	
	16214	
	291	
	254	
	12100	
	130	

And thus much for the Exchanges practised in Antwerp.

At

CHAP. CCCCXLIII.

Of the Exchanges practised in London, and how the same are to be calculated.

I Have shewed in the general Exchanges of London, with how many other places this City Exchanges is found to Exchange with, and there also set down the common current prices and rates practised in London, thereof, which every day is found to be so subject to alteration, that no positive rule can be observed rightly, to set down the same, yet it is in it self so beneficial, that thereby the unexperienced may know how to make his calculation thereof, and that as well in his Draughts as in his Remittances. Now only there resteth to conclude this Tract of Exchanges and this Map of Commerce, to handle the way how the same is call up, and how by Arithmetick it is performed, which I will observe here with some other principal places, which may serve for a sufficient ground and instruction to those here omitted.

It is here to be noted for the better understanding of what ensueth, That all Bankers or Accounts kept Exchangers do keep their Accounts in London in pounds, shillings, and pence, commonly called in London. sterling, and cast up by 20 and by 12, for 20 shillings makes a pound, and 12 pence makes a shilling.

And moreover that London exchangeth in the Denominator of pence sterling with all other Countreys, Antwerp, and those Countreys neighbouring of Flanders and Holland excepted, with which it exchangeth by the entire pound of 20 shillings sterling.

CHAP. CCCCXLIV.

Of the Exchanges of London with Lions.

L Ondon exchangeth with Lions, and giveth posito 61 pence more or less to have in Lions Exchange of a Crown of Gold of the Sun of 3 l. piece, I demand then for 348 l. 15 shillings sterling, London with how many Crowns of the Sun shall I have Credit for in Lions? First, reduce the said sum of Lions. pounds sterling into shillings, multiplying the same by 20, and adding thereto the 15 shillings, and then by 12 pence, adding thereto the pence if any were, and then divide the same by 61 pence, and the Divident will make Crowns, multiplying the remainder of the Division by 20 to make them Sols, and by 12 to make them Den. of Gold, and then they will make in all Crow. 1372008 Pence of the Sun of Gold, that I shall have in Credit at Lions for the said sum of 348 l. 15 sterling delivered in London.

At Pence 61 ster.

Pounds 348 15 sterling.

20

6960

15

Crow, 1372 $\frac{1}{2}$ incirca

6975 shillings

12

13950

6975

83700 pence.

The proof of this rule is manifested when that Lions shall exchange the said sum of Proof. 1372 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns for London: and here also it is to be noted, that the rule is the same when Exchanges of London shall exchange with either Paris or Rouen, or any other City of the Kingdom of London with France. Paris, Rouen, &c. in France.

CHAP. CCCCXLV.

Of the Exchanges of London with Florence.

Exchanges of
London with
Florence.

London doth exchange with Florence, and giveth *posito* 70 pence ster. more or less to have in Florence a Crow. of Gold, I demand then for pound 656 10 6 d. ster. how many Crowns shall I have Credit in Florence? This is to be cast up as in the precedent rule of London with Lions, and it will appear, That for the said 656 10 6 sterling I am to have Credit in Florence the sum of Crow. 2250 $\frac{7}{8}$ — as per Example.

At pence 70 sterling

Pound 656 10 6

20

13120

10

13130

12

Crowns 2250 $\frac{7}{8}$ incirca

26260

131306

157566

Proof.

Note, That this Exchange is seldom practised from London, and therefore not in use in these days, but when many Florentine Merchants resided in London it was much in use; yet the rule is right, and the proof thereof is evident, when Florence rechanges again for London.

CHAP. CCCCXLVI.

Of the Exchanges of London with Venice.

Exchanges of
London with
Venice.

London is found to Exchange for great sums with Venice, and giveth *posito* 50 d. sterling, to have in the said place one Ducate in Banco of l. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ money of Venice, I demand then for 555 l. 17 6 d. sterling, how many Ducates shall I have Credit for in Venice? This is done as in the precedent rule, reducing the pounds sterling into shillings, by the multiplication of 20, and adding 17, and then multiplying that again by 12, to bring it into pence, and adding thereto 6 d. and it will make Duc. (2668 $\frac{1}{2}$) which should be rendred in Venice for 555 l. 17. 6 d. sterling in London, as per Example.

At 50 d. sterling

Pound 555 17 6

20

11180

17

Duc. 2668 $\frac{1}{2}$

11117

12

22234

111176

133410 pence sterling.

Proof.

Note, that for distinction of the current money in Venice, which is 21 per cent. at present worse than the money payable by Exchange, it is termed in Banco, in which all Bills of Exchange between money are payable, and the proof of this rule is apparent when that the said sum of 2668 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats is in Banco, and rechanged for London.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCXLVII.

Of the Exchanges of London with Antwerp.

London doth exchange with Antwerp, and giveth one pound sterling, to have in Antwerp Exchanges of pence sterling 35. 6 pence or gross, money of Antwerp, I demand then for 445 l. 15 and six London with pence sterling, how many pound Flemish shall I have in Antwerp? First, multiply the pounds Antwerp sterling by 20, and bring them into shillings, and then by 12 to bring them into pence sterling, do also the same with the pounds Flemish, bringing them first into shillings Flemish, by a multiplication of 20, and then to pence or gross by multiplication of 12 d. accounting the 35 s. 6 d. for l. Flem. 1. 15. 6 d. and say then by the Rule of Three, If one pound sterling give 35. 6 d. Flemish, the price proposed, what will 445 l. 15. 6 sterling give? which will make l. 791. 5. 0 d. Flemish, for which you must have credit in Antwerp pounds.

If 1 pound sterling	35. 6 d. Flemish	445. 15. 6. sterl.
20	12	20
20	76	8915
12	35	12
40	426	17830
20		89156
240		106986
		426
Facit 791 l. 5 s. Flemish.		641916
		213972
		427944
		45576036

The proof of the Rule is more apparent when that Antwerp doth Exchange for London; and Proof. note, That the account is the same when that London doth exchange for Colonia, Amsterdam, and other places in the Low-Countries. London Exchange with Amsterdam, Colonia, &c.

CHAP. CCCCXLVIII.

Of Orders and Commissions given and received for Draughts and Remittances in London.

According to my proposed method I will here for conclusion of the Exchanges practised in London, briefly insert some Examples of Draughts and Remittances made by Commission and Order in the City of London.

To London, then cometh Order from Venice to remit to them at 60 pence, and to draw for Placentia at 82 per sterling, the parted being for Crow. 4000 of Mark. I find them Bills for Venice at 61 pence, I would know, considering the loss that presenteth in the Remittance, at how much should I draw my Draughts for Placentia; you must say by the Rule of Three, If pence 60 give pence 82, the price inordered, how many will pence 61 give the price found for Venice? and it will be pence 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ sterling, or thereabouts, and at less must not the Draught be for Placentia.

Pence	60 Pence 82	Pence	61
			82
			122
Pence 83 $\frac{1}{4}$			488
			5002

Again, pence, Florence is found to exchange for London at pence 83 sterling, and say for Placentia at Crow. 108, and that there is Order given to Florence, that at these rates they draw for London and remit to Placentia, at how much then will the remittance come from London to Placentia? Example 2.

to do this, I multiply the said *Crow.* of *Florence*, which properly are to the value of *Crowns* 100 of *Mark* by *pence sterling* 83, as is above mentioned, and out of the *pence* that are thence produced, I cut off the two last figures, and there will remain *pence sterling* 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ incirca, and so many *pence* together with $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the provision that is commonly paid in *Florence*, comes to be disbursed in *London*, for one *Crown* of *Mark* credit in *Placentia*.

Crowns 108
At pence 83 sterling

324
864

89|64

or $\frac{1}{4}$ incirca
100

Example. 3.

Again, to *Antwerp* cometh *Order* from *London*, to draw thither, and to remit to *Venice*, at such a price, that the remittance from *London* for *Venice*, come but to 55 *pence sterling* clear of charges, the *partido* being 1000 *pound sterling*, now there is found money for *London* at s. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, and bills for *Venice* at gro. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, I demand if at this price the said *Commission* may be effected? First reduce the said s. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ into gro. and they make 400, then say by the *Rule of Three*, if *pence* 240, (the value of the *pound sterling*) give 400 gro. what will 55 *pence sterling* give being the price of the *Ducates* of *Venice*, it will make gro. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ from whence must be deducted $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for provision taken, and there will remain gro. 91 $\frac{1}{4}$, so that the said *Commission* may be effected to profit, because that drawing for *London* at s. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, may be delivered for *Venice* at gro. 91 $\frac{1}{4}$, and there present bills at lcs, that is at gro. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; Example.

Star. 240 d. ———	Shill. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	Provision 91. 66
66		
Grof. 91. 100	Grof. 9400 Star. 55 d. 55	$\frac{1}{4}$ — 18 18 36
	22000	
	400	91. 66
	160	36
	1600	Grof. 91. 30

And this is as much as I conceive needful at this time to insert concerning the *Exchanges* practised in *London*, now there only resteth the *Terms of payment* of bills of *Exchange* in *London*.

CHAP. CCCCXLIX.

Of the Terms of Payments of Bills of Exchange in London.

Terms of payments of Bills of Exchange in London.

The *Terms* for the Payment of *Bills of Exchange* in *London* are observed to be with other *Cities* thus :

- To *Venice* at 3 months after date, and so back.
- To *Antwerp* at one month after date, and so back.
- To *Genoa* at 3 months after date, and so back.
- To *Florence* at 3 months after date, and so back.
- To *Pisa* at 3 months after date, and so back.
- To *Lions* for the Fair, and so from Fair to Fair.
- To *Placentia* the same as *Lions*.
- To *Rouen* and *Paris* at one month after date, and so back.

CHAP.

CHAP. CCCCI.

Of the Abbreviation of Division and Multiplication after the Italian and foreign manner and method.

For as much as I have in many parts of this particular *Treatise* of Exchanges, followed the *Arithmetical* method and manner of those rules practised in the calculation of these Exchanges by the Bankers and Exchangers of Italy; it will be here needful for the better enlightning of the same, and the easier casting up and calculation thereof, that I shew how the Italian Brokers and Exchangers do abbreviate their labour, and shorten their task therein, and the rather I have presumed to add the same here, and in this place, partly in regard that I have not found it published by any of our English *Arithmeticians*, but principally to shew the learner the ways how the same are there wrought and *arithmetically* calculated.

It is generally confest by all *Arithmeticians*, that the whole Art of *Arithmetick* depends upon five principal Rules, now commonly in all Countreys received and taught, that is, by Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, and that no one proposed question in *Arithmetick* can be perfected without the help of some of these; for the three former, I find not any disagreement in the common received manner by them and us, and therefore I will omit to speak any thing thereof; but of the two later, whereby is observed that most Rules and Questions of all Exchanges are perfected and performed, I will here insist upon, induced principally, as I said before, to enlighten thereby the precedent Examples that I have handled in the calculations of the Exchanges before-mentioned.

I will then in the first place, contrary to the custom of our English Masters in this Science, begin with that part of *Arithmetick* which we call Division, and by an example or two of the working thereof, explain the same to such as either shall be desirous to learn it, or such as shall desire to make use of these before-mentioned Tables.

A certain Merchant then bought 46 Clothes, which cost him 673 l. and desireth by a brief way to know what one Cloth doth stand him in; To do which, I dispose of the question after the manner of the Rule of Three, and say, If 46 Clothes cost 673 l. how much doth the Cloth cost?

Of Division and Multiplication abbreviated after the Italian manner.

Division abbreviated in Calculations of Accounts.

Now for as much as it would prove to be too difficult, at first sight after the common manner, to find how often 46 the Divisor is found in 673, it will be more facile and commodious, to take it after their method thus, Take then the first figure, which is 4, and see how often the same is included in the figure 6, which is once, the which I write then under the Divisor, drawing a line between them, and then multiply it by the whole Divisor 46, beginning at 6, saying once 6 is 6, and next coming to the sum that is to be divided 673, I chuse the second figure 7, from whence I take 6 and there remains one, which I place under the said 7, and returning again to the Divisor, I multiply 1 by 4, which giveth 4, which I deduct from the other figure 6, of the sum to be divided, and there remains 2, the which I write under the 6; so that 46 taken by this means out of 67, there rests 21, from whence I proceed and put this before the figure 3 remaining, which thereby makes 213, for the sum that now remains to be divided by 46, saying in 21, how many times 4? which cannot be but 4 times, for in taking 5 there will remain but 1, which with the following figure doth make 13, (the which number cannot pay 5 times 6, and for this cause I can take but 4,) multiplying the Divisor as at first, saying (beginning always by the last figure of the Divisor) 4 times 6 is 24, and taking the last figure 3 from the sum to be divided 213, the which for payment, of 24 I borrow 3 tens, which I bear in mind, and say 24 from 33 there rests 9, the which I place under the 3, and then come to multiply the other figure 4 of the divisor by 4, and it makes 16, which with 3 tens born in mind, makes 19, which must be deducted from the sum to be divided 21, so there will rest 2, the which I place under 1; as by the Example appeareth more at large.

So that 673 l. divided by 46 Clothes, the quotient giveth 14 l. and the rest is 29 l. which now is to be divided by 46, which cannot be done, and therefore the same to be reduced to shillings, which multiplied by 20 comes to 580 s. which must now be divided by 46, in the manner before shewed, saying, how many times 4 in 5? which is once, the which I write in the quotient at the side of 14 l. proceeding from the first division, multiplying it by 6, and it giveth 6, which taken from 8 the rest is 2, which I put under the 8; and multiply the other figure of the divisor 4 by 1, which giveth 4 taken from 5, there rests 1, then 46 subtracted from 58 there rests 12, right with which I put the other figure 0 resting of the sum to be divided, and return to say, how many times in 12, the which I can take but 2, and I place it in the quotient, and multiply it by the last figure of the divisor, saying 2 times 6 is 12, which I deduct from 12, the which to do, I say (borrowing 2 tens, which I bare in mind) 12 from 20 rests 8, which I place under the 0, and multiply the other figure of the Divisor 4 by 2, making 8 with the 2 born in mind, comes

to be 10, taken from 12 there rests 2, so that 580 s. divided by 46, the *product* is 12 s. and there remaineth yet 28 s. which must be brought into *pence*, multiplied by 12, and it makes 336, the which must be divided by 46, saying in 33, how many times 4? which is 7 times, the which I place in the *quotient* by the *shillings*, multiplying 7 by 6, which makes 42 from 46, there rests 4, the which I place under the 6, and keep 4 in mind borrowed, adding them with 4 times 7, they make 32, which deducted from 33, there rests 1, the which I place under the 3, so that 336 divided by 46, the *product* giveth 7, and there rests 14 d. to divide, which is a thing of a small value.

So that if 46 pieces of Cloth cost 673 l. the one will cost 14 l. 12 s. 7 d. as may be seen by the Example here under wrought.

If pieces 46 cost 673 l. how much the piece?

213
29|20
580
120
28|12
336
14

14 l. 12 s. 7 d.

Another Example.

To shew the brevity of this manner of *dividing*, I will shew here another Example, which cannot without much difficulty be performed by the common manner of *division* in cancelling the *figures*, and yet is very easily and compendiously performed this way, by observing the order which is before prescribed, and therefore to avoid prolixity, I shall not need here to put down any particular Explication, the Example shall be thus then to, divide 19999100007 by 99999, which by the *Product* doth give 199993 without any *Remainder*, as shall appear by the working here underneath.

Divisor	19999100007
Quotient 199993	999920
	999290
	992990
	929990
	299997

Another method of dividing by the Rule of Practice.

Division which is wrought by the Rule of Practice, is done in this manner by the help of the parts found therein, as for Example, if 72 pieces of Serget cost 169 l. 12 s. how much will the piece stand in, then dividing by 72, I find first the parts thereof; and observe that 8 times 9 makes 72, I take then the $\frac{1}{8}$ of the sum to be divided, saying the eighth part of 16 is 2, which I place under a line drawn, and the $\frac{1}{8}$ of 9 is 1, there remains one pound, which is 20 s. which, with the 12. makes 32, the $\frac{1}{8}$ whereof is 4, so that the eighth of the said 169 l. 12 s. is 21 l. 4 s. of which number I take the $\frac{1}{9}$ (which shall be the price of the piece) in this manner, saying, the $\frac{1}{9}$ of 21 is 2, the rest is 3 l. which is 60 s. and with the 4 maketh 64 s. of which the $\frac{1}{9}$ is 7, then there rests 1, which is 12 pence, and the $\frac{1}{9}$ of 12 is 1, so that the ninth part of 21 l. 4 s. is 2 l. 7 s. 1 d. the price of the piece; as by this Example is shewed:

72 Pieces — 1. 169. 12 s.

1. 21. 4 s.

2. 7. 12 d.

Note, another Example.

But when it happens that any broken numbers fall in the *Divisor*, the *Divisor* and the sum to be divided, must then be reduced to one and the self same denominator; as for Example, If $13\frac{1}{2}$ pieces should cost 264 l. 17 s. 6 d. what would the piece stand in? to do which I reduce into halves the pieces 13, multiplying the same by 2 making 27 halves, doing the same with the sum to be divided, multiplying it by 2, which comes to be l. 529. 15, which to be divided by 27, must be considered that 3 times 9 is 27, therefore must be taken $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said third in this manner, saying $\frac{1}{3}$ of 5 is 1, of 22 is 7, and of 15 is 6, and there remains 1 l. which is 20 s. which with the 15 makes 35, the $\frac{1}{3}$ of which is 11, and there rests 2 s. which are 24 d. the

added thereunto an 0 because that $1 \frac{1}{2}$ is the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10, and for to multiply by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ you must add an 0 and take $\frac{1}{2}$, because that $3 \frac{1}{2}$ is the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10, and so in many others, in taking always the parts of 10; and note, that the same may be done in taking the parts of 100, as to multiply 137 Yards by $8 \frac{1}{2}$, you must add two 00 to the sum, then tak $\frac{1}{2}$, because that $8 \frac{1}{2}$ is the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of 100, and for to multiply by $12 \frac{1}{2}$, you must add two 00 and take the $\frac{1}{2}$, because that the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 100 is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, as may be seen by these following Examples.

At 25 s. the Yard, what comes the 113 Yards to ?

$\frac{1}{2}$ 141. 5. 0

At 33 s. 4 d. the Yard, what comes 7612 Yards unto ?

$\frac{1}{2}$ 12686. 13. 4 d.

00

At 8 l. 6. 8 d. the piece, what comes 173 pieces unto ?

$\frac{1}{2}$ 1441. 13. 4.

Again, at 3 s. the pound, what will the 100 l. come unto? to do this in brief, a cipher is to be added to the cost of the pound which is 3 s, and it makes 30, of which sum take the $\frac{1}{2}$ and it makes ample. 15 l. which makes the cost of the hundred, and so for others by these Examples following.

At 3 s. the pound how much the 100 l.

15 l.

At 56 s. the pound, how much the hundred?

280 l.

Again, at 3 d. the pound, I would know how much 100 l. comes unto? multiply the pence (which the pound is worth) by 5, and out of its product take $\frac{1}{2}$ which shall be the cost of the quintal; and to find the cost of the pound, you must multiply the value of the hundred by 12, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the product is the cost of the pound as followeth by these Examples.

At 3 d. the pound, how much the 100 l.

5

15

$\frac{1}{2}$ l. 1. 5. 0 d. the hundred.

At 17 d. the pound, how much the hundred?

5

85

$\frac{1}{2}$ l. 7. 1. 8. the cost of the 100 l.

But I have wandered too far, and proceeded farther in this subject than I intended, therefore here will conclude both the calculations of Exchanges, and these methods of abbreviating the rules of Division and Multiplication, referring what is here by me omitted in both the said subjects to the ingenious hand and head of the mysterious Exchanger.

FINIS.

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Things contained in this
Merchants Map of Commerce.

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The Table.

	Chap.		Chap.		Chap.
<i>The Book of rates of customs,</i>	4	<i>Brescia and the Trade thereof,</i>	155	<i>C.</i>	
<i>Bartering and Exchanging before the use of Gold and Silver,</i>	5	<i>Brussels,</i>	178	<i>The commodity of the knowledge of Geography to Merchants,</i>	1
<i>Brasilia,</i>	13	<i>Breda,</i>	ibid.	<i>Cancer and Capricorn Tropicks,</i>	ibid.
<i>Barbada Island,</i>	ibid.	<i>Bruges,</i>	179	<i>Commutations distinguished into three manners,</i>	2
<i>Barmuda, or Summer Islands,</i>	ibid.	<i>Breme and the Trade thereof,</i>	184	<i>A Merchant should know the form of all Charter-parties,</i>	ibid.
<i>Barbary,</i>	14	<i>Baccrai,</i>	186	<i>Cities and Towns eminent in Trade, only mentioned in this Map,</i>	3
<i>Barbary Merchants,</i>	23	<i>Baden,</i>	ibid.	<i>Six parts required in a compleat City and Town,</i>	ibid.
<i>Borneo,</i>	25	<i>Bainsberge,</i>	ibid.	<i>What Cities are found fit for Traffick and Commerce,</i>	ibid.
<i>Boro,</i>	27	<i>Basil and the Trade thereof,</i>	193	<i>Two sorts of Cities of Traffick,</i>	ibid.
<i>Bithinia, and the Cities thereof,</i>	47	<i>Bavaria,</i>	194	<i>Sea Cities of Trade, what,</i>	ibid.
<i>Brusia in Bithinia, the Trade, commodities, coins, weights, measures and customs thereof,</i>	48	<i>Bohemia,</i>	195	<i>Land Cities of Trade, what,</i>	ibid.
<i>Baruti, with the Trade of the coins, measures, weights thereof,</i>	59	<i>Brandenbuge,</i>	196	<i>Cities of Trade in manual Arts,</i>	ibid.
<i>Babylon and the Trade, containing the weights and measures, &c. thereof,</i>	72	<i>Brunswick and the Trade thereof,</i>	200	<i>The Cities of Trade mentioned in this Map of Commerce,</i>	ibid.
<i>Balsara and the Trade thereof, containing the customs, commodities, weights and measures,</i>	77	<i>Beer of Lubeck famous,</i>	205	<i>Five places in a City depending upon Trade,</i>	ibid.
<i>Bindamir,</i>	79	<i>Baltick Islands,</i>	210	<i>The Custom-house,</i>	ibid.
<i>Balasia,</i>	88	<i>Bornholm,</i>	ibid.	<i>The Customs, Impositions, and other duties paid by Merchants upon Goods,</i>	4
<i>Bengala,</i>	ibid.	<i>Blesida,</i>	ibid.	<i>Customs not always alike in all places,</i>	ibid.
<i>Barma,</i>	ibid.	<i>Bergen, one of the 4 ancient Mart Towns of Europe,</i>	216	<i>Customs due upon all commodities,</i>	ibid.
<i>Boroche and the Trade thereof,</i>	90	<i>Bodia in Sweden,</i>	217	<i>Customs differing in regard of times, of places, of Cities, of Commodities, and of weight,</i>	ibid.
<i>Bassain,</i>	92	<i>Buda in Hungary,</i>	234	<i>Coins of sundry Countries used in Traffick of Merchandizing,</i>	5
<i>Bengala, and the Trade of that coast,</i>	94	<i>Bulgaria,</i>	235	<i>Coins made of Silver and Gold,</i>	ibid.
<i>Banda, and Islands of Moluccos,</i>	103	<i>Bosna,</i>	ibid.	<i>A Capital crime to debase or alter any Princes Coin,</i>	ib.
<i>Batavia, Illm Jacetra,</i>	104	<i>Beaumarcs in Anglesey,</i>	262	<i>Cargos in weight, what,</i>	6
<i>Bartram and the Trade thereof,</i>	ibid.	<i>Britain and the Provinces,</i>	268	<i>Cain the Inventaer of Weights and Measures,</i>	8
<i>Borneo Island, and the Trade thereof,</i>	106	<i>Barkshire,</i>	269	<i>All Cities of Trade have sworn and publick measures,</i>	ibid.
<i>Beniermala, an English Factory,</i>	ibid.	<i>Buckinghamshire,</i>	ibid.	<i>Of Commodities used in Merchandizing, and the knowledge thereof,</i>	9
<i>Barona and Biscay,</i>	114	<i>Bedfordshire,</i>	ibid.	<i>All Commodities are either natural or artificial,</i>	ibid.
<i>Barcelona and the Trade thereof,</i>	119	<i>Barwick,</i>	ibid.	<i>All Commodities known by the Senses,</i>	ibid.
<i>Eurdeaux and the Trade thereof,</i>	124	<i>Brecknockshire,</i>	ibid.	<i>All Coins brought into one by exchanging,</i>	
<i>Brittany,</i>	125	<i>Beauty of England,</i>	ibid.		
<i>Burbon,</i>	127	<i>Barbary Merchants of London, their original and decay,</i>	270		
<i>Berry and la Beuse,</i>	ibid.	<i>Barry Exchanges,</i>	285		
<i>Burges and Beavois,</i>	ib.	<i>Barcelona Exchanges,</i>	293		
<i>Beaucarre,</i>	129	<i>Bolonia Exchanges,</i>	296		
<i>Burgundy,</i>	132	<i>Bergamo Exchanges,</i>	297		
<i>Bresse,</i>	ibid.	<i>Bilan, what,</i>	302		
<i>Blanson,</i>	ibid.	<i>Examples upon Exchanges practiced in Barcelona, and how calculated,</i>	426		
<i>Bolonia, and the Trade thereof,</i>	143	<i>Exchanges of Barcelona with Lions,</i>	427		
		<i>Exchanges of Barcelona with Placentia,</i>	428		
		<i>Exchanges of Barcelona with Saragosa,</i>	429		
		<i>Of Barcelona with Valentia,</i>	430		
		<i>Of Barcelona with Sevil,</i>	431		
		<i>Of Barcelona with Lisbon,</i>	432		
		<i>Of Orders and Commissions given and received in draughts and remittances in Exchanges made in Barcelona,</i>	433		
		<i>Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchanges in Barcelona,</i>	434		

The Table.

	Chap.		Chap.		Chap.
exchanging,	10	containing commodities, coins,		Conaught in Ireland,	263
Castella aurea,	13	weights, measures,	108	Four Circuits in Wales,	268
Chilo,	ibid.	Cartagena,	114	Cornwal,	269
Cuba,	ibid.	Castilia and the Trade thereof,		Cambridgshire,	ibid.
Caffaria,	27	containing exchanges, coins,		Chestire,	ibid.
Cape bona speransa,	ibid.	weights, measures,	116	Cumberland,	ibid.
Carro, 29. and the Trade there-		Catalonia,	118	Canarvanshire,	ibid.
of,	31	Callais and the Trade thereof,		Cardiganshire,	ibid.
Casir in the red Sea,	29		132	Caernardenshire,	ibid.
Captus,	ibid.	Champaign,	ibid.	Six Circuits in England,	ibid.
Cassa in the Euxine Sea,	ibid.	Callabria and the Trade there-		Cities of Exchanges in Europe,	
Cilicia and the Cities thereof,		of,	140		273
	42	Crema and the Trade thereof,		Collen Exchanges,	290
Colloso,	46		157	The Captain of Mosambick,	
Cappadocia and the Cities there-		Cremona and the Trade thereof,		the greatest Merchant of that	
of,	51		166	Coast,	28
Celosyria and the Cities thereof,		Como and the Trade thereof,			D.
	61		167		
Colcos,	67	Cambray,	179	Description of Countries con-	
Caldea and the Cities thereof,		Charlemond,	ibid.	duceth to the description of Ci-	
	69	Collen and the Trade thereof,		ties,	1
Cabin and the Trade thereof,			185	Divition of the World into four	
	76	Cleveland,	ibid.	parts,	ibid.
Cusestam,	77	Coins in general of Germany,		Distance of places how found out,	
Cusan and the Trade thereof,			206		ibid.
	78	Coins of Stoad, Hamburg, and		Duty of building a Ship belong-	
Caramania,	ibid.	Lubeck,	ib.	ing to the Shipwright,	2
Carriage of Commodities by Ca-		Coins of Embden, Bremc, Eden-		Duty of Ships provision belong-	
ravans,	81	burg, Brunswick, Mainburg,		ing to Owners and Out-readers,	
Capha and the Trade thereof,		Liplick, Upper Germany, Bo-			ibid.
containing the coins, weights,		hemia, Switzerland,	ibid.	Duty of sailing a Ship belonging	
measures, and accounts thereof,		Copenhagen, 210. and the Trade		to Navigators,	ibid.
	85	thereof,	211	Duty of Employing of Ships be-	
Cathay and the Provinces,	86	Candora in Moscovia,	219	longing to Merchants,	ibid.
Cambalu and the Trade thereof,		Cracovia and the Trade thereof,		Denarius, how called,	5
	87		223	The best way of Accounts is by	
Conanor 88. and the Trade,	92	Coninburg and the Trade there-		Debtor and Creditor,	7
Cambaia,	88	of,	226	Divers Countreys have a diver-	
Canora,	ibid.	Corn-measures of Eastland, re-		sity in their measures,	8
Camboia,	ibid.	duced to that of sundry other		Decaying Commodities, what,	
Cauchinchina,	ibid.	Countreys,	231		9
Cambaia and the Trade thereof,		Croatia,	236	Damietta,	29
	90	Corono and the Trade thereof,		Damascus and the Trade, con-	
Chaul and the Trade thereof,			239	taining the coins, weights, mea-	
	92	Catarro and the Trade thereof,		sures, commodities thereof, &c.	
Cochin and the Trade thereof,			240		62
ibid.		Caranto, anciently Corinth, a		Derbent,	73
Calicut and the Trade thereof,		famous Mart in Morea,	245	Dellia,	88
ibid.		Constantinople, and the Trade		Dieu and the Trade thereof, and	
Coast of Cormandel, and the		thereof,	247	of that Coast, and the Commo-	
Trade thereof,	93	Coos Island,	249	dities,	89
Custom in India for debtors,		Candia Island, and the Trade		Damain in India,	92
	94	thereof,	251	Customs in India for Debtors,	
China and the Provinces there-		Cerigo Island,	ibid.		94
of,	98	Gursolari Islands,	ibid.	The Dutch Forts and Trade in	
Commodities of China.	ibid.	Corfu Island and the Trade there-		Amboina Islands,	103
Cloves in abundance in Mol-		of,	235	Denia and the Trade thereof,	
luccos,	103	Corfica Island,	258		118
Celebs Island, and the Trade		Callary and the Trade thereof,		Dolphine,	127
thereof, containing coins,			259	Duke of Florence a great Mer-	
weights, &c. thereof,	107	Capre Island,	261	chant,	159
Cyprus and the Trade thereof,		Cadis or Gades,	ibid.	Dry measures of several Ci-	
				ties,	

The Table.

	Chap.		Chap.		Chap.
<i>ties in the Levant Seas compared,</i>	161	<i>The Trade of Egypt in times past,</i>	ibid.	Exchanges of Barry,	286
<i>Dukedom of Millan,</i>	164	<i>Egypt weights compared with others,</i>	34	Exchanges of Palermo,	287
<i>Dunkirk,</i>	179	<i>Euphesus,</i>	44	Exchanges of Medina,	288
<i>Doway,</i>	ibid.	<i>Eolis, the first Merchants,</i>	46	Exchanges of Antwerp and Collen,	289
<i>Delph,</i>	ibid.	<i>Euphrates,</i>	54	Exchanges of London,	290
<i>Dort,</i>	ibid.	<i>Three excellencies in Casbin,</i>	76	Exchanges of Valentia,	291
<i>Danubius River,</i>	182	<i>Exendu, and the largeness thereof,</i>	87	Exchanges of Saragosa,	292
<i>Dresden, and the trade thereof,</i>	199	<i>The English the last Traders into India,</i>	107	Exchanges of Barcelona,	293
<i>Demnark and the Provinces,</i>	210	<i>English Consul at Cyprus,</i>	108	Exchanges of Sevil, Alcala, Medina del campo in Castilia,	294
<i>Dithmar in Demnark,</i>	ibid.	<i>Europe, and the Kingdoms thereof,</i>	110	Exchanges of Lisbon,	295
<i>Dantlick, and the Trade thereof,</i>	224	<i>Elcurial,</i>	115	Exchanges of Bolonia,	296
<i>Dacia and the Cities thereof,</i>	235	<i>English subjection at Blois upon the River of Gerond,</i>	124	Exchanges of Bergamo,	297
<i>Dalmatia,</i>	262. <i>ib.</i>	<i>English Hull in Rouen for Wool,</i>	126	Exchanges of Francfort, Norimberg, Augusta, Vienna,	298
<i>Delos or Delphos,</i>	249	<i>East-Frisland,</i>	182	<i>How the Rates and Prices in Exchanges are settled amongst Merchants,</i>	300
<i>Dublin the Metropolis of Ireland, and the Trade thereof,</i>	264	<i>Embden and the Trade thereof,</i>	183	<i>Of Examples upon Exchanges practised at Lions, and how the same are calculated,</i>	302
<i>Four Dioceses in Wales,</i>	268	<i>Elfinore and the Trade thereof,</i>	212	<i>Examples of the Exchanges of Lions with the profit of the profits thereof, as interest upon interest,</i>	304
<i>Devonshire,</i>	269	<i>Elbin and the Trade thereof,</i>	225	<i>Certain and incertain prices in Exchanges, what,</i>	323
<i>Dorsetshire,</i>	ibid.	<i>Epidaurus,</i>	245	<i>Examples of Exchanges in Rome, and how the same are calculated,</i>	325
<i>Darbyshire,</i>	ibid.	<i>Epirus,</i>	246	<i>Examples of Exchanges in Naples, and how the same calculated,</i>	342
<i>Durham,</i>	ibid.	<i>The English the greatest Traders of any Christians into Constantinople,</i>	247	<i>Examples of Exchanges in Genoa, and how the same are calculated,</i>	360
<i>Denbighshire,</i>	ibid.	<i>Mount Aetna in Sicilia,</i>	256	<i>Examples of Exchanges practised in Venice, and how to be calculated,</i>	368
<i>Declaration of the Table of Exchanges,</i>	274	<i>Elba Island,</i>	261	<i>Examples of Exchanges practised in Placentia, and how calculated,</i>	382
<i>Double Usance what,</i>	299	<i>Edinburgh and the Trade thereof, - Chap. 266. - page 286</i>	269	<i>Questions of Exchanges in Placentia,</i>	399
<i>Account of Discounts used in Lions, and elsewhere,</i>	305	<i>Elsex,</i>	269	<i>Examples of Exchanges practised in Florence, and how calculated,</i>	400
<i>Days and Nights differ according to the Latitude,</i>	1	<i>East-India Merchants of London their original,</i>	270	<i>Exchanges practised at Millain, and how the same are to be calculated,</i>	410
E.		<i>Eastland Merchants their original,</i>	ibid.	<i>Exchanges practised at Palermo and Medina, and how to be calculated,</i>	419
<i>Equinoctial what,</i>	1	<i>Of Exchanges in general, with the method and manner thereof, as practised in Christendom,</i>	273	<i>Exchanges of Barcelona, Sevil, Lisbon, Valentia and Saragosa, and how the same is calculated,</i>	426
<i>Europe and its bounds, Latitude and Longitude,</i>	ibid.	<i>Exchanging places,</i>	ibid.	<i>Examples of Exchanges practised in Antwerp, and how calculated,</i>	
<i>Eclipse of the Sun and Moon when seen,</i>	ibid.	<i>What Exchanges are, &c. ibid.</i>	ibid.		
<i>Exchanging the third manner of Commutation,</i>	2	<i>Declaration of the Table of Exchanges,</i>	274		
<i>Exchanging drawn into a profitable Art, and the reasons thereof,</i>	ib.	<i>Of the Exchanges of Placentia,</i>	276		
<i>Things considerable in Exchanging,</i>	ib.	<i>The Exchanges of Lions, Paris,</i>	277		
<i>Esterlin moneys in England,</i>	5	<i>The Exchanges of Rome,</i>	278		
<i>Of Exchanges in general used by Merchants,</i>	10	<i>The Exchanges of Genoa,</i>	279		
<i>The Excellency of a Bill of Exchange,</i>	ibid.	<i>Exchanges of Millain,</i>	280		
<i>The Exchanger rectifieth the disorders of Mints, and the necessity of Prices,</i>	ibid.	<i>Exchanges of Venice,</i>	281		
<i>Flotiland,</i>	12	<i>Exchanges of Florence,</i>	282		
<i>Ethiopia, and the Provinces,</i>	26	<i>Exchanges of Lucca,</i>	283		
<i>Elephants Teeth,</i>	27	<i>Exchanges of Naples,</i>	284		
<i>Egypt and the Provinces,</i>	29	<i>Exchanges of Leccy,</i>	285		

The Table.

calculated,	Chap. 435	Florence, and how calculated,	Chap. 400	Grats,	Chap. 194
Examples of Exchanges practised in London, and how calculated,	443	Exchanges of Florence with Lions,	401	Gorlits,	195
The excellency of the Palm Tree,	30	Of Florence with Placentia,	402	Germany accounts and coins,	206
		Of Florence with Venice,	403	Gothland in Sweden,	217
F.		Of Florence with Rome,	404	Grecia and the Provinces thereof,	238
Florida,	12	Of Florence with Naples,	405	Galipolis or Calipolis,	246
Fishing in New-found-land,	ibid.	Of Florence with Antwerp,	406	Gallata,	247
Fels and the Provinces thereof,	20	To reduce Crown of 7 Livers in Florence to Crown of Gold of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.	407	The government of the Trade of the English into Constantino-ple,	ibid.
The City of Fels, with the commodities, moneys, weights, measures, and customs thereof,	21	Terms of payments of Bills of Exchange in Florence,	408	Groanland,	262
The manner of farming the Pepper in India by the Portugals,	92	Orders and Commissions in Exchanges practised in Florence,	409	Garnsey Island,	ibid.
The Fortune of Siam and Pegu,	96	G.		Glocestershire,	269
Firando and the Trade thereof,	101	Geography delightful, profitable, and necessary to Merchants,	1	Glamorganshire,	ibid.
France and the Provinces thereof,	122	Geography demonstrated in Maps and Sea-cards,	ibid.	Greenland Merchants of London their original,	270
French not addicted to Trade,	127	Gold and Silver the most excellent of Metals,	5	Genoa Exchanges,	279
Foreign Weights compared with the Weights of Lions,	129	Nova Granada,	13	Genoa Exchanges, and how calculated,	360
Farara and the Trade thereof,	144	Guiana,	ibid.	Exchanges of Genoa with Placentia,	361
Florence, and the Cities of that Dukedom,	159	Goaga,	25	To reduce Livers of current money into Livers of Gold in Genoa,	ibid.
Florence, and the Trade of that City,	160	Genin and Benin, and their Trade, with their customs, coins, weights, measures, and manner of accounting,	ibid.	Exchanges of Genoa with Lions,	362
Flushing,	180	Gordion,	46	Of Genoa with Millan,	363
Franconia,	186	Gallacia, and the Cities thereof,	50	Of Genoa with Venice,	364
Francford and the Trade thereof,	191	Grogram Trade,	ibid.	Of Genoa with Naples,	365
Fountain of Salt in Limburg,	201	Galelia,	66	Orders and Commissions in Genoa,	366
Friburg and the Trade thereof,	202	Gafa and the Trade thereof,	66	Terms of payment of Bills of Exchanges in Genoa,	367
Fionia,	210	Georgia,	67	Galetta in Tunes,	15
Finciria,	ibid.	Gedrosia,	78	Granatins or Moro francos,	ibid.
Finmark.	216	Gombrone and the Trade thereof,	80		
Finland in Siden,	217	Ganges the famous River,	88	H.	
The French Nation the Third eminent Traders into Turkey,	247	Goa and the Trade thereof, containing the commodities, coins, weights, and measures,	91	Hundred weights what,	6
Fromentary,	261	The greatness of China,	98	Hispaniola,	13
Frisland,	262	Granado and the Trade thereof,	113	Hispahan, and the Trade thereof, containing the commodities, coins, accounts, weights, measures thereof, and Persia,	81
Flint,	269	Geneva and the Trade thereof,	189	The Hollanders the second Traders into India,	107
French Merchants of London, their original,	270	Genoa and the Trade thereof,	174	Holland,	179
Florence Exchanges,	282	Guelderland,	178	Henalt,	ibid.
Francford Exchanges,	298	Gante,	179	Harlem,	ibid.
Fairs and Marts, what,	299	Graveling,	ibid.	Hans-Towns in Germany,	182
Fairs in Lions when,	324	Groining,	180	Hidleberg, and the Trade thereof,	189
Examples of Exchanges used in		Germany, and the Provinces thereof,	182	Helvetia,	191
				Hafia,	201
				Hamburg and the Trade thereof,	204
				Holfatia,	210
				Hungaria and the Cities thereof,	234
				The	

The Table.

	Chap.		Chap.		Chap.
<i>The Hollanders the least Traders into Turkey, of the Western Christians,</i>	246	<i>Julia an ancient Mart,</i>	229	<i>Limosin,</i>	127
<i>Mount Hibla in Sicilia,</i>	256	<i>Illyria,</i>	236	<i>Lions and the Trade thereof,</i>	128
<i>Hebrides Isles,</i>	262	<i>The Trade of the Islands seated in the Ionian, Egeon, Mediterranean and Adriatick Sea,</i>	248	<i>Languedoc,</i>	129
<i>Hampshire,</i>	269			<i>Lorraine,</i>	132
<i>Hartfordshire,</i>	ibid.	<i>Ithecca and the Trade thereof,</i>	232	<i>Loretta,</i>	147
<i>Huntingdonshire,</i>	ibid.	<i>Iviva Island and the Trade thereof,</i>	261	<i>Legorn and the Trade thereof,</i>	173
<i>Herefordshire,</i>	ibid.	<i>Iscia Islands,</i>	ibid.	<i>Lucca and the Trade thereof,</i>	175
<i>Half Usance, what,</i>	ibid.	<i>Island,</i>	262	<i>Limburge,</i>	178
I.					
<i>A Merchant should know the form of Intimations and Protests,</i>	2	<i>Jarvey Island,</i>	ibid.	<i>Liedge,</i>	ibid.
<i>Impositions upon Goods,</i>	4	<i>Ireland and the Trade thereof,</i>	269	<i>Luxemburg,</i>	ibid.
<i>An Instrument to find out the agreement of measures in any two Cities or places,</i>	8	<i>England and the Cities thereof,</i>	269	<i>Lovain,</i>	ibid.
<i>Jucatan,</i>	12	<i>Levant Merchants of London, their original and splendour,</i>	270	<i>Lisle,</i>	179
<i>Isles of Solomon,</i>	13	<i>Ignorant Exchangers censure the judicious, if varying from the custom of Exchanging,</i>	273	<i>Laiden,</i>	ibid.
<i>Isles of Buccalos,</i>	ibid.	<i>Dates of Exchanges in Lions, which may serve for the rate of Interest in any other place,</i>	303	<i>Lipstick and the Trade thereof,</i>	197
<i>Island of Beriquen,</i>	ibid.	<i>Interest paid upon Rebate,</i>	304	<i>Luneburg and the Trade thereof,</i>	201
<i>Jamaica,</i>	ibid.	K.			
<i>Island St. Thomas,</i>	37	<i>The King's Beam or Weigh-house,</i>	3	<i>Lubeck and the Trade thereof,</i>	205
<i>Islands Canaries, and the Trade thereof,</i>	38	<i>How a Merchant may have a knowledge in all Commodities,</i>	9	<i>Lappia in Swethland,</i>	218
<i>Islands Terceras, or Afores,</i>	39	<i>The Kingdoms now in subjection to the Grand Seigneur,</i>	67	<i>Livonia,</i>	222
<i>Ionian and the Cities thereof,</i>	44	<i>Kent,</i>	26	<i>Lituania,</i>	ibid.
<i>Jordan the River,</i>	65	<i>Kings of Portugal great Merchants into India,</i>	28	<i>Larta and the Trade thereof,</i>	244
<i>Idumca,</i>	ibid.	L.			
<i>Judea,</i>	ibid.	<i>Latitude how accounted,</i>	1	<i>Lepanto and the Trade thereof,</i>	245
<i>Jerico,</i>	66	<i>The Longitude of a place how to be found out,</i>	ibid.	<i>Lemnos,</i>	248
<i>Jerusalem,</i>	ibid.	<i>The Latitude of a place how to be found,</i>	ibid.	<i>Lesbos,</i>	249
<i>Jasques in Persia,</i>	80	<i>Latitude and Longitude found out by the Meridians,</i>	ibid.	<i>Lipar Island,</i>	261
<i>India and the Provinces thereof,</i>	88	<i>Lucay Islands,</i>	13	<i>Lemster in Ireland,</i>	263
<i>Islands of Asia, and their Trade,</i>	100	<i>Lybia and the Provinces,</i>	24	<i>Leicestershire,</i>	ibid.
<i>Islands of Japan and their Trade, containing their coins, weights, measures, &c.</i>	101	<i>Lydia,</i>	46	<i>Lincolnshire,</i>	ibid.
<i>Island of Silon, and the Trade,</i>	102	<i>Liconia and the Cities,</i>	52	<i>Lancashire,</i>	ibid.
<i>Inhabitants of Silon excellent and rare Tumblers and Moriscaucers,</i>	ibid.	<i>Lahoare,</i>	90	<i>London and the Trade thereof,</i>	270
<i>Islands of Moluccos, and the Trade,</i>	103	<i>Lawibander,</i>	ibid.	<i>Liberty of Exchanging,</i>	273
<i>Islands of Java, and the Trade,</i>	104	<i>Lisbon and the Trade thereof, containing coins, weights, measures, and customs of Portugal,</i>	117	<i>The Exchanges of Lions,</i>	277
<i>Jacetra baptized Batavia,</i>	ibid.	<i>Locrams,</i>	125	<i>Lucca Exchanges,</i>	283
<i>Japarra and the Trade thereof,</i>	ibid.			<i>Leccy Exchanges,</i>	285
<i>Jambe and the Trade thereof,</i>	105			<i>London Exchanges,</i>	290
<i>Isle of France,</i>	126			<i>Lisbon Exchanges,</i>	295
<i>Italy and the Provinces thereof,</i>	137			<i>Examples upon Exchanges in Lions, and how calculated,</i>	302
<i>Imperial Towns in Germany,</i>	202			<i>Custom of acceptions of Bills of Exchanges in Lions,</i>	ibid.
<i>Jutland in Denmark,</i>	210			<i>The price of Exchanges settled in Lions for succeeding Fairs,</i>	ib.
				<i>Recounters in Lions, what,</i>	ibid.
				<i>Rules of casting up the Exchanges made in Lions,</i>	ibid.
				<i>Rates of Exchanges in Lions, which may serve for the rates of interest in many other places,</i>	303
				<i>The reason and benefit of the Rules of Exchanges in Lions,</i>	ibid.
				<i>Examples of the Exchanges of Lions, with the profit of the profits</i>	

The Table.

profits thereof,	304	Chap.	in general,	ibid.	Chap.	A Merchant must know the value of all Commodities,	ibid.
Accounts of disaccounts in Lions in many other places,	305		Meridian, what,	ibid.		A Merchant must reduce the knowledge of commodities to a profitable end,	ibid.
Exchanges of Lions with Rome,	307		Meridians and their use,	ibid.		Merchants should know how to preserve all commodities,	ibid.
Exchanges of Lions with Florence,	308		Merchandising accounted an Art,	2		Merchants should know how to better their commodities,	ib.
Exchanges of Lions with Lucca,	309		The materials of Merchandising are Commodities and Moneys,	ibid.		The mystery of Exchange reduced to profitable principles,	10
Exchanges of Lions with Naples,	310		The duty of Merchants,	ibid.		Mexicana and the Provinces,	12
Exchanges of Lions with Palermo,	311		A Merchant ought to know 1. the Borm of a Bill of Exchange,	2. of all Intimations and Protests, 3. of Charter-parties,		Mexico and the commodities,	ibid.
Exchanges of Lions with Genoa,	312		4. Bills of lading, 5. Policies of Assurance, 6. of Bills of Debt,	7. of a Release, 8. of Letters of Attorney, 9. of Account-keeping, and 10. Arithmetick,		Manoa the Golden City,	13
Exchanges of Lions with Milan,	313		The Merchant's purse and person supplies many defects in a City,	3		Margarita,	ibid.
Exchanges of Lions with Venice,	314		Magazines for commodities,	ibid.		Kingdom of Morocco,	22
Exchanges of Lions with Bologna,	315		Met-house,	ibid.		City of Morocco with the Trade, containing the commodities, coins, weights, measures, and customs thereof,	23
Exchanges of Lions with Placentia,	316		Merchants must learn what customs are, and duly pay them,	4		Mosambique, and the Trade thereof, containing coins, weights, measures and commodities thereof,	28
Exchanges of Lions with Antwerp,	317		Moneys of Leather in Saint Dominico,	5		Monomotapa,	27
Exchanges of Lions with London,	318		Moneys of Shells in Tombuto,	ibid.		Manica,	ibid.
Exchanges of Lions with Frankfurt,	319		Moneys of Iron in Massa,	ibid.		Manicongo,	ibid.
Exchanges of Lions with Sevil,	320		Moneys of Lumaches in Congo,	ibid.		Merchants of six sorts in Cairo,	31
Exchanges of Lions with Lisbon,	321		Moneys of Glass in Melinda,	ibid.		Madagascar, otherwise Saint Laurence,	35
Exchanges of Lions with Barcelona,	322		Moneys of Salt and Paper in Cathay,	ibid.		Midium,	46
Orders and Commissions for Exchange in Lions,	323		Moneys of Ganfa in Pegu,	ibid.		Medina Talmabni and Mecha,	68
The Fairs of Lions,	324		Moneys of Almonds in Bengala,	ibid.		Mesopotamia and the Cities,	69
Exchanges of Lisbon,	426		Moneys of dead mens Skulls in Sumatra,	ibid.		Mocha and the Trade, containing the coins, weights, measures, thereof,	70
Examples of Exchanges practised in London, and how calculated,	443		Moneys of Pepper and Cocos in India,	ibid.		Media and the Cities thereof,	70
Exchanges of London with Lions,	444		Moneys called by three several names,	ibid.		Mallavar, Chap. 88. and the Trade of that Coast,	92
Exchanges of London with Florence,	445		Moneta, what, and how called,	ibid.		Mandoa,	ibid.
Exchanges of London with Venice,	446		The Merchant must be versed in all weights,	6		Macin,	ibid.
Of London with Antwerp,	447		Of measures in general,	8		The Merchants that in general are found to traffick in India,	ibid.
Orders and Commissions in draughts and remittances in Exchanges in London,	448		False Measures are punishable by the Magistrate,	ib.		Musulapatam, and the Trade of the coast of Cormandil, with the coins, weights, measures of that place and coast,	93
Terms of payments of Bills of Exchanges in London,	449		Measures of solid Bodies, of dry and liquid Commodities,	ibid.		Maccan in China,	95
M.			All Measures to the Merchant must be as one measure,	ibid.		Mallaca and the Trade thereof, as the weights, measures, coins, &c. thereof,	97
Merchandising the first School of the present government of many Countreys,	1		A Merchant must be seen in all Commodities, and in all Trades,	9		Meosions at Mallaca,	ibid.
The use of Maps and Sea-Cards						Maccan and the Trade thereof, containing	

The Table.

Chap.		Chap.		Chap.
	<i>containing the commodities, coins, weights, &c. thereof, 99</i>		<i>Man Island,</i>	262
	<i>Macasser and the Trade thereof, containing weights, measures, coins, &c. 107</i>		<i>Muntier in Ireland,</i>	263
	<i>Malaga and the trade thereof, containing coins, customs, weights, measures, 114</i>		<i>Meth in Ireland,</i>	ibid.
	<i>Murcia,</i>	ibid.	<i>Middlesex,</i>	269
	<i>Madrid,</i>	115	<i>Merionethshire,</i>	ibid.
	<i>Measures of Spain reduced to the English Tard of London, 120</i>		<i>Mountgomeryshire,</i>	ibid.
	<i>Main,</i>	125	<i>Monmouthshire,</i>	ib.
	<i>St. Mallos and Morlais in Britanny,</i>	ibid.	<i>Merchants Adventurers of London, their Original, and places of residence, 270</i>	
	<i>Moncys lately inhaused in France,</i>	127	<i>Moscovia Merchants of London, their Original, 272</i>	
	<i>Molins,</i>	ibid.	<i>Measures used in England, 273</i>	
	<i>Mart of Lions formerly in Geneva,</i>	128	<i>Manner of Exchanging, 280</i>	
	<i>Marselia and the Trade thereof, 131</i>		<i>Millan Exchanges, 288</i>	
	<i>Modena and the Trade thereof, 145</i>		<i>Mefina Exchanges, 288</i>	
	<i>Millan and the Trade thereof, 165</i>		<i>Medina del Campo Exchanges, 294</i>	
	<i>Mantona and the Trade thereof, 168</i>		<i>Exchanges practised at Millan, and how the same are calculated, 410</i>	
	<i>Mirandola and the Trade thereof, 172</i>		<i>Exchanges of Millan with Lions, 411</i>	
	<i>Mastricht,</i>	178	<i>Of Millan with Placentia, 412</i>	
	<i>Marquifate,</i>	ibid.	<i>Of Millan with Venice, 413</i>	
	<i>Middleburge,</i>	180	<i>Of Millan with Rome, 414</i>	
	<i>Maclin,</i>	ibid.	<i>Of Millan with Naples, 415</i>	
	<i>Measures of the Netherlands reduced to the measures of London, 186</i>		<i>Of Millan with Genoa, 416</i>	
	<i>Mentz,</i>	186	<i>Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchanges in Millan, 417</i>	
	<i>Meclinburge,</i>	196	<i>Orders and Commissions given and received in Exchanges in Millan, 418</i>	
	<i>Measures of Germany reduced to London, 208</i>		<i>Exchanges of Mefina and Palermo, 419</i>	
	<i>Measures of Denmark to London, 214</i>		N.	
	<i>Moscovia and the Provinces, 219</i>		<i>The duty of Navigators, 2</i>	
	<i>Mosco and the Trade thereof, 220</i>		<i>Nummus, what, 5</i>	
	<i>Massovia,</i>	222	<i>Natural commodities, what, 9</i>	
	<i>Moldavia,</i>	235	<i>The necessity and commodiousness of Exchanges, 10</i>	
	<i>Modona and the Trade thereof, 239</i>		<i>Nicaragua,</i>	12
	<i>Morca and the Trade thereof, 245</i>		<i>Norumbega,</i>	ibid.
	<i>Mifene in Morca,</i>	245	<i>Nova Francia,</i>	ibid.
	<i>Marathron,</i>	246	<i>Nombre de dios,</i>	13
	<i>Megara,</i>	ibid.	<i>Numidia and the Provinces, 24</i>	
	<i>Macedonia,</i>	ibid.	<i>Negrita and the Trade thereof, 25</i>	
	<i>Migdonia,</i>	ibid.	<i>Navigation to India, 28</i>	
	<i>Maltique,</i>	248	<i>Nilus River,</i>	29
	<i>Mefina and the Trade thereof, 257</i>		<i>Narfinga,</i>	88
	<i>Malta Island,</i>	ibid.	<i>Nanquin,</i>	98
	<i>Majorque and Minorque, and the Trade thereof, 260</i>		<i>Normandy,</i>	125
			<i>Nevers,</i>	127
			<i>Naples and the Cities therein, 138</i>	
			<i>Naples and the trade thereof, 139</i>	
			<i>Nemingen,</i>	178
			<i>Newport,</i>	179
			<i>Namurce,</i>	ibid.
			<i>Normbiere,</i>	186
			<i>And the Trade thereof, 190</i>	
			<i>Northgoia,</i>	195
			<i>Norway and the Provinces, 216</i>	
			<i>Nodrosia in Norway, 219</i>	
			<i>Novegrade in Moscovia, 220</i>	
			<i>St. Nicholas in Moscovia, 249</i>	
			<i>Negroponte,</i>	262
			<i>Northern Islands,</i>	ibid.
			<i>Norfolk,</i>	ibid.
			<i>Northamptonshire,</i>	ibid.
			<i>Nottinghamshire,</i>	ibid.
			<i>Northumberland,</i>	ibid.
			<i>Naples Exchanges, 284</i>	
			<i>Norimberg Exchanges, 298</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Lions, 343</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples how calculated, 342</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Placentia, 344</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Rome, 345</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Florence, 346</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Venice, 347</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Milan, 348</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Lecacy and Barry, 349</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Mefina, 350</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Palermo, 351</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Genoa, 352</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Antwerp, 353</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with London, 354</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Valentia, 355</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Sevil, 356</i>	
			<i>Exchanges of Naples with Lisbon, 357</i>	
			<i>Terms of Payment of Bills of Exchanges in Naples, 358</i>	
			<i>Orders and Commissions in Naples, 359</i>	
			O.	
			<i>The duty of Owners of Ships, 2</i>	
			<i>The original of Customs, 4</i>	
			<i>Officers Fees of Custom-houses, to be known and discharged, ib.</i>	
			<i>Merchants should write down their Observations upon Commodities, 9</i>	
			<i>Ocknam's brave Attempt, 13</i>	
			<i>Oran, with the coins, weights, and measures thereof, 17</i>	
			Original	

The Table.

Chap.	Chap.	Chap.
Original of the company of Merchants of Turkey and East-India, 23	draughts and remittances in London, 448	Popacie and the Cities thereof, 142
Ormus and the Trade thereof, 80	Original of Burses, of places for meeting of Merchants, 181	Padua and the Trade thereof, 153
Restored to the Persian Scepter by the valour of the English, <i>ibid.</i>	P. 1	Pisa and the Trade thereof, 162
Orders of Caravans from Syria to Balsira, <i>ibid.</i>	Parallels, <i>what</i> , 1	Parma and the Trade thereof, 170
Orleans, 127	Poles artick and antartick, <i>ibid.</i>	Placentia and the Trade thereof, 171
Oyls of Provence how bought, 130	A Merchant should know the form of policies of Assurance, 2	Principalities in Germany, 182
Oyls how measured in Thollon, <i>ibid.</i>	Pecunia, <i>what</i> , and how called, 5	Prellave, 193
Orange, 131	A principal part of Merchandising consists in the knowledge of Commodities, 9	Prague and the Trade thereof, 196
Otranto, 139	How to find out the Par of Exchanges, 10	Pomerania, 197
Oversels, 180	The price of the Exchange, at the disposal of the Exchanger, <i>ibid.</i>	Pliscovia, 219
Ordera River, 182	The Particulars observed in the Map of Commerce, <i>ibid.</i>	Permia, <i>ibid.</i>
Ossenbreggs, 184	Peruana and the Provinces, 13	Petrofa, <i>ibid.</i>
Olmuts, 195	Panama, <i>ibid.</i>	Polonia and the Provinces thereof, 222
Olympian Games, 245	Peru, <i>ibid.</i>	Podolia, <i>ibid.</i>
Ocean Islands, 262	Pamphilia, 43	Podlasia, <i>ibid.</i>
Orcades, <i>ibid.</i>	Phrigia, 46	Prussia, <i>ibid.</i>
Oxford-shire, 269	Pontus and the Cities thereof, 49	Trade in general of Poland and East-land, 233
Orders and Commissions given and received for draughts and remittances of Exchanges in Lions, 323	Pompey's Pillar, <i>ibid.</i>	Presberg, 234
Orders and Commissions given and received for draughts and remittances of Exchanges in Rome, 341	Paphlagonia and the Cities, 50	Pretas and the Trade thereof, 239
Orders and Commissions given and received for draughts and remittances of Exchanges in Naples, 359	Pisidia and the Cities, 52	Parnassus Mount, 246
Orders and Commissions for draughts and remittances in Genoa, 366	Phoenicia and the Cities, 55	Pera, <i>ibid.</i>
Orders and Commissions for draughts and remittances in Venice, 380	Palestine and the Cities, 65	Pathmos Island, 249
Orders and Commissions for draughts and remittances in Placentia, 398	Place of Paradice, 71	Palermo and the Trade thereof, 257
Orders and Commissions for draughts and remittances in Florence, 409	Pidgeons Letter-carriers, 72	Pantcleria Island, 261
Orders and Commissions for draughts and remittances in Millan, 418	Perlia and the Provinces thereof, 75	Progitia, <i>ibid.</i>
Orders and Commissions for draughts and remittances in Palermo and Melina, 425	Perlis, <i>ib.</i>	Pomonia Isles, 262
Orders and Commissions for draughts and remittances in Barcelona, 434	Policies of Casan, 78	Penbroke-shire, 269
Orders and Commissions for draughts and remittances in Antwerp, 442	Parthia, 80	The Exchanges of Placentia, 277
Orders and Commissions for	Pegu, 88	The Exchanges of Paris, 277
	The manner of framing the Pepper in India by the Portugals, 92	Palermo Exchanges, 288
	Pegu, and the Trade of that coast, 95	The Par in Exchanges, <i>what</i> , 301
	Pottana and the Trade thereof, 96	Princes Par in Exchanges, 301
	Priaman and the Trade thereof, 105	Merchants Par in Exchanges, <i>ibid.</i>
	Philippine Islands, 107	Examples of Exchanges practised in Placentia, and how calculated, 382
	The Portugal the first Masters of the Trade of India, 107	Exchanges of Placentia with Lions, 383
	Portugal, 116	Of Placentia with Genoa, 384
	Poitou, 125	Of Placentia with Rome, 385
	Paris and the Trade thereof, 127	Of Placentia with Florence, 386
	Perlgort, <i>ibid.</i>	Of Placentia with Palermo, 387
	Provence, 129	Of Placentia with Venice, 388
	Picardy, 131	

The Table.

Chap.	Chap.	Chap.
Of Placentia with Millan , 389	River of Menan, 96	Iermo, 333
Of Placentia with Naples , 390	Rarities found in Sumatra, 105	Exchanges of Rome with Antwerp, 334
Of Placentia with Sevil, 391	Rochel and the Trade thereof, 125	Exchanges of Rome with London, 335
Of Placentia with Valentia, 392	Rouen and the Trade thereof, 126	Exchanges of Rome with Valentia, Saragosa, and Barcelona, 336
Of Placentia with Antwerp, 393	Runano and the Trade thereof, 146	Exchanges of Rome with Sevil, 337
Of Placentia with Bergamo , 394	Ravenna and the Trade thereof, 147	Exchanges of Rome with Lisbon, 338
Of Placentia with Lucca , 395	Ricanti and the Trade thereof, 148	Terms of payments of Bills of Exchange in Rome, 339
Of Placentia with Francfort , 396	Rome and the Trade thereof , 150	Aggio of moneys in Rome , 340
Of Placentia with London , 397	Rotterdam a seat of the Merchant-Adventurers of London, 179	Orders and Commissions by Exchange in Rome, 341
Of Orders and Commissions given and received in Exchanges in Placentia, 398	River of Rhine, 182	S.
Questions upon Exchanges in Placentia, 399	Rivers of Moscovia, 219	Shipping distinguished into four parts, as the duty of four distinct persons, 2
Exchanges practised in Palermo and Melina , and how the same are calculated, 419	Rhesian, ibid.	The Ship-wright's duty , ibid.
Exchanges of Palermo and Melina with Lions, 420	Russia Niger, 222	Strictness for not paying customs in Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, in England, Scotland, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, and Turkey, 4
Of Palermo, &c. with Placentia, 421	Riga and the Trade thereof, 227	Several sorts of moneys in use in several Countreys, 5
Of Palermo &c. with Naples, 422	Revell and the Trade thereof, 228	Ship-ponds in weights, what, 6
Of Palermo &c. with Venice, 423	Rasia, 235	Stones in weights, what, ibid.
Of Palermo &c. with Barcelona, 424	Rhagusa and the Trade thereof, 237	Staple-commodities, what, 9
Of Palermo and with Saragosa and Valentia, ibid.	Rhodes and the Trade thereof, 250	Sugar-trade, 25
Orders and Commissions in Palermo and Melina, given and received in Exchanges there , 425	Rutland-shire, 269	Soffala, 27
Piratical Trade of Tunes and Argier, 19	Richmondshire, ibid.	Sues in the red Sea, 29. and the trade thereof, 33
Q.	Rhadnorshire, ibid.	Sauchen and the trade, containing the commodities, measures, and weights thereof, 32
Quivira, 12	The Exchanges of Rouen, 277	Smyrna, with the commodities, coins, accounts, weights, measures, customs, and the Trade thereof, 45
Quiloa, 27	The Exchanges of Rome, 278	Mineral Salt, 51
Quitiana, ibid.	Rescounters in Lions , what, 302	Syria in general, 54
Quinsay, 98	Rules of casting up the Exchanges made in Lions, ibid.	Sidon and the Trade, containing coins, weights , and measures thereof, 58
Quento of money, what, 116	Rates of Exchanges in Lions which may serve for rates of interest in many other places, 303	Syrophœnicia and the Cities thereof, ibid.
Quercu, 127	A Table for casting up the Account of Rebatelements , 305	Samaria, 65
The Quality of money exchanged, 273	Examples of Exchanges practised in Rome, and how the same are to be calculated, 326	Sciras and the Trade thereof, 79
Questions upon Exchanges that are practised in Placentia, 399	Exchanges of Rome with Placentia, 327	Sarmacand, 86
R.	Exchanges of Rome with Florence, 328	Siam, 88
Roves in weighing, what, 6	Exchanges of Rome with Venice, 329	Surrat and the Trade, containing the coins, accounts , weights, &c. thereof, 90
Rotolos in weighing, what, ibid.	Exchanges of Rome with Milan, 330	Ships of Pepper depart from Cochín in December and January, 92
Rio de la platia, 13	Exchanges of Rome with Naples, 331	Satagan and the Trade of the coast
Regal Contracts, 28	Exchanges of Rome with Genoa, 332	
Roletta on Nilus, 29	Exchanges of Rome with Padua, 333	
Rovenas of Egypt, 31		
Rhubarb, 85		
River of Martaban, 95		

The Table.

Chap.	Chap.	Chap.
coast of Bengala weights, &c. 94	Spallata and the Trade thereof, 237	weights and measures thereof, 53
Strange manner of buying and selling in Pegu and that coast, 95	Sebenico and the Trade thereof, 241	Tyre, and the ancient Trade thereof, 60
Spinals digged at Coplan, <i>ibid.</i>	Scuttari and the Trade thereof, 242	Tripoli in Syria, with the trade, containing weights, measures, &c. thereof, 64
Siam, and the Trade of the coast thereof, their weights, measures, &c. 96	Sparta, 245	Turcomania, 67
Ten thousand sail of Ships belonging to the King of China in one River, 98	Salonica and the Trade thereof, 246	Tauris and the Trade thereof, 74
A Ship yearly at Maccau from Goa going to Japan, 99	Sidrocapse rich in Mines of Gold, <i>ibid.</i>	The general Trade of Persia, 82
Summatra and the Trade thereof, 105	Samothrasia, 248	Tartary and the Provinces thereof, 83
Socodana an English Factory, 106	Scio, or Chios, and the Trade thereof, 249	Tartaria Precepcensis, <i>ibid.</i>
Spain and the Cities thereof, 111	Sciros Island, <i>ibid.</i>	Tartaria Asiatica and Antiqua, 85
Sevil and the Trade thereof, containing accounts, coins, Exchanges, weights, commodities, measures, &c. thereof, 112	Silamis Island, <i>ibid.</i>	Tutta, 90
Segovia, 115	Samos Island, <i>ibid.</i>	The Trade in general of the Sea-coast of India, 92
Salamanca, <i>ibid.</i>	Suda a brave Harbour in Candia, 251	Ticco and the Trade thereof, 105
Saragosa, 119	Strucalli Islands, <i>ibid.</i>	Trade in general of Asia, 109
Savoy and the Trade thereof, 133	Santo Mauro, 252	Toledo, 114
Sienna and the Trade thereof, 163	Sicilia and the Province thereof, 256	Tortosa, 119
Seventeen United Provinces, 178	Sardinia Island, 258	The Trade in general of Spain and Portugal surveyed, 121
Sidan, <i>ibid.</i>	Sorlings Islands, 262	Thoulloufa and the Trade thereof, 123
Sluis, 179	Scotland and the Provinces thereof, 264	Torrain, 125
The ancient Staple of Bridges, 181	Twelve Shires in Wales, 268	Thollon and the Trade thereof, 130
Strasburg and the Trade thereof, 186	Somersetshire, 269	Turino and the Trade thereof, 134
Stutgard, <i>ibid.</i>	Surry, <i>ibid.</i>	The Trade in general of France, 135
Spiers and the Trade thereof, 188	Suffolk, <i>ibid.</i>	Tarranto, 139
Saxony, 196	Suffex, <i>ibid.</i>	Trevifo and the Trade thereof, 152
Silver Mines in Friburg, 202	Staffordshire, <i>ibid.</i>	The Trade in general of Italy, 177
Stoad and the Trade thereof, 203	Shropshire, <i>ibid.</i>	Torney, 179
Sealand in Denmark, 210	Saragosa Exchanges, 291	The Trade of Antwerp augmented by three occasions, and decayed by three occasions, 179
Scania, <i>ibid.</i>	Sevil Exchanges, 294	The Trade in general of Netherlands, 181
Scandia, <i>ibid.</i>	Sight, <i>what</i> , 299	The Trade in general of Germany, 209
Sweden and the Cities thereof, 217	Exchanges of Sevil, 426	The Trade of Prussia, <i>ibid.</i>
Stockholm and the Trade thereof, 218	Exchanges of Saragoso, <i>ibid.</i>	The Trade of Denmark, 215
Seruca, 219		The Trade of Moscovia, 221
Smalensco, <i>ibid.</i>		Transilvania, 236
Samogitia, 222		Thebes, 246
Stralsfond and the Trade thereof, 229		Thermophilæ Straights famous, <i>ib.</i>
Stetin and the Trade thereof, 230		Thessalia, <i>ibid.</i>
Servia, 235		Thracia, <i>ibid.</i>
Slavonia, 236		The Trade of the Citizens of Constantinople, 247
		Tenedos, 248
		Terra

The Table.

	Chap.		Chap.
Terra Sigillata,	ibid.	Valentia Exchanges,	291
Temple for the cure of Lovers,	252	Vienna Exchanges,	298
Turky or Levant Merchants		Ufance, what,	299
their original in London,	270	Examples of Exchanges practi-	
Though the Tables of Exchan-		sed in Venice, and how calcu-	
ges differ from the present rates,		lated,	368
yet the use thereof is no way		Exchanges of Venice with Li-	
lessened,	274	ons,	369
Terms of payments of Bills of		Of Venice with Placentia,	370
Exchange,	299	Of Venice with Rome,	371
A Table for casting up the ac-		Of Venice with Naples,	372
count of Discounts or Rebate-		Of Venice with Florence,	373
ments.	304	Of Venice with Millan,	374
Tripoly in Barbary,	15	Of Venice with Antwerp,	
			375
V.		Of Venice with London,	376
Virginia	12	Of Venice with Genoa,	377
Una and the Trade thereof, con-		Of Venice with Norimberg,	
taining the coins, weights, mea-			378
sures thereof,	18	Of Venice with Bergamo,	379
The undermining tricks of the		Of Orders and Commissions gi-	
Dutch in the Trade of Guiny,		ven and received in Exchanges	
	25	at Venice,	380
The matchless villany of the		Terms of payments of Bills of Ex-	
Dutch in the Amboina Islands,		change in Venice,	381
	103	Exchanges of Valentia,	426
Valiadolide,	115	Injurious decrees of Venice a-	
Valentia and the Trade thereof,		gainst the Trade of the English	
	118	in the Levant Seas,	158
Vienne in France,	127	The present Trade of Venice sur-	
Valentia in France,	ibid.	veyed,	ibid.
Republic of Venice, and the Ci-			
ties,	151	W.	
Vicentia and the Trade thereof,		The World divided into 4 parts,	
	154		I
Verona and the Trade thereof,		The Weigh-House or Kings-	
	156	beam,	3, 6
Venice and the Trade thereof,		Weights in general used in Mer-	
	158	chandizing,	6
Urbino and the Trade thereof,		The difference of Weights in all	
	169	Countrys,	ibid.
Valencourt,	179	Two manners of weighing in use,	
Utrecht,	180		ibid.
Vienna and the Trade thereof,		Weighing by Beam,	
	195	Weighing by Stadio,	
Veteravia,	201	Weights are authorized by Ma-	
Valadomira,	219	gistrates,	ibid.
Volmia,	222	Weighers to be sworn,	ibid.
Valopa or Avalona, and the		By what Weights the Weights	
Trade,	243	of this Book are authorized, ib.	
Venetians the second Traders of		How to accord the Weights of	
eminency into Turkey,	247	any two several places,	ibid.
Ulster in Ireland,	263	The Weights of Spain redu-	
The Use of the Table of Exchan-		ced to the English Hundred	
ges,	275		120
Venice Exchanges,	281	Woad or Pastel of Tholoufa,	
			123
		Weights and Measures of	
		France reduced to the English,	
			134
		Weights of Italy reduced to the	
		weights and measures of Lon-	
		don,	176
		West-Frisland,	180
		Weights of Netherlands, re-	
		duced to the weights of Lon-	
		don,	ibid.
		Weitalia,	183
		Worms and the Trade thereof,	
			187
		Wittenburg,	186
		Wetburg,	ibid.
		Wallen's famous Mart,	196
		Wittenburg and the Trade there-	
		of,	198
		Weights of Germany with Lon-	
		don,	207
		Weights of Denmark with	
		London,	213
		Ware-houses in Norway,	216
		Weights and Measures of East-	
		land reduced to that of Eng-	
		land,	231
		Wallacia,	235
		Willowbeys Island,	262
		Wight Island,	ibid.
		Wales and its bounds,	268
		Wiltshire,	269
		Warwickshire,	ibid.
		Worcestershire,	ibid.
		Westmerland,	ibid.
		Weights used in England,	
			271
		V.	
		Ypres,	279
		Yorkshire,	269
		Z.	
		Zones five,	1
		Zanibar,	27
		Zagatara,	36
		Zagatai and the Provinces,	86
		Zurphen,	179
		Zealand,	180
		Zuriche and the Cities thereof,	
			192
		Zante and the Trade thereof,	
			253
		Zeffalonia and the Trade there-	
		of,	ibid.
		Zara Island and the Trade there-	
		of,	255
		Nova Zembla,	263

The End of the TABLE.

A Table,

**A Table of the Longitude and Latitude of all the
principal Cities mentioned in this *Map of Commerce*.**

A.	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
A Adrianople	42	45	22	45
Alba regalis	46	48	42	0
Album castrum	48	35	50	45
Amsterdam	52	40	27	34
Alexandria in Egypt	31	00	60	30
Alexandria in Italy,	43	10	30	00
Alstild in Hassia,	51	00	72	00
Abeville, i. Picardy,	49	50	22	30
Amberge in Bohemia,	49	26	32	40
Ancona,	43	22	39	40
Antioch	37	20	70	15
Antwerp	51	58	26	36
Acquilla	43	30	38	20
Argentina	48	45	28	14
Angusta	47	42	33	00
Angiers	47	25	18	10
Avignon	44	40	22	40
Aleppo	38	00	72	30
Arming	41	00	76	00
Ava	27	50	142	30
Agades	30	00	66	33
Agasimba	7	00	24	0
Algiers	25	20	30	0
Almara S. L.	30	00	63	30
Angola S. L.	07	00	45	10
Alna	25	00	66	30
Afcencia S. L.	19	00	363	20
Santa Anna S. L.	27	30	318	30
B.				
Boriquen S. L.	19	40	273	20
Bangamodrum	06	00	62	36
Bernagafum	13	00	70	0
Benomotapa	26	00	55	0
Bona	35	40	37	10
Brava	30	74	30	
Bugla	35	10	34	30
Babylon	33	00	82	20
Bethlem	31	50	65	45
Baccu	42	00	88	50
Bulgar	54	30	88	30
Bengala	21	20	125	10
Bentanfon	46	30	20	30
Burges	46	20	22	10
Buda	47	00	42	0
Burdeaux	44	30	17	50
Bollonia	43	33	35	50
Bafil	47	40	31	0
C.				
Constantinople	43	05	56	0
Cales	37	05	10	
Conimbre	40	00	11	25
Collen	51	00	30	30
Copenhagen	56	50	34	30
Corinth	36	55	51	15
Cracovia	50	12	42	40

	Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
Cane	49	42	19	20
Compostella	20		06	
Caminetfa	50	40	50	20
Calicut	10	38	112	40
Casan	35	10	96	10
Cappa	48	00	68	50
Cambalu	51	10	161	10
Cambala	11	40	142	20
Cantan	25		149	00
Chile S. L.	36		299	30
Coanum	31		259	40
Canada	50	20	305	10
Cartagena nova	20	10	300	
Casco S. L.	13	30	297	20
Caxamalca S. L.	11	30	298	30
Cuba	31	40	296	
Capua	41		39	10
Carenge	31	50	31	48
Cairo	29	50	63	
Cefena	43	40	34	40
Cephalonia	37	10	47	10
Colmar	48	12	26	0
Constance	47	30	28	30
Cordoua	37	50	8	0
Corfu	38	45	45	10
Corfica Island	40	50	31	0
Crema	44	20	31	15
Cremona	44	40	32	25
Cyprus	35	30	65	30
Cuma	41	40	41	0
Cap bona speranza S. L.	35	00	50	30
Cape varde	40	10	9	50
D.				
Dabul	31	00	112	20
Damascus	35		69	
Doway	50	30	25	
Dole	46	10	27	0
Dublin				
Dort	44	0	30	40
Dantick	54	44	44	15
Dresden	51	00	23	45
Dirraccium	40	50	45	0
Decan	14	00	113	20
Delle	5	00	114	19
Damietta	32	40	69	00
Dara	12	0	66	50
Dancali	17	10	66	50
E.				
Edenburgh	58	00	19	20
Ephesus	37	40	57	40
Erford	51	10	34	
Epidauo	36	25	51	45
F.				
Francford upon Oder	50	30		24
Francford upon Mentz	50	30		30
Florence				

The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

	Lat.		Long.			Lat.		Long.	
	D.	M.	D.	M.		D.	M.	D.	M.
Florence	34	—	43	—	Maragna	19	30	281	30
Ferara	36	—	44	—	Margarita	10	50	314	10
Friburg	48	13	28	—	Martha	10	40	301	20
Famagusta	30	30	69	20	St. Michael	6	10	291	40
Fassum	45	40	57	50	S. Michael	27	20	327	10
Favencia	43	30	35	20	Mexico	38	30	283	—
Fels	34	40	5	30	Madagascar	19	—	77	—
Flanders	52	30	22	45	Madera	31	30	8	10
G.					Manicongo	7	—	47	10
Guatemala	24	20	303	—	Morocco	30	—	30	30
Guaichil	2	30	294	30	Melinda	3	20	71	20
Goa	14	40	112	20	Meroe	16	10	68	20
Gaza	33	—	70	50	Mombasa	4	50	72	—
Guinea	9	10	18	—	Mandao	—	—	125	25
Guangala	25	50	37	30	Mall. cca	5	—	136	30
Goaga	22	—	55	—	Mecha	25	—	75	30
Geneva	45	45	28	—	Medina	27	20	73	—
Granado	37	30	17	15	Meacum	23	15	160	30
Genoa	15	20	45	20	Mentz	50	30	27	30
Guieta	40	50	38	20	Marburg	51	30	—	—
Gallipoli	41	30	45	10	Millain	43	—	40	20
Gelderland	52	20	27	40	Modena	45	40	43	50
Gotland	60	00	48	—	Majorca	39	35	18	50
Golmon	54	6	33	54	Mosco	61	—	—	—
Gorlits	51	—	34	45	Machlin	51	15	20	50
Gulich	52	0	27	30	Maguntia	50	8	30	—
H.					Madgburg	52	20	34	30
Hidleberg	49	25	33	—	Mantua	44	30	32	20
Havana	20	0	292	10	Marfelia	43	6	24	30
Hochlaga	44	10	300	50	Manfrednia	40	45	42	50
Hamburg	54	20	30	15	Melina	38	50	42	46
Hamaria in Norway	60	—	31	45	Minorque	40	10	19	30
Halbestad	52	11	35	20	Montpelier	43	25	20	30
I.					N.				
Jerusalem	31	40	66	—	Naples	39	30	46	—
Ireland the midst	57	—	12	—	Nidrosia	60	50	89	45
Ingolstadt	48	42	31	20	Nismes	42	30	25	—
Jamaica	17	0	298	30	Nica	40	0	57	—
St. Jaco	32	10	298	10	Ninive	36	40	82	—
Isabella	10	—	10	32	Narlinga	18	—	119	—
India the midst	38	—	105	40	Nicodemia	44	20	63	30
Jerico	33	—	73	—	Nicopolis	45	—	56	30
L.					Nova Albion	50	—	235	—
London	51	30	20	—	Nova Galisia	2	40	298	15
Leiden	52	10	17	20	Norumbega	43	40	315	40
Lions	44	30	25	40	Nombre de dios	9	20	294	30
Lovain	51	—	23	—	Navaca	17	10	300	20
Lisbon	38	50	10	50	Narbon	43	—	19	20
Leigh	50	30	29	—	Nantz	48	12	16	20
Liamo	34	40	160	20	Nola	40	45	40	15
Lima	23	30	296	40	Novaria	44	30	30	30
Lucaio	30	0	299	27	Negroponte	38	15	53	40
Lanfano	47	40	35	30	Norimbura	49	24	31	10
Leoburg	54	10	28	2	Nursia Italia	42	44	308	—
Legorn	42	12	33	10	O.				
Lovain	51	0	26	45	Ormus	19	—	92	0
Lubeck	54	48	34	0	Odia	12	—	138	30
Lucca	42	40	32	40	Oxiana	20	—	107	40
Lunenburg	54	40	34	20	Oxford	51	30	19	—
Lucern	46	34	26	0	Orleans	47	10	22	—
Lipstick	51	25	34	45	Orchades Isles	61	40	21	—
									Ortinge

The Table of Longitude and Latitude.

	Lat.		Long.			Lat.		Long.		
	D.	M.	D.	M.		D.	M.	D.	M.	
Ortinge in Sweden	49	58	28	3	Savoy	43	30	29	10	
P.					Salonica	44	30	39	50	
Paris	48	—	23	20	Scodra	44	—	40	20	
Poitiers	50	10	20	—	Sebenico	37	—	6	36	
Padua	36	10	44	45	Spallata	43	15	39	45	
Pavia	33	5	44	—	Spire	49	20	28	40	
Prague	46	10	29	10	T.					
Persepolis	30	40	90	40	Taranto	41	15	43	15	
Ptolemais	29	40	66	40	Trevilo	45	30	33	35	
Palama	28	—	6	20	Toledo	41	—	10	30	
Panama	8	10	294	10	Tholoufa	43	30	18	—	
Papaian	—	50	297	30	Turin	44	26	29	30	
Palermo	37	—	37	—	Tunes	32	30	33	—	
Perpignan	42	40	18	30	Trent	45	18	31	32	
Pampelon	42	50	15	—	Triers	45	50	4	—	
Parma	43	30	32	30	Tarfus	40	—	71	20	
Perufca	42	56	36	50	Tauris	38	20	90	30	
Pifa	43	45	36	30	Tenduc	57	30	168	30	
Pistoia	43	—	33	20	Titus	36	30	72	10	
Pefcaro	42	38	32	40	Trabefond	44	10	140	30	
Placentia	44	—	31	30	Troas	48	10	31	—	
Portugal	40	45	5	48	Tripolis	37	—	72	20	
Q.					Tedoro	—	—	160	40	
Quito	S. L.	10	—	293	10	Tanger	35	20	30	50
Quivira	—	—	—	233	41	Tombuto	15	—	20	15
Quinfay	—	—	—	153	—	Telefin	34	—	29	—
R.					Totantoon	36	—	248	20	
Rome	38	—	41	40	Tombez	S. L.	4	10	291	40
Rheims	48	30	25	25	V.					
Riga	59	—	43	45	Valentia	36	10	12	40	
Rhodes	35	—	58	—	Valadolid	42	20	9	—	
Rhagufa	43	30	42	14	Venetia	45	15	34	30	
Ratisbone	48	56	29	50	Verona	45	16	32	45	
Ravenna	44	2	34	40	Vercelles	44	12	29	50	
Ricanti	43	22	40	00	Vicentia	44	55	33	—	
Roftock	54	36	34	—	Vienna France	45	12	22	30	
Rouen	49	—	21	15	Vienna Austria	47	42	38	—	
Regium	38	15	43	10	Vilerbo	42	18	39	—	
S.					Ullma	48	26	30	20	
Sanguinai	55	—	306	40	Voltera	42	40	33	50	
St. Spirits	13	20	322	30	W.					
Saba	8	40	68	20	Witenberg	50	20	—	—	
Septa	35	40	22	0	Witsburg	50	—	—	—	
Smyrna	40	30	60	20	Wormatia	49	44	28	30	
Sufis	48	00	73	40	X.					
Sigeflan	31	—	105	00	Xaintu	55	40	168	40	
Sarmacand	44	—	109	—	T.					
Samaria	33	40	72	20	York	54	30	23	30	
Salamanca	41	20	21	24	Z.					
Siquenea	—	—	18	2	Zeilan	11	20	138	—	
Siena	42	15	42	20	Zama	S. L.	11	40	74	40
Siracufe	37	30	40	30	Zocatara	12	50	88	—	
Stockholm	60	30	47	—	Zanfibar	S. L.	6	30	73	5
Strasburg	48	44	27	50	Zimbaos	S. L.	25	20	9	—
Sevil	37	30	14	20						
Salern	40	30	40	20						
Salisbury	44	44	35	15						
Sardinia Ifland	38	—	31	—						

Note, that S. L. fignific:h a Southerly Latitude.

Note, that S. L. signifies a Southerly Latitude.

FINIS.